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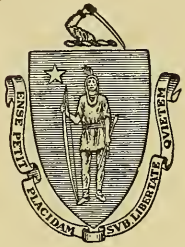

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International Bureau

OF THE

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

JULY, 1905.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
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1905.

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GENERAL INDEX.

		Page.
Editorial contents:	Spanish	IV
	English	V
	Portuguese	VI
	French	VII
List of Honorary Correspondents		VIII
Latin-American Representatives in the United States		IX
United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics		X
Rates of Postage from the United States to Latin-American Countries		XI
Foreign Mails—Postage Rates from Latin-American Countries		XII
Parcels-Post Regulations		XIII
United States Consulates in Latin America		XIV
Consulates of the Latin-American Republics in the United States		XV
Weights and Measures		XVII
Metric Weights and Measures		XVIII
Publications of the Bureau		XIX
Value of Latin-American Coins		XXII

APR 1926

ÍNDICE.

Página.

I.—El Fallecimiento del Honorable Señor John Hay 1

II.—Admisión de la República de Panamá en La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas 7

III.—República Argentina 7
Comercio Hispano-Argentino—Nueva línea de ferrocarril de La Pampa á Mendoza—Comercio por varios puertos en marzo de 1905.

IV.—Colombia 11
Decreto legislativo sobre tarifa de aduanas—Ley sobre exportación de ganado vacuno.

V.—Costa Rica 22
Datos estadísticos.

VI.—Chile 24
Emisión de bonos para la cancelación definitiva de los créditos reconocidos por el gobierno de Bolivia—Presupuesto de entradas de la municipalidad de Valparaíso, 1906—Los ferrocarriles de Chile—Estado de los animales lañares beneficiados en el Territorio del Magallanes y en Patagonia Argentina en 1904, y cantidad de sebo producido.

VII.—Estados Unidos 31
Comercio con la América latina—Modificaciones al arancel.

VIII.—México 32
La moneda mexicana—Comercio exterior, primeros nueve meses de 1904-5.

IX.—Nicaragua 37
Nueva constitución—Importación durante 1902 y 1903—Arrendamiento de la renta de pólvora, fulminantes, plomo y cartuchos de revólver ó escopetas.

X.—Paraguay 55
Comercio internacional.

XI.—Perú 59
Nuevo yacimientos de estaño y bismuto en el Perú.

XII.—Salvador 60
Extracto del informe del cónsul de el Salvador en Birmingham, Inglaterra, correspondiente al mes de marzo de 1905—Ingresos y egresos, primer trimestre de 1904 y 1905.

XIII.—Venezuela 63
Nueva aduana en el puerto de Carenero—Aduanas en Caño Colorado, Barrancas, y Río Caribe.

INDEX.

Page.

I.—Death of John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States 65

II.—Admission of the Republic of Panama into the International Union of the American Republics 70

III.—Argentine Republic 70
Trade valuations, first quarter of 1905—Exports, first four months of 1905—Port movements during March, 1905—Commerce with Spain—National banks of the Republic—New railway from Pampa to Mendoza—Crop statistics.

IV.—Bolivia 77
Official valuation of the Bolivar.

V.—Brazil 78
Coffee movement, April, 1905—Coffee movement, May, 1905.

VI.—Chile 78
Government issue of gold bonds—The railways of the Republic—Slaughter-house statistics—Budget of receipts of the municipality of Valparaiso, 1906.

VII.—Colombia 85
Customs tariff—Duties on ivory nut.

VIII.—Costa Rica 97
Statistical data—Settlement of the national debt.

IX.—Cuba 100
Trade with the United States, April, 1904 and 1905.

X.—Mexico 103
Foreign equivalents of Mexican coins—Equivalents in silver coins of the Mexican peso—Foreign commerce, first nine months of 1904-05—Mail service in March, 1905—Mail service in April, 1905—Report of the Mexican National Railway, 1904—Tax on textiles factories, January-June, 1905.

XI.—Nicaragua 119
New constitution—Tariff modifications—Foreign commerce, 1902 and 1903—Concession for the importation of powder, caps, cartridges, etc.

XII.—Paraguay 128
Foreign commerce, 1902 and 1903.

XIII.—Peru 131
Deposits of tin and bismuth in Peru—The railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco—Hydraulic power from Andean waters.

XIV.—Salvador 133
Receipts and expenditures, first quarters of 1904 and 1905—Trade with Great Britain, March, 1905.

XV.—United States 134
Trade with Latin America—Consular trade reports—Foreign commerce, May, 1905—Recognition of Latin-American consular officers—Appointment of special commercial agents.

XVI.—Uruguay 144
Customs receipts, April, 1905.

XVII.—Venezuela 144
Decree establishing a custom-house at the port of Carenero—Custom-houses at Caño Colorado, Barrancas, and Rio Caribe—Unification of the foreign debt.

XVIII.—Latin America in 1904.—A Review 149

XIX.—Trade Opportunities in Latin America 240

XX.—Book Notes 242

XXI.—Library Accessions and Files 245

INDICE.

Pagina.

I.—Admissão da Republica do Panamá na União Internacional das Republicas Americanas 255

II.—Republica Argentina 255
Valor do commercio no primeiro trimestre de 1905—Exportação nos primeiros quatro mezes de 1905—Movimento dos portos em Março de 1905—Bancos nacionaes da Republica—Estatistica das vias-ferreas.

III.—Chile 261
Rendas aduaneiras em Abril de 1905.

IV.—Costa Rica 262
Amortização da divida publica.

V.—Cuba 264
Valor do peso Cubano nas facturas.

VI.—Estados Unidos 265
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—Commercio exterior em Maio de 1905—Nomeação de agentes commerciaes.

VII.—Mexico 267
Commercio exterior, primeiros nove mezes de 1904-5.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

Page.

I.—Entrée de la République de Panama dans l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines 271

II.—République Argentine 271
Mouvements de ports pendant le mois de mars 1905—Statistiques générales des chemins de fer—Evaluation officielle de la dernière récolte.

III.—Brésil 275
Message présidentiel—Augmentation des taxes d'importations dans l'Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro.

IV.—Chili 277
Recettes douanières en avril 1905.

V.—Colombie 278
Tarif des Douanes—Exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine.

VI.—Costa-Rica 290
Exportations de café et de bananes—Exemption temporaire de droits sur le maïs et les haricots.

VII.—Cuba 291
Importation de sacs pour l'emballage du sucre.

VIII.—États-Unis 292
Commerce avec l'Amérique latine—Augmentation du commerce extérieur—Nomination d'agents spéciaux de commerce—Modifications douanières.

IX.—Honduras 295
Commerce extérieur—Budget de 1904-5.

X.—Mexique 295
Valeur de la piastre d'argent mexicaine en monnaie étrangère—Valeur de la piastre mexicaine en monnaie d'argent étrangère—Commerce extérieur pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1904-5—Impôt sur les fabriques.

XI.—Nicaragua 300
Visa des factures consulaires.

XII.—Pérou 300
Commerce d'Iquitos en 1904.

XIII.—Uruguay 302
Recettes douanières en avril 1905.

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	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
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	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo	Caracas.

[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
[b] Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras ..... Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR CÓRDOVA,
4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to June 22, 1905.)

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Mexico	Edwin H. Conger, City of Mexico.

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Bolivia	William B. Sorsby.
Chile	John Hicks.
Colombia	John Barrett, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, San José.
Cuba	Herbert G. Squiers, Havana.
Ecuador	Archibald J. Sampson, Quito.
Guatemala	Leslie Combs, Guatemala City.
Haiti	William F. Powell, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	Charles E. Magoon.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Irving B. Dudley, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	Edward C. O'Brien, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. Russell, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	Thomas C. Dawson, Santo Domingo.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers: Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
Commercial papers: Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise: Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
Samples of merchandise: Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents		2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.

Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.

Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.

PARAGUAY—Continued.	
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	Price.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891–1904. (Sent upon request.)	
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NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°	.35
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Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904	1.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual devolopment, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°	1.00

PRICE.

Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .... $0.75

Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543 ..... 1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° 1.00

Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° ..... .50

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8° 1.00

Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904 ..... 1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas 1.00

Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904) 1.00

Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) ..... .50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8° ..... (each) .. 1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.

A comparative study of the Spanish Code of Commerce and the Commercial Laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)

Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Chile.
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Nicaragua.

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

PRICE.

Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set $3.00

International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—

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Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set 25.00

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1905.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.422	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.422	Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.910	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso [a]	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

[a] 75 centigrams fine gold.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

JOHN HAY.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XXI. JULIO DE 1905. No. 1.

EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL HONORABLE SEÑOR JOHN HAY, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA, Y PRESIDENTE DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Tarde es ya para el Boletín dar expresión, en nombre propio, al sentimiento de profunda pena que lo aflige por el fallecimiento tan lamentable, como inesperado, del Honorable John Hay, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América y Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

A la hora en que el Boletín va á la prensa, nada puede en realidad manifestarse sobre tan doloroso acontecimiento, que no esté ya manifestado, y con creces, y de un modo mucho mejor y más digno, que lo que en este artículo lograra hacerse, por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de que es órgano, por los Señores Representantes diplomáticos de los Gobiernos que forman la Unión, y aún por los mismos Gobiernos. Así es que se ha creído lo más propio reducir el tributo del Boletín á la compilación, en este lugar preferente de sus páginas, de lo más esencial que se ha dicho oficialmente, en nombre de los pueblos independientes de América, con ocasión de esta pérdida irreparable.

El fallecimiento del Honorable Señor Hay, ocurrido en Newbury, New Hampshire, en la mañana del primero del corriente mes de julio,

fué anunciado oficialmente por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el día 3 del mismo, por medio de la siguiente proclama:

"PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

"JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, ha fallecido el 1° del corriente. Este suceso dolorosísimo, que para los amigos del ilustre difunto, ha sido un golpe abrumador, constituye, á juicio del Presidente de este país, un motivo de desolación para éste, y una pérdida positiva para el género humano. Al fallecido le fué dado figurar en primera línea entre los que consagraron sus esfuerzos á mejorar la condición del mundo, trabajando afanosamente por la preservación de la justicia y de la paz en las relaciones entre los pueblos.

"Su ingreso en el servicio público se efectuó en la calidad de auxiliar de confianza, compañero y amigo íntimo de ABRAHAM LINCOLN. De entonces para acá, cubriendo un período de poco más ó menos cuarenta años, sirvió siempre á su país con devoción y lealtad, en diversidad de puestos públicos, de mucho honor y responsabilidad, que desempeñó con gran acierto, coronando el trabajo de su vida con la Secretaría de Estado, en que demostró la claridad de su mirada con respecto al futuro, y la fidelidad con que acarició en todo tiempo los ideales más excelsos. De ahí vino que fuesen tan grandes y permanentes los beneficios que hizo, no sólo á nuestro país, sino en general á todas las naciones del mundo.

"Ordeno, por lo tanto, que en adecuada expresión del duelo nacional se ponga á media asta, por diez días, la bandera de los Estados Unidos de América en todas las Embajadas y Legaciones de los mismos en los países extranjeros; que se haga lo mismo en todas las fortalezas, puestos militares, estaciones navales y buques de guerra de la nación; y finalmente, que en el día del entierro se cierren en Wáshington todas las oficinas del Gobierno, y se ponga á media asta la bandera de los Estados Unidos en todos los edificios públicos, haciéndose lo mismo en todos los demás del país.

"Dado en la ciudad de Wáshington, hoy 3 de julio del año del Señor 1905, el ciento veinte y nueve de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Por orden del Presidente,
"HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
"*Secretario de Estado interino.*"

Antes de que se hiciera este anuncio oficial, la triste nueva había llegado, como era natural, por medio de los periódicos, al conocimiento de todos. Y aunque una gran parte de los Señores Representantes

diplomáticos de las naciones de América, lo mismo que sus colegas del resto del mundo, se encontraban por causa del verano, fuera de la capital nacional, no por eso dejaron de comunicarse todos en seguida con el Departamento de Estado, y dar la debida expresión á sus sentimientos.

El Señor NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, que estaba en New York, telegrafió desde allí:

"Acabo de recibir la comunicación de V. con la triste noticia. Le doy gracias por su cortesía, y le suplico tenga la bondad de transmitir al Presidente mis sentimientos de profunda pena por la gran pérdida que han sufrido el país, y él personalmente, con el fallecimiento del Señor HAY. Sírvase V. también aceptar para sí mismo y para el Departamento de Estado la expresión de mi condolencia."

Otros Señores Ministros escribieron ó telegrafiaron como sigue:

El Señor Ministro de Haití:

"Me he informado con mucha pena de la muerte del Honorable Señor JOHN HAY. En nombre del Gobierno de Haití, y en el mío, ruego á V. se sirva recibir mi más sentido pésame para el pueblo y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos."

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica:

"En nombre de mi Gobierno y del pueblo de Costa Rica transmito á V., y por su conducto al Excmo. Señor Presidente, yal pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América, la expresión de mi dolor profundo por la muerte del eminente hombre de Estado, cuya pérdida será deplorada no sólo en esta gran nación, sino en el mundo entero. Uniéndome personalmente al sentimiento expresado, ruego á V. que acepte la renovada seguridad de mi más alta consideración."

El Señor Ministro del Perú:

"Séame permitido expresar á V. y á los funcionarios del Departamento de Estado mi más sincera condolencia por la desgracia que ha afligido á Vdes. con la desaparición de su ilustre Jefe."

El Señor Ministro del Uruguay:

"Desde mi llegada á Wáshington, quedé adeudado con el Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, en el carácter oficial con que estoy investido, por numerosas atenciones que se sirvió prestarme, y que yo he apreciado supremamente. Á ellas he procurado siempre corresponder, esforzándome en expresar mi reconocimiento, y hacer constar mis sentimientos de profundo y respetuoso afecto. Tócame ahora, en este momento de su triste é inesperada desaparición, hacer presente á V. E., en nombre de mi Gobierno, y en el mío personalmente, el profundo dolor que nos ha causado tan gran pérdida. Ruego también á V. E. que se sirva transmitir esta expresión de condolencia profunda al Excmo. Señor Presidente, de quien el ilustre finado era un prominente asociado en los arduos deberes de Estado, figurando como una pura gloria de los Estados Unidos por su valiosa y directiva participación

en cuestiones internacionales de la mayor importancia para la causa de la humanidad, y en beneficio de la civilización universal. Sírvase, pues, V. E. considerar que tomo parte, sincerísima, en este duelo de la gran nación americana por el austero ciudadano que ha sido arrebatado de su seno, y de cuyos talentos y virtudes era yo ardiente admirador."

El Señor Don N. VELOZ, Encargado de negocios de Nicaragua, había escrito lo que sigue:

"Me he enterado con profunda pena del fallecimiento inesperado del eminente y bien conocido hombre de Estado americano que ha desempeñado tan brillante papel en la historia política de las naciones civilizadas durante la última década, y deseo ardientemente expresar, en nombre del Señor Ministro COREA, y en el mío propio, que el Gobierno de Nicaragua deplora altamente, como nosotros, la pérdida tan lamentable que ha sufrido la presente Administración."

A las comunicaciones que anteceden hay que agregar las que siguen:

Del Señor Presidente de la República Dominicana:

"Acepte pésame por la muerte del Señor Secretario HAY."

Del Señor Presidente de la República de Cuba:

"Se servirá V. E. recibir mi más sentido pésame por la muerte del ilustre hombre de Estado, Señor JOHN HAY, á quien los cubanos recordarán siempre como á un buen amigo."

Del Señor Presidente del Perú:

"Mi Gobierno se une al de los Estados Unidos en deplorar la muerte del ilustre Secretario."

Del Señor Presidente de Panamá:

"El Gobierno de Panamá se une al de los Estados Unidos en el luto por la muerte de vuestro eminente Secretario de Estado."

Del Señor Presidente de Nicaragua:

"Lamento inmensamente la muerte del eminente Secretario de Estado."

El Señor Presidente de la República Argentina envió también su pésame, manifestando que él y el pueblo sobre cuyos destinos preside experimentaban profunda pena "por la irreparable pérdida que había sufrido el pueblo americano."

La explicación de lo que se hizo en esta ocasión por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se entenderá mejor con la lectura del acta que sigue:

"ACTA DE LA SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA DEL 3 DE JULIO DE 1905.

"Reunido en sesión extraordinaria, á las tres de la tarde del 3 de julio de 1905, en el salón de recepciones diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, con asistencia de los Señores que siguen: Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro

de Costa Rica; Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro de Chile; Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia; Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, Ministro del Uruguay; Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, Ministro de Panamá; Don FEDERICO GAMBOA, Encargado de Negocios de México; Don NICOLÁS VELOZ, Encargado de Negocios de Nicaragua; Don ANTONIO MARTÍN RIVERO, Encargado de Negocios de Cuba; Don NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela, y Don CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Secretario de la Legación Argentina, tomó la Presidencia como vocal más antiguo el Señor CALVO, aceptando el Señor GAMBOA la designación que de él se hizo para funcionar de Secretario en este acto.

"Hallosé presente el Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y se hizo constar que el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica tenía la representación de las Repúblicas de Honduras y Ecuador.

"Tomó la palabra el Señor CALVO, explicando el objeto de la reunión, que no era otro que el de dar la expresión debida á los sentimientos del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina en la ocasión del fallecimiento de su dignísimo Presidente, el Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y añadió que entre él y el Señor Ministro de Chile se habían formulado, para someterse á la determinación del Consejo, los acuerdos que siguen:

"Primero. Que se exprese á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en forma adecuada al efecto, el más profundo sentimiento de condolencia por la muerte lamentable del ilustre ciudadano, el Honorable JOHN HAY, cuya pérdida deploran el Primer Magistrado, su Gobierno y el pueblo americano.

"Segundo. Que se envie una expresión análoga á la Señora HAY.

"Tercero. Que en el funeral se coloque una corona con una inscripción que diga: 'La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.'

"Secundada que fué esta proposición por el Señor Ministro de Chile, y oidas las frases de elogio que del ilustre difunto pronunció el Señor Ministro de Bolivia, así como también las contenidas en comunicaciones telegráficas y por cartas de los Señores Embajador del Brasil, Ministros de Haití, Perú, Guatemala y Colombia, Encargados de Negocios del Ecuador y de la República Dominicana, y Cónsules Generales de Paraguay, de Honduras y del Salvador, se aprobaron los acuerdos por unanimidad.

"Á indicación del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica, Presidente de la reunión, se encomendó al Señor Director de la Oficina que pasase al despacho del Honorable Señor HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, Secretario de Estado interino, á fin de hacerle saber en seguida lo que el Consejo había acordado. Y hecho así, vino el Señor PEIRCE al salón de la junta, tomó la Presidencia de esta, y manifestó con expresiones sentidas lo mucho que apreciaba la acción del Consejo, de que ofreció dar

cuenta con toda premura el Excmo. Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, y á la viuda del ilustre finado.

"A moción del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica se determinó entonces, por unanimidad de votos, que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas estuviese cerrada el día del entierro.

"Y con este se suspendió la sesión."

El texto del discurso con que el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica presentó á la consideración del Consejo los acuerdos de que se ha hecho mérito, y el del que pronunció el Señor Ministro de Chile, en apoyo de la misma proposición, son como sigue:

El del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica:

"Señores: En noviembre último expresé que no era de admirar que el anuncio hecho por Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de que el honorable Mr. HAY continuaría á la cabeza del Departamento de Estado, durante el presente período, causara satisfacción universal, siendo su nombre conocido en el mundo entero como un símbolo de armonía y de buena voluntad; que la gloria que rodea el éxito de sus gestiones en esta época de desenvolvimiento general y de la agitación consiguiente, es demasiado grande para que que yo asumiera la pretensión de agregar una palabra de regocijo; pero que no podía reprimir el deseo de pronunciarla cabiéndome la buena fortuna de haber tenido la honra de presenciar muchas ocasiones en que mi país había recibido inolvidables pruebas de la más amigable consideración.

"Ahora, Señores, nos encontramos aquí unidos en el mismo sentimiento de profundo pesar, con motivo del anuncio de la muerte de aquel eminente hombre de Estado y distinguido amigo nuestro.

"Mi honorable colega, el Señor Ministro de Chile y yo, tomamos la iniciativa para convocar esta reunión, con la idea de que se acuerde lo que sea propio á fin de que, como representantes de los países latinoamericanos, expresemos nuestro dolor por la muerte del Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; y en consecuencia, siendo este el motivo que nos movió para convocaros, os sometemos muy respetuosamente la siguiente proposición:

"1°. Que se exprese á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en forma adecuada al efecto, el más profundo sentimiento de condolencia por la muerte lamentable del ilustre ciudadano, el Honorable JOHN HAY, cuya pérdida deploran el Primer Magistrado, su Gobierno y el pueblo americano.

"2°. Que se envíe una expresión análoga á la señora de Mr. HAY.

"3°. Que en el funeral se coloque una corona con una inscripción que diga: "La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas."

El del Señor Ministro de Chile:

"Con la muerte del Honorable JOHN HAY los representantes de las Repúblicas Americanas perdemos al Chairman que procuró con empeño

el desarrollo y progreso de la Unión Internacional de que formamos parte; perdemos al Secretario de Estado ante quien nos acercábamos con la íntima satisfacción del que está seguro de encontrar un espíritu siempre elevado y siempre animado de amistosos sentimientos; perdemos al amigo que merecía nuestra consideración y nuestro respeto, y á quien debíamos benevolencia, y, muchas veces, afectuosas atenciones.

"Pero por grande que sea y es nuestro pesar, cede él ante el más hondo que aflije á la leal y tierna compañera de la mayor parte de la vida de Mr. HAY; cede él ante el dolor patriótico con que el Presidente de la República ve desaparecer á uno de sus más sabios consejeros, que era, á la vez, uno de los ciudadanos más esclarecidos y uno de los estadistas más prominentes de los Estados Unidos.

"El acuerdo que he suscrito con mi colega de Costa Rica abraza, por eso, tres puntos. Las flores que han de depositarse en nuestro nombre sobre la tumba de Mr. HAY darán testimonio del cariñoso recuerdo que deja entre nosotros su memoria. Las notas de pésame al Presidente y á Mrs. HAY demostrarán, al primero, que nos asociamos al pesar de su patria, y á la segunda, que nos unimos al dolor de su familia."

ADMISIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ EN LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Tiene el BOLETÍN la satisfacción de anunciar que desde el primero del corriente mes de julio ha ingresado la República de Panamá en la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas representada por la Oficina del mismo género de que aquél es órgano autorizado.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO HISPANO-ARGENTINO.

[De "La Prensa," Núm. 12665.]

Exportación de España á la Argentina.

	Oro.		Oro.
1901	$7,094,510	1903	$8,541,612
1902	7,889,470	1904	11,431,722

Resulta de estas cifras un término medio anual de $8,739,303 oro, mientras que en el quinquenio de 1896 á 1900, aquél fué de pesos 5,362,500 oro, y en 1891 á 1895 sólo alcanzó á $5,226,600 oro.

Exportación de la Argentina á España.

	Oro.		Oro.
1901	$10,442,900	1903	$11,906,800
1902	10,741,300	1904	12,124,360

Resulta un promedio anual de $11,303,840 oro, contra $8,363,000 oro en el quinquenio de 1896–1900, y $8,616,400 oro en 1891–1895.

NUEVA LÍNEA DE FERROCARRIL DE LA PAMPA Á MENDOZA.

La empresa del ferrocarril Gran Oeste Argentina acaba de terminar los planos y estudios correspondientes á la nueva línea férrea que se propone construir para ligar la estación de San Rafael, de su línea principal, con la de Santa Rosa de Toay, población capital de la Pampa Central, que á su vez está unida á Bahía Blanca con la línea del ferrocarril de Bahía Blanca y Noroeste.

La nueva línea será de mucho porvenir, no sólo por la riqueza propia del territorio que atraviesa en la región andina y en las llanuras de la Pampa, sino porque puede constituir una nueva ruta comercial para la exportación de los productos de Cuyo por el puerto de Bahía Blanca, é inversamente puede proporcionar una vía más barata para importación por el puerto del Sur, desde donde se dirigirán directamente y sin trasbordos las mercaderías hasta la región andina y aun hasta Chile.

La empresa presentará inmediatamente sus planos y presupuestos á la aprobación del gobierno, y una vez aceptados, iniciará las consrucciones, para lo cual cuenta ya con los elementos y capitales necesarios.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MARZO DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de marzo de 1905:

Puertos, países y artículos.		Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.		Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.			BUENOS AIRES—continúa.		
Alemania:			Alemania—Continúa.		
Trigo	toneladas..	14,474	Hez de malta	toneladas..	165
Maíz	id....	417	Caseina	id....	19
Lino	id....	7,140	Extracto de quebracho	id....	1,370
Harina	id....	255	Minerales	id....	14
Lana	id....	5,214	Bélgica:		1
Cueros lanares	id....	89	Trigo	id....	10,336
Cueros vacunos, secos	id....	107	Maíz	id....	417
Cueros vacunos, salados	id....	2,158	Lino	id....	4,845
Cueros de potros, salados	id....	55	Harina	id....	44
Cueros de potros, secos	id....	55	Lana	id....	4,155
Cueros diversos	id....	40	Cueros lanares	id....	7
Cerda	id....	2	Cueros vacunos, secos	id....	86
Tripas	id....	127	Cueros vacunos, salados	id....	605
Sebo	id....	286	Cerda	id....	127
Aceites y grasas	id....	60	Huesos y ceniza	id....	125
Afrecho	id....	4,931	Astas	id....	111
Semilla de nabo	id....	21	Sebo	id....	156
Semillas	id....	67	Aceites y grasas	id....	25
Tortas de lino	id....	1,020	Pasto	id....	814

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Bélgica—Continúa.	
Avena ..... toneladas..	91
Cebada ..... id....	4
Afrecho ..... id....	1,088
Semilla de nabo ..... id....	288
Alpiste ..... id....	44
Tortas de lino ..... id....	28
Caseina ..... id....	100
Plumas ..... kilos..	1,375
Lanares en piá ..... id....	6,079
Holanda:	
Trigo ..... tonelada..	4,034
Lino ..... id....	2,970
Harina ..... id....	550
Sebo ..... id....	51
Acéites y grasas ..... id....	6
Alpiste ..... id....	199
Caseina ..... id....	2
Quebracho en rollizos ..... id....	1,030
España:	
Trigo ..... id....	5,625
Maíz ..... id....	192
Harina ..... id....	46
Lana ..... id....	107
Cueros vacunos secos ..... id....	43
Tasajo ..... id....	19
Huesos y ceniza ..... id....	69
Tripas ..... id....	11
Sebo ..... id....	406
Francia:	
Trigo ..... id....	2,511
Maíz ..... id....	1,937
Lino ..... id....	1,836
Lana ..... id....	9,128
Cueros lanares ..... id....	1,510
Cueros vacunos secos ..... id....	123
Cueros vacunos salados ..... id....	110
Cueros diversos ..... id....	26
Cerda ..... id....	5
Tasajo ..... id....	85
Carne conservada ..... id....	10
Sangre seca ..... id....	135
Huesos y ceniza ..... id....	123
Astas ..... id....	48
Sebo ..... id....	3
Afrecho ..... id....	2,765
Alpiste ..... id....	587
Guano ..... id....	20
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... id....	33,353
Maíz ..... id....	1,993
Lino ..... id....	5,813
Harina ..... id....	3,431
Lana ..... id....	1,476
Cueros lanares ..... id....	238
Cueros vacunos secos ..... id....	34
Cueros diversos ..... id....	21
Cerda ..... id....	4
Tasajo ..... id....	56
Carneros congelados ..... id....	2,347
Cuartos vacunos congelados id....	4,703
Menudencias congeladas ... id....	314
Carne conservada ..... id....	5
Lenguas conservadas ..... id....	7
Extracto de carne ..... id....	37
Huesos y ceniza ..... id....	409
Astas ..... id....	3
Sebo ..... id....	1,166
Aceites y grasas ..... id....	116
Pasto ..... id....	16
Avena ..... id....	2,289
Afrecho ..... id....	744
Alpiste ..... id....	613
Tortas de lino ..... id....	474
Guano ..... id....	82
Caseina ..... id....	135
Melaza ..... id....	52
Manteca ..... id....	331
Quebracho en rollizos ..... id....	336
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	260
Plumas ..... kilos..	1,511
Yeguarizos en pie	39

Puertois, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Italia:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,944
Maíz ..... id....	1,887
Lana ..... id....	320
Cueros lanares ..... id....	204
Cueros vacunos secos ..... id....	149
Cueros de potros secos ..... id....	2
Cueros diversos ..... id....	4
Cerda ..... id....	24
Huesos y ceniza ..... id....	97
Astas ..... id....	17
Tripas ..... id....	8
Sebo ..... id....	352
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	6
Plumas ..... kilos..	2,198
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,332
Maíz ..... id....	355
Harina ..... id....	9,190
Tasajo ..... id....	370
Sebo ..... id....	82
Pasto ..... id....	735
Afrecho ..... id....	120
Alpiste ..... id....	64
Semillas ..... id....	1
Yeguarizos en pie	12
Vacunos en pie	1,211
Lanares en pie	151
Mulas en pie	87
Sud África:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	3,517
Maíz ..... id....	821
Tasajo ..... id....	1
Pasto ..... id....	751
Afrecho ..... id....	15
Manteca ..... id....	240
Yeguarizos en pie	266
Mulas en pie	50
Asnos en pie	150
Estados Unidos:	
Lana ..... toneladas..	689
Cueros lanares ..... id....	70
Cueros vacunos secos ..... id....	252
Cueros de potros salados .... id....	51
Cueros de potros secos ..... id....	4
Cueros diversos ..... id....	78
Cerda ..... id....	14
Tasajo ..... id....	254
Huesas y ceniza ..... id....	1,380
Tripas ..... id....	4
Alpiste ..... id....	58
Quebracho en rollizos ..... id....	1,570
Extracto de quebracho .... id....	548
Plumas ..... kilos..	1,086
Varios países:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,619
Maíz ..... id....	252
Lino ..... id....	173
Harina ..... id....	298
Lana ..... id....	104
Cueros lanares ..... id....	48
Tasajo ..... id....	527
Aceites y grasas ..... id....	8
Pasto ..... id....	56
Cebada ..... id....	2
Afrecho ..... id....	6
Alpiste ..... id....	100
Tortas de lino ..... id....	1
Azúcar ..... id....	139
Quebracho en rollizoss ..... id....	636
Extracto de quebracho .... id....	41
Plumas ..... kilos..	635
Tabaco ..... id....	1,000
Yeguarizos en pie	6
Vacunos en pie	2
Lanares en pie	25
Órdenes:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	51,309
Maíz ..... id....	4,513
Lino ..... id....	4,651
Harina ..... id....	15
Huesos y ceniza ..... id....	30

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Órdenes—Continúa.	
Pasto ..... toneladas..	88
Afrecho ..... íd....	104
Vacunos en pie	100
Lanares en pie	99
ROSARIO.	
Alemania:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	22,176
Lino ..... íd....	5,223
Afrecho ..... íd....	2,557
Quebracho ..... íd....	3,154
Pasto ..... íd....	371
Cebada ..... íd....	122
Minerales ..... íd....	14
Alpiste ..... íd....	30
Centeno ..... íd....	45
Bélgica:	
Trigo ..... íd....	5,324
Lino ..... íd....	2,254
Afrecho ..... íd....	1,545
Alpiste ..... íd....	44
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	317
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... íd....	9,274
Lino ..... íd....	1,187
Quebracho ..... íd....	1,370
Harina ..... íd....	197
Azcmite ..... íd....	42
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... íd....	10,229
Pasto ..... íd....	1,859
Holanda:	
Lino ..... íd....	667
Sud Africa:	
Pasto ..... íd....	1,601
Italia:	
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	22
Varios países:	
Azúcar ..... íd....	42
Órdenes:	
Trigo ..... íd....	129,514
Lino ..... íd....	30,032
Afrecho ..... íd....	208
Quebracho ..... íd....	1,177
LA PLATA.	
Inglaterra:	
Carneros congelados ..toneladas..	420
Menudencias congeladas ...id....	62
Cuartos vacunos congeladas, toneladas	3,266
Pezuñas ..... toneladas..	21
Astas ..... íd....	11
Cueros vacunos salados ..... íd....	450
Avena ..... íd....	50
Lana ..... íd....	49
Cerda ..... íd....	1
Guano ..... íd....	224
Trigo ..... íd....	8,010
Extracto de carne ..... íd....	2
Aceites ..... íd....	4
Pasto ..... íd....	1
Sebo ..... íd....	541
Carne conservada ..... íd....	5
Sangre seca ..... íd....	49
Yeguarizos en pié	6
Sud Africa:	
Carneros congelados..toneladas..	360
Menudencias congeladas ...id....	24
Cuartos vacunos congeladas.íd....	490
Bélgica:	
Trigo ..... íd....	11,586
Pasto ..... íd....	100
Afrecho ..... íd....	180
Lanares en pié	1,474
Holanda:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	23,357
Lino ..... íd....	487

Puertas, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
LA PLATA—continúa.	
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	3,162
Pasto ..... íd....	12
Harina ..... íd....	233
ZÁRATE.	
Inglaterra:	
Carneros congelados ..toneladas..	848
Menudencias congeladas ...íd....	54
Cuartos vacunos congeladas.íd....	1,558
Huesos ..... íd....	92
Aceites ..... íd....	5
Carne conservada ..... íd....	11
Tripas ..... kilos..	90
Sud Africa:	
Carneros congelados..toneladas..	425
Menudencias congeladas ...id....	29
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	951
SAN NICOLÁS.	
Órdenes:	
Lino ..... toneladas..	14,810
Trigo ..... íd....	16,686
Maíz ..... íd....	21
SANTA FÉ.	
Inglaterra:	
Quebracho ..... toneladas..	9,144
Trigo ..... íd....	2,797
Lino ..... íd....	1,748
Italia:	
Quebracho ..... íd....	1,677
SAN PEDRO.	
Órdenes:	
Lino ..... toneladas..	2,915
Trigo ..... íd....	498
PARANÁ.	
Bélgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,738
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... íd....	1,107
Lino ..... íd....	2,425
Órdenes:	
Trigo ..... íd....	7,069
Lino ..... íd....	4,612
Afrecho ..... íd....	245
Semilla de nabo ..... íd....	57
Huesos ..... íd....	54
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.	
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	19,132
Holanda:	
Trigo ..... íd....	490
Órdenes:	
Trigo ..... íd....	14,464
Lino ..... íd....	901
BAHÍA BLANCA.	
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	2,293
Afrecho ..... íd....	100
Cebada ..... íd....	99
Lana ..... íd....	45
Carneros congelados ..... íd....	151
Menudencias congeladas ...id....	25
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... íd....	3,208
Alemania:	
Lana ..... íd....	511
Bélgica:	
Lana ..... íd....	388
Francia:	
Lana ..... íd....	3,441
Varios países:	
Trigo ..... íd....	4,984
Órdenes:	
Trigo ..... íd....	58,217

COLOMBIA.

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO Nº 15, DE 27 DE ENERO DE 1905, SOBRE TARIFA DE ADUANAS.

["*Diario Oficial*" de 28 de enero de 1905, núm. 12267.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los derechos de importación de mercancías extranjeras al territorio nacional se pagarán de acuerdo con la tarifa que establece la Ley 63 de 1903, más un recargo de setenta por ciento (70 por ciento), y conforme á la clasificación de la Ley 36 de 1886, que en seguida se reproduce.

Para proteger la industria nacional, y á fin de que recaiga el mayor gravamen de la tarifa sobre los artículos de uso superfluo, se exceptúan del recargo de 70 por ciento cierta clase de mercaderías que favorecen el desarrollo industrial, y se aumentan los derechos sobre otros, como bebidas alcohólicas, tabaco, azúcar, etc.

Los artículos que han variado de clase por la adopción de la clasificación de la Ley 36 de 1886, pagarán el impuesto que se les fija en la tarifa que va en seguida, con el recargo de 70 por ciento. Es entendido que los artículos que constituyen clases especiales conforme á este Decreto, pagarán el impuesto que se les fija en él:

ALIMENTOS Y CONDIMENTOS.

	Oro.
Batatas ó camotes, papas, cebollas, maíz, arroz, garbanzos, lentejas, frijoles y toda clase de legumbres, hortalizas y frutas frescas	$0.01
Ajos	.03
Bacalao y carnes en salmuera, y en general los pescados y carnes que se hallen sin preparar	.03
Avellanas, nueces y almendras con cáscara y en general todos los alimentos sin preparar no mencionados	.05
Fideos y demás pastas	.05
Alimentos preparados, como mortadelas, salmón, jamón; los dulces confites, frutas conservadas y frutas pasas, etc., y los encurtidos y condimentos de todas clases no mencionados especialmente	.10
Aceitunas en barriles	.05
Té	.50
Canela	.15
Azafrán	.90
Anís	.10
Hielo	.01

BEBIDAS.

Cerveza y demás bebidas fermentadas	.03
Mosto de cebada ó de otra materia fermentada ó infermentada, líquida ó solida, para hacer cerveza, y la cerveza condensada	.02
Vino tinto común en pipas, barriles y damajuanas	.02

	Oro.
Vinos blancos, dulces y secos en pipas ó barriles	$0. 03
Los demás vinos	.20

OTROS LÍQUIDOS.

Vinagre en barriles	.03
Aceite de olivas	.05
Aceite de linaza para preparar la pintura	.05
Tinta negra para escribir	.03
Tintas de colores para escribir	.05
Tintas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía (líquidas ó sólidas)	.01
Líquidos en general, excepto la perfumería y los demás especificados	.10

ALGODÓN.

Algodón manufacturado en telas crudas, sin ninguna parte blanca ni de color, y sin labrado ni costura	.20
En fulas azules y en telas blancas, ó crudas con parte blanca, lisas sin pinta, labrado, costura ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de bogotanas, calicós y liencillos, madapolanes, bramantes y otras de igual calidad	.30
En driles y demás telas blancas ó de color no mencionadas en otra parte de esta tarifa	.40
En colchas, marsellas y telas labradas ó adamascadas no comprendidas en otro grupo, y en panas, hiladillos y cintas	.50
En pañolones con fleco de lana ó sin él	.40
En pañuelos con ó sin bordado común y ordinario, en ruanas y en género para hacer éstas	.60
En medias y demás tejidos denominados comúnmente de punto de media, como camisas, calzones interiores y guantes; en muselinas, linones y demás telas diáfanas; en damascos, carpetas ó hamacas; y en ropa hecha, sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	.70
En toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, y en ropa hecha no mencionada en otro grupo	.90
En hilo blanco	.20
En hilo de color	.40
En flecos, galones, cordones, trencillas, borlas y demás objetos semejantes	.70
En mechas para lámparas y yesqueros	.10
En mechas y pábilos para bujías, velas ó fósforos	.05
En cuerdas propias para riendas	.10

CÁÑAMO Y LINO.

En sacos ó costales vacíos de cañamazo, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y en tela ordinaria de la misma clase para ellos	.02
En coleta	.05
En telas crudas ordinarias, como crehuelas, brines, lonetas, caserillos y género para toldos, con excepción de los driles	.15
En crehuelas blancas ó rayadas, ordinarias	.20
En telas crudas finas, con excepción de los driles y las demás telas mencionadas en los grupos siguientes de esta tarifa	.40
En driles crudos, blancos ó de colores, créas, platillas, alemanisco. género para manteles, servilletas ó tohallas, cobertores de cama, forros de colchón, cintas, género para sábanas y los semejantes á todas éstos que no estén especificados en otro artículo de esta tarifa; todos sin costura ni bordado alguno	.60

	Oro.
En pañuelos, gorros, medias, guantes, bretañas, coquillo, estopillas, picardías, irlandas, lavales, warandofs, batista y listados que imiten los de algodón; en flecos, galones, fajas, trenzas, trencillas, cordones, borlas y demás objetos semejantes; y ropa hecha sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	$0. 80
En toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; y en ropa hecha no mencionada en otro grupo	.90
En hilo	.20
En cuerdas embreadas y en cables	.03
En cordaje no mencionado	.10
En tela barnizada para techos de habitaciones rurales y puentes	.03
En tela ordinaria preparada ó barnizada para pisos, y el hule ordinario para coches, no comprendiendo el de carpetas	.10

LANA.

Lana sin manufacturar	.03
En frazadas	.30
En hilo	.40
En alfombras ó tapetes	.50
En bayetas, bayetones y baytillas	.70
En telas claras ó diáfanas; en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, en ropa hecha	.90
En cualquiera otra tela ú objeto que no esté mencionado en esta tarifa	.80

SEDA.

Seda en hilos, telas, etc., etc	.90

TELAS É HILOS VARIOS.

Los brocados y demás géneros de oro, plato ú otros metales, así como los hilos, etc., de las mismas materias	1.50
Tela de cerda ú otra materia no mencionada	.40
Hule para muebles y carpetas, no mencionado	.40
Muestras en pequeños pedazos, hasta el peso de veinticinco kilogramos	.00

Las telas tranmadas pagarán como la materias más gravada de las que contienen.

CAUCHO.

Caucho sin manufacturar	.20
En zapatos, botas y toda especie de calzado; en salvavidas y en tela para zamarros y ruanas que no tenga lana ó seda	.60
En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos; y el preparado para maquinaria y para pisos, excepto las mangas para bombas de apagar incendios que están gravadas sólo con un centavo por kilogramo	.03
En tapas ó tapones para envases	.05
En resorte para calzado	.40
En botones sin forro	.20
Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma	.80

CUEROS Ó PIELES.

Cueros ó pieles sin manufacturar, excepto los charolados	.10
Charolados sin manufacturar	.15
En calzado	.80
En guantes, cachuchas, pieles para adornos de trajes, etc., carteras, tabaqueras, garnieles y demás objetos semejantes	.90

	Oro.
Manufacturado en formas no expresadas	$0.80
Arneses para carros y carruajes	.05

LOZA.

Loza común ó de pedernal, en cualquiera forma	.05
Loza de porcelana y talavera	.10
Tarros ó potes, botellas, frascos y frasquitos de barro vacios destinados á envases, y en general la loza ordinaria de barro	.02
En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos	.03

CRISTAL Y VIDRIO.

En damajuanas y botellas comunes de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envases	.01
En frascos y frasquitos de vidrio ordinario para envases	.02
En vidrios planos sin azogar	.03
En espejos del tamaño hasta de 25 centímetros	.10
En espejos de más de 25 centímetros	.20
En cuentas, perlas, avalorios, canutillos, en forma de piedras ó joyas, en vidrios para relojes y lentes, y otros semejantes	.40
En cualquiera otra forma	.10

ARTÍCULOS PARA ALUMBRADO Y OTROS USOS.

Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, no manufacturada	.15
Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, en bujías ú otra forma	.20
Esperma de ballena, no manufacturada	.10
Esperma de ballena en velas, etc	.15
Estearina ó parafina sin manufacturar	.03
Estearina ó parafina en velas, etc	.10
Sebo sin manufacturar	.01
Velas de sebo, ú otras cuyos derechos no estén asignados especialmente	.10
Acido esteárico	.01
Petróleo	.05
Fósforos en palitos	.10
Fósforos de cera	.40

DROGAS Y MEDICINAS.

Drogas y medicinas en general, excepto el azufre y el alumbre que pagarán 20 centavos por kilogramo; el ácido sulfúrico y el salitre, que pagarán 5 centavos; y la potasa ó soda cáustica, las cenizas y sales de soda, la resina de pino y los subcarbonatos de potasa y de soda, que pagarán dos y medio centavos	.15
Entre las medicinas se comprenden los objetos aplicables en las enfermedades, como los bragueros, suspensorios, etc., pero no los envases y utensilios de loza, etc., para botica, ni los instrumentos de cirujía, etc., ni los demás objetos semejantes, los cuales pagarán según las disposiciones comunes de la tarifa.	

PERFUMERÍA Y JABONES.

Aguas de florida, divina y de kananga	.15
Los demás artículos de perfumería y de tocador, como esencias, jabones, cremas, asentadores de navajas, cepillos para dientes y ropa, etc., no mencionados en otra parte de esta tarifa	1.50

	Oro.
Jabón ordinario de aceite	$0.10
Jabón común de resina ó sebo	.03

PAPEL Y CARTÓN.

Papel en periódicos, folletos y hojas impresas	.00
Blanco sin cola, y de colores para imprenta	.03
De estraza ú otro ordinario para envolver y empacar	.03
De lija	.03
De fumar para cigarrillos	.03
Para escribir, en cubiertas, y el de cualquiera otra clase no mencionado; y los útiles de escritorio que no estén comprendidos en otra parte de esta tarifa	.10
Papel florete	.05
Rayado para música	.15
En libros en blanco, rayados ó no, y libretines	.20
En libros impresos	.05
En láminas, mapas y grabados de todas clases, y música escrita ó impresa	.20
Dorado ó plateado por entero	.20
De colgadura, y jaspeado ó pintado para forros de libros ú otros usos	.10
Cartón para imprenta, encuadernación, litografía y otros usos industriales	.03
Cartonaje en otra forma, excepto en naipes, que pagarán $1.50 por kilogramo	.10

MADERA.

Maderas de construcción, como varas, vigas, piezas para durmientes de ferrocarriles, cuartones y tablas sin cepillar ó afinar	.00
Maderas comunes cepilladas y maderas de ebanistería cepilladas ó sin cepillar, que no estén labradas, excepto las láminas para enchapados	.01
En láminas para enchapados	.10
En molduras, esculturas y adornos para muebles, y en marcos dorados ó no	.15
En camas, grandes mesas para comedor, armarios ó grandes cómodas para ropa ú otros usos, sin espejos, esculturas ni adornos denominados de embutido	.03
En muebles de todas clases con espejos, esculturas, embutidos ó forros de lana ó seda	.15
En muebles no mencionados	.10
En los muebles de cualquiera clase que sean no se comprenden los colchones, cojines, etc., cuando vienen sólos, los cuales corresponden á la clase asignada á su forro.	
En estatuas ó imágenes, y en altares para iglesia	.10
En instrumentos de música denominados órganos, y en pianos	.05
En armonios, organillos de mano y arpas	.10
En otros instrumentos de música	.60
En lápices (útiles de escritorio y para carpinteros)	.10
En hormas y cartabones (instrumentos de artes y oficios)	.10
En fuelles grandes para fraguas	.03
En fuelles de todas clases, excepto los grandes para fraguas	.10
En fustes de madera desnudos, para galápagos y sillas de montar	.10
En baldes ó batéas	.03
En barriles, pipas y toneles armados ó no para empaques y envases	.02
En llaves para barriles y pipas	.03
En cajas de madera ordinarias y trabajadas en bruto, armadas ó desarmadas, para empaques	.02
En tablillas para cajitas de fósforos y en palitos para éstos	.03
En carruajes y carros para ferrocarriles	.00

	Oro.
En carros y carretillas para transporte de mercaderías ú otros usos semejantes.	$0. 02
En coches y carruajes de todas clases	.03
En velocípedos	.20
En buques armados ó en piezas, que se traigan para navegar en las aguas interiores del territorio colombiano	.01
En remos para embarcaciones	.03
En casas desarmadas	.00
En ventanas, puertas, etc., cuando vienen solas	.03
En máquinas para buques, artes y oficios, industrias y trabajos de campo y minas	.03
En bastones sin estoque	.60
En formas no designadas	.20

FIQUE, MIMBRES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS SEMEJANTES.

Sacos ó costales vacíos de fique ó henequén, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y la tela de la misma clase para ellos	.02
Heno y tamo en bruto	.01
Palma para hacer sombreros	.03
Espadaña, paja y bejuco ordinario sin manufacturar ó en escobas	.03
Canastos de mimbre ú otro bejuco	.10
Esteras ó esterrillas de todas clases	.03

HIERRO Y ACERO.

Hierro en bruto	.01
En rieles, clavos para rieles y demás piezas para las vías férreas de uso público.	.00
En rieles para vías que no sean de uso público	.03
En buques ó en piezas para ellos	.01
En anclas y en rezones para embarcaciones menores	.02
En puentes para caminos públicos	.00
En puentes que no sean para caminos públicos	.03
En gasómetros, aparatos, tubos y faroles para el alumbrado público de las poblaciones	.00
En obras que hayan de colocarse en las casas penitenciarias al construirlas ó refeccionarlas	.00
En alambre para telégrafos de uso público	.00
En alambre de uso particular ó privado	.02
En alambre de fierro acerado para cercas, y las grapas y demás útiles para ponerlo	.01
En verjas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	.00
En pararrayos	.00
En cañerías para los acueductos públicos de los Distritos, y las fuentes ó pilas para el uso público	.00
En torres para faros y fanales, y éstos	.01
En relojes para torres, incluyendo las muestras y campanas	.02
En casas y galvanizado en planchas ó láminas para cubrir los techos	.01
En balaustradas para edificios, puertas y ventanas, etc., cuando vienen solas	.03
En bombos ó máquinas para apagar incendios	.01
En bombas ó máquinas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos y demás piezas	.03
En máquinas para empresas fabriles ó mineras	.01
En máquinas para la agricultura	.02
En máquinas para artes y oficios ó industrias	.03
En máquinas no mencionadas cuyo peso no exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.03
En máquinas de cualquiera clase, cuyo total exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.01

	Oro.
En prensas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía	$0. 02
En motores de cualquiera clase y fuerza	.02
Estañado en láminas ú hoja de lata	.03
En monitores y en grandes tubos para máquinas de beneficiar café	.02
En grandes calderas	.03
En tanques para depósito de agua potable	.01
En pisones para los molinos ó bocartes de que se hace uso para la trituración del mineral extraído de las minos de veta	.03
En yunques y garruchos	.03
En arados	.02
Manufacturado en planchas ó varillas no comprendidas en el hierro en bruto; en camas, cadenas gruesas, cajas ó cofres fuertes, clavazón y puntillas, batería de cocina sin estañar ó estañado sólo por dentro, y planchas para aplanchar ropa, y en herramientas gruesas ó voluminosas para la agricultura, la cantería y la minería, como azadas y azadones, barras, barretones ú hoyaderas, garlanchas, hachas, grandes barrenos, palas, almadanas, picos, taladros y calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar	.03
En herramientas para herrería, cantería, carpintería y albañilería	.10
En hormas (instrumentos para artes y oficios)	.10
En alambres, argollas, bisagras, goznes, tornillos y resortes para muebles	.10
En muebles	.10
En llantas, ruedas, ejes, resortes y conos para carretas y carruajes	.03
En básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen más de 100 kilogramos de peso	.05
En básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen hasta 100 kilogramos de peso	.10
En peines para caballos y almohazas	.10
En baterías de cocina y demás objetos de latón ó fierro estañado por dentro y fuera	.10
En cuchillos para artes y oficios, como los de encuadernación y zapatería	.10
En cuchillería no mencionada en otro grupo	.20
Armas blancas, de fuego, ó de cualquiera otra clase, inclusive escopetas	1. 50
Navajas ó tijeras finas ó entrefinas, cuchillos y tenedores con mango de marfil, nácar, electroplata y metal británico; chimeneas para armas de fuego; cuentas doradas ó plateadas, lapiceros, joyas y todo objeto torado ó plateado ó de los que se llaman de plata alemana ó electroplata, fino ó entrefino	.80
Acero en barras ó varillas propio para manufacturar, y en taladros	.10
Hierro ó acero manufacturado en formas no designadas	.20

COBRE Ó BRONCE.

Cobre ó bronce en bruto, en barras ó en lingotes	.05
En planchas ó láminas, sea cual fuere su peso	.05
En pailas ó calderos ó artículos de otra clase cuyo peso exceda de 25 kilogramos	.10
En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza exceda de 500 gramos y no pase de 25 kilogramos	.20
En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza no exceda de 500 gramos	.30
En joyería, cuentas, galones, lentejuelas, flecos, canutillos, hilos y demás objetos semejantes, y en piezas de electroplata y cápsulas para armas de fuego	.80
En estatuas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	.00

ESTAÑO.

Estaño en lingotes	.05
En platos y en todo otro objeto	.20
En polvo y en hojas	.30

	Oro.
PLOMO.	
Plomo en lingotes para minas	$0.02
En planchas, tubos y demás objetos cuyo peso exceda de cinco kilogramos, y en munición, objetos de imprenta, y en lingotes no destinados para minas	.03
En juguetes y en papel ó láminas delgadas	.50
En cápsulas para envases	.05
En cualquiera otra forma	.20
ZINC.	
Zinc no manufacturado, en planchas ó láminas, inclusive las de cubrir techos, y en tubos	.03
Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma	.20
AZOGUE.	
Azogue para minas	.02
Azogue para otros usos	.10
ORO.	
Oro en barras	.02
En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de novecientos milésimos	.00
En cualquier otro objeto	1.50
PLATA.	
Plata en barras	.02
En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de novecientos milésimos	.00
En cualquiera otra forma	1.50
PÓLVORA.	
Pólvora gruesa y ordinaria para minas, en barriles ú otro envase cuyo peso bruto pase de dos kilogramos	.03
Pólvora de algodón, llamada *tónito*, para minas	.03
Pólvora fina (mostacilla) en tarros ú otro envase, y en general la no comprendida en el párrafo anterior	.40
En fuegos artificiales	.50
PIEDRAS, MATERIALES DE CONSTRUCCIÓN Y OTRAS MATERIAS PRIMAS.	
Piedras de filtrar	.02
Piedras de litografía, de afilar y pómez	.03
Piedras de chispa	.05
Mármol y jaspe en baldosas y ladrillos	.01
Mármol y jaspe que no esté en baldosas ni ladrillos ni en piedras de litografía	.10
Mármol en polvo, barro, tierra ó cemento romano, cal, yeso en bruto ó en polvo, tiza, feldespato, sílice, masicote, caolín, hueso en polvo y demás materias primas para la fabricación de loza	.01
Mármol en estatuas y monumentos con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	.00
Pizarras para techos	.01
Tejas de barro	.00
Tejamanil	.01
Materiales de construcción, como piedras brutas, ladrillos de barro y baldosas de barro cocido y de piedra	.00

	Oro.
Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada en otra parte de la tarifa	$0.05
Tierra de colores para edificios	.03
Alabastro en cualquiera forma	.10
Crisoles para fundir	.03

MISCELANEA.

Animales vivos	.00
Carbón mineral	.01
Alquitrán	.03
Brea negra aplicable á la construcción de embarcaciones	.03
Pez rubia	.01
Cola ordinaria	.10
Estopa ó filástica y el fieltro para empaques	.03
Barnices	.10
Pintura en polvo ó preparada	.10
Brochas ordinarias	.10
Cepillos para caballos ó para botas	.10
Bola ó betún para botas	.10
Cera negra	.03
Semillas, barbados y mugrones de las plantas, y plantas vivas	.01
Huano	.03
Lúpulo	.05
Hueso y cuerno sin manufacturar	.03
Tubos, mangas y canales de madera, caucho, loza, barro ó metal, propios para bombas, caños y techos, excepto las bombas de apagar incendios	.03
Mechas para minas	.03
Corcho en tablas ó en tapas para botellas, etc	.05
Los útiles para laboratorios químicos y los instrumentos para meteorología	.05
Botones comunes de hueso, cuerno, tagua y pasta, sin forro	.20
Botones comunes de nácar	.40
Peines de cuerno ordinarios	.20
Pizarras y lápices de pizarra, para escribir	.03
Paraguas	.60
Los sombreros, cachuchas, gorras, etc., pagarán respectivamente como la ropa hecha de las telas ó materias de que estén formados, excepto los de paja, que se gravan en general con $0.90 por kilogramo y con $0.40 si son ordinarios.	
Los objetos que se introduzcan por cuenta del Gobierno nacional, de cualquier naturaleza que sean	.00
Los efectos que para su uso traigan consigo ó hagan traer los Ministros públicos ó Agentes diplomáticos extranjeros que se acrediten cerca del Gobierno de la República, siempre que las naciones á que pertenezcan concedan igual exención á los Ministros y Agentes diplomáticos de la República, y que se cumpla con los requisitos que la ley exija sobre la materia	.00
Las producciones naturales del Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, el Perú y demás naciones á las cuales se haya concedido ó se concediere franquicia con carácter de reciprocidad por tratados públicos	.00
Los equipajes de los pasajeros hasta el peso de ciento cincuenta kilogramos por persona, siempre que los efectos sean evidentemente de su uso, y sean presentados por ellos mismos al tiempo de pasar por las Aduanas y entrar en el territorio nacional. Por el exceso sin factura pagarán como las mercaderías de la clase más gravada de esta tarifa	.00
Todos los artículos no mencionados en esta tarifa pagarán	.70

Dichas mercaderías forman, en consecuencia, una clase libre del impuesto, y quince gravadas así:

2ª	$0.01
3ª	.02
4ª	.03
5ª	.05
6ª	.10
7ª	.15
8ª	.20
9ª	.30
10ª	.40
11ª	.50
12ª	.60
13ª	.70
14ª	.80
15ª	.90
16ª	1.50

Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se formará y publicará un resumen de la tarifa, vividiéndola en las expresadas clases.

CLASES ESPECIALES.

Tabaco manufacturado en cigarros, por cada kilo	$3.00
Tabaco en cigarrillos	3.50
Tabaco en cualquiera otra forma	1.50
Brandy, champaña, whisky, chartreuse y demás pussecafés	2.00
Harinas, comprendiendo el sagú, arrowroot, tapioca, maicena y demás semejantes	.08
Azúcar, cada kilo	.10
Sal, exceptuando la que se introduzca por las aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco, en donde seguirán causando los derechos que pagan actualmente, los 12½ kilogramos	1.50

Las piedras preciosas en joyas pagarán el 10 por ciento de su valor, según factura ó avalúo de peritos, si hubiere motivo para juzgar que se trata de defraudar la renta con el valor dado en las respectivas facturas.

ART. 2°. Queda facultado el Gobierno para variar los precios de la sal tanto en las salinas marítimas como en las terrestres, y los derechos de importación por la introducción de ella.

ART. 3°. Quedan suspendidas desde la publicación del presente Decreto y mientras dure la mala situación fiscal, todas las exenciones de derechos de importación, con excepción de las estipuladas en contratos vigentes.

ART. 4°. Autorízase igualmente al Poder Ejecutivo para reglamentar el procedimiento que debe seguirse en las aduanas para el pronto despacho de los equipajes y demás efectos de los ministros diplomáticos extranjeros.

ART. 5°. Con el fin de proteger las industrias nacionales, se excluyen del recargo que se establece en el artículo 1° de este Decreto las siguientes mercaderías:

1°. Cueros ingleses y charolados, cabritillas y glasés, hilo y pita blanca de cáñamo y pita de colores en ovillos;

2°. Sustancias colorantes propias para tejidos, hilazas de lana, de algodón ó de yute, blancas ó de colores encoladas propias para tejidos.

Art. 6°. Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para que fije los derechos de importación sobre las mercaderías que se introduzcan por Cúcuta, Arauca, Orocué, Ipiales y Tumaco y por las aduanas que se establezcan en el territorio del Caquetá.

En la aduana de Tumaco, mientras el Gobierno no dicte nueva tarifa para aquel puerto, regirá la misma que hoy rige allí, sin recargo alguno.

Art. 7°. Los equipajes de los ministros diplomáticos de Colombia que regresen al país gozarán de las mismas exenciones de derechos que se otorguen á los ministros diplomáticos que se acrediten ante el Gobierno de la República; y el encargado del Poder Ejecutivo gozará de las mismas franquicias que se otorgan á dichos ministros para los objetos destinados á usos oficiales.

Art. 8°. Para los efectos de la certificación consular, divídense las facturas comerciales en cuatro clases, á saber:

Primera. Las facturas que solamente expresen artículos de fierro, acero, cobre, zinc ó madera, destinados á máquinas de empresas industriales, como ferrocarriles, buques de vapor, alumbrado eléctrico, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza y de tejidos, siempre que se haya declarado que tales empresas son de utilidad pública;

Segunda. Las facturas que no sean de valor mayor de 200 pesos;

Tercera. Las facturas en que el valor pase de 200 pesos sin exceder de 500; y

Cuarta. Las facturas en que el valor sea mayor de 500 pesos.

Art. 9°. Para la certificación consular, las facturas serán gravadas del modo siguiente:

Las de la primera clase, con 9 pesos;

Las de la segunda clase, con 18 pesos;

Las de la tercera clase, con 24 pesos; y

Las de la cuarta clase, con 30 pesos por cada 1,000 pesos ó fracción de 1,000.

Art. 10. Los derechos de certificación de sobordo se cobrarán en los consulados de la República á razón de 15 pesos por los primeros 100 bultos, y de 3 pesos por cada 100 bultos restantes ó fracción de 100.

Art. 11. Las encomiendas postales pagarán el 6 por ciento sobre la factura comercial y un recargo del 25 por ciento sobre la tarifa de aduanas, en compensación de los derechos consulares que no pagan en el puerto de embarque.

Art. 12. En las encomiendas postales las piedras preciosas en general, las joyas de oro, las de plata sobredorada con piedras preciosas ó sin ellas, y los objetos de oro en general se aforarán por su valor según factura, y pagarán como derechos, en compensación de los consulares, el 10 por ciento de su valor.

ART. 13. El Poder Ejecutivo queda facultado para reglamentar el cobro de los derechos consulares y de aduana en los términos que estime convenientes para evitar todo fraude á la recaudación de las rentas; para aclarar las dudas que se susciten en lo tocante á la clasificación de la tarifa de aduanas y para determinar las penas pecuniarias que deban imponerse á los defraudadores; lo mismo que para fijar la manera de recompensar á los denunciantes y aprehensores de contrabandos.

ART. 14. Este Decreto empezará á regir desde la fecha de su publicación en el "Diario Oficial" en la capital, y desde que se reciba en las aduanas y en los consulados el aviso telegráfico de que está publcado.

ART. 15. Quedan suspendidos los artículos 3° á 18 de la Ley 63 de 1903, y todas las disposiciones legales contrarias al presente Decreto.

LEY NO. 43, DE 19 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1904, SOBRE EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO VACUNO.

["Diario Oficial" de 2 de diciembre de 1904, No. 12226.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde la publicación de la presente Ley, queda derogado en todas sus partes el Decreto legislativo No. 220 de 10 de marzo del corriente año; en consecuencia, queda suprimido todo gravamen de exportación sobre el ganado vacuno, con la limitación á que se refiere el artículo siguiente.

ART. 2°. Grávase con $3 oro la exportación de toda res hembra.

ART. 3°. El Poder Ejecutivo cuidará de que la exportación de ganado, sea cual fuere el puerto por donde se verifique, se haga en condiciones de igualdad para todos los exportadores.

ART. 4°. El decreto No. 17 de 8 de enero de 1904, que impuso el derecho de exportación de 5 pesos oro por cada cabeza de ganado, no se considerará vigente sino 90 días después de su fecha, de acuerdo con la Constitución.

ART. 5°. La presente Ley regirá 30 días después de su publicación en el "Diario Oficial."

COSTA RICA.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

[De "La Gaceta de San José," No. 125.]

Importación.

Artículos.	Promedio anual de 1886 á 1893, inclusive.		Promedio anual de 1900 á 1904, inclusive.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Kilogramos.		*Kilogramos.*	
Arroz	917,840	$76,988	1,633,012	$90,943
Azúcar	609,886	76,199	10,179	779
Frijoles	209,315	25,656	87,283	8,838
Manteca	429,862	54,916	722,026	127,103
Mantequilla	30,230	9,726	56,622	17,095
Queso	46,138	14,171	42,460	12,863
Sal	398,546	11,009	892,380	14,871
Ganado	.....	61,048	13,819	250,662

General de Estadística, San José de Costa Rica.

Importaciones y valores en los últimos cinco años.

Artículos.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Kilogramos.		*Kilogramos.*		*Kilogramos.*	
Arroz	1,847,935	$105,281	1,774,873	$107,047	1,940,162	$85,700
Azúcar	23,692	1,938	6,246	629	4,155	408
Frijoles	80,712	10,074	151,461	15,311	83,277	7,284
Manteca	992,021	157,552	681,201	122,975	769,528	145,605
Mantequilla	62,083	21,519	54,154	16,352	102,380	19,662
Queso	38,631	11,597	47,178	12,598	32,103	10,654
Ganado	11,445	172,318	11,245	164,925	14,587	278,179
Sal	999,756	14,397	752,818	13,217	1,109,542	17,798

Artículos.	1903.		1904.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	Kilogramos.		*Kilogramos.*	
Arroz	1,163,688	$77,645	1,438,405	$79,044
Azúcar	3,549	345	13,352	577
Frijoles	31,729	2,901	83,239	8,622
Manteca	949,907	179,062	217,472	30,322
Mantequilla	26,032	11,390	38,455	16,554
Queso	43,174	13,365	51,214	16,104
Ganado	17,179	344,409	14,639	293,481
Sal	793,193	13,274	806,592	15,672

Renta de Aduana con la importación de los artículos que se expresan.

Artículos.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Colones.	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*
Arroz	36,958	47,329	58,204	58,184	115,072
Manteca	39,680	40,418	46,171	94,990	32,620
Mantequilla	2,483	2,888	6,142	7,809	11,536
Frijoles	1,734	4,138	2,498	951	2,497
Queso	2,704	4,402	3,370	8,634	10,242
Sal	19,995	20,074	33,286	47,591	48,395
Ganado	Libre.	Libre.	Libre.	5,617	17,021

Precios corrientes en la plaza de San José.

Artículos.	1884.	1904.
	Colones.	*Colones.*
Arroz criollo	0.06½	0.20
Arroz extranjero	.07½	.20
Carne de res	.17½	.30
Carne de cerdo	.11	.35
Frijoles	.90	4.75
Manteca	.17½	.60
Mantequilla	.40	1.15
Queso	.17	.45
Sal	.05	.10

CHILE.

EMISIÓN DE BONOS PARA LA CANCELACIÓN DEFINITIVA DE LOS CRÉDITOS RECONOCIDOS POR EL GOBIERNO DE BOLIVIA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de la República de Chile del 12 de mayo de 1905.]

No. 2068.] SANTIAGO, *11 de mayo de 1905.*

Vista la nota del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, y lo dispuesto por la cláusula 5ª del Tratado de Paz y Amistad celebrado con la República de Bolivia fechado en 20 de octubre de 1904, según la cual el Gobierno de Chile destinará la suma que, en la referida cláusula se expresa, á la cancelación definitiva de los créditos reconocidos por el Gobierno de Bolivia.

Vistos los acuerdos contenidos en las actas suscritas con fecha 19 de octubre y 14 de noviembre de 1904, por los respectivos acreedores, decreto:

1°. La Dirección del Tesoro procederá á emitir bonos del Estado hasta por la cantidad de seis millones quinientos mil pesos ($6,500,000) oro de dieciocho peniques, que ganarán cinco por ciento (5 por ciento) de interés anual y uno por ciento (1 por ciento) de amortización acumulativa, también anual, en la forma que se expresa en seguida:

(*a*) La emisión de estos bonos se verificará en dos parcialidades, que deberán corresponder á los dos grupos de créditos á que se refiere la nota del Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores No. 257, de fecha 12 de abril del corriente año y las actas fechadas el 14 de octubre y 14 de noviembre del año próximo pasado.

(*b*) Los expresados bonos serán al portador y de las series y tipos que acuerde la Dirección del Tesoro, pudiendo representar fracciones menores de 100 pesos, si las hubiere.

(*c*) Los bonos llevarán las firmas de los directores del Tesoro y General de Contabilidad y la del contador primero de aquella oficina; y su inscripción será la que el Director del Tesoro acuerde.

(*d*) La emisión total será registrada conforme á la lei, en la sección de Crédito Público de la Dirección General de Contabilidad.

(*e*) El servicio de los bonos á que se refiere el presente decreto se hará, á opción de los tenedores de ellos, por la Tesorería Fiscal de Santiago en Chile, o por la Tesorería Fiscal de Chile en Lóndres, á cuyo efecto los referidos bonos estarán provistos de los cupones correspondientes.

(*f*) Los bonos cuyos servicios de intereses se desee obtener por los interesados en Europa serán anotados con tres meses á lo ménos, de anticipación en un registro que, al efecto, abrirá la Dirección General de Contabilidad.

(*g*) El servicio de intereses se hará el 10 de junio y el 10 de diciembre de cada año, en conformidad á lo establecido en las letras *e* y *f* de este decreto.

2°. Estos bonos se recibirán por los actuales dueños de los créditos reconocidos por el Gobierno de Bolivia, á la par, y en pago de éstos, con arreglo á lo dispuesto en la Cláusula V del Tratado de Paz y Amistad celebrado con dicho Gobierno, y á los acuerdos que constan en las actas suscritas por los interesados con fecha 14 de octubre y 14 de noviembre del año próximo pasado, acompañadas entre los antecedentes del presente decreto.

3°. La Dirección del Tesoro canjeará los bonos de la emisión por los títulos de los créditos que le presenten los acreedores á que se refieren las actas indicadas en el número anterior, debiendo, al efecto, comprobarse, por dicha oficina, la autenticidad y exactitud de cada una de las obligaciones que se le presenten; y no procederá al canje sin haberse cumplido previamente con este requisito.

La espresada Dirección, para verificar el cange, exigirá la entrega de los créditos, debidamente cancelados ó exigirá una escritura pública de cancelación.

4°. La Dirección del Tesoro queda encargada del cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

RIESCO.

JULIO FREDES.

PRESUPUESTO DE ENTRADAS DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE VALPARAÍSO PARA EL AÑO DE 1906.

[De "El Mercurio," No. 23766.]

Arrendamientos	$233,720.80	Censo	$2,765.00
Mercados	110,000.00	Parques y jardines públicos	2,700.00
Matadero	105,000.00	Intereses	20,000.00
Contribuciones	781,000.00		
Patentes	384,800.00		
Varios ramos	228,000.00	Total	1,867,985.80

LOS FERROCARRILES DE CHILE.

[Escrito especialmente para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas por el Señor Don GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ SANZ, Delegado de Chile al Congreso Ferrocarrilero Internacional convocado en Washington, D. C., en mayo de 1905.]

En la República de Chile existen dos clases de líneas ferreas; á saber, fiscales y particulares.

Las primeras son las construídas y administradas por el Gobierno; y, las segundas, por particulares, pero bajo la fiscalización de aquél. Entre ambas empresas existe una marcada diferencia, que brevemente analizaremos á continuación:

El Gobierno de Chile construye y administra sus ferrocarriles sin perseguir, por ahora, utilidad en su explotación. Su objetivo principal es abaratar los fletes de las vías de comunicación, y fomentar de este modo el desarrollo de las industrias, de la agricultura y del comercio en general.

Sin embargo, conviene hacer notar que aún con las excepcionales tarifas protectoras que rijen en los ferrocarriles del Estado, éstos dejan un buen interés sobre el capital invertido.

Por otra parte, están los ferrocarriles particulares, los cuales, como toda empresa industrial, tienden á obtener los más crecidos beneficios que un servicio correcto le permite.

Por ahora, nos ocuparemos de los ferrocarriles particulares solamente, dejando para un segundo estudio los que pertenecen al Gobierno.

The Nitrate Railways Company (*Limitada*).—Esta Compañía se formó en Lóndres, en el año 1882, con un capital de £1,950,000. Para dar comienzo á sus operaciones compró los derechos que otra compañía poseía para esplotar los ferrocarriles que construyese el la provincia de Tarapacá, gozando de las siguientes franquecias que le otorgó el Gobierno:

(*a*) Privilegio exclusivo por veinticinco años, durante cuyo plazo no se permitiría establecer otro ferrocarril entre el puerto de Iquique y las salitreras de la Noria.

(*b*) Propiedad del ferrocarril durante cuarenta años, debiendo pasar después á dominio del Estado.

(*c*) Concesión de los terrenos fiscales, exención de derechos de internación para el material, etc.

(*d*) Facultad de trasmitir, en todo ó en parte, con aprobación del Gobierno, sus derechos.

(*e*) Garantia Nacional del siete por ciento sobre el capital de dos millones de pesos durante los veinticinco años del privilegio, etc.

Tales fueron las facilidades que se otorgaron para construir este ferrocarril llamado á explotar los enormes depósitos de salitre, cloruro de sodio (sal de cocina), sulfato de soda, sulfato de amoníaco, borax, y en las serranías adyacentes, los minerales de cobre, plata y oro.

Para formarse un concepto del resultado halagador que ha obtenido este ferrocarril, voy á trascribir los datos que contiene una publicación hecha en Londres por don AGUSTÍN ROSS, Ministro entonces de Chile en Inglaterra, lamentando que ellos se refiéran solamente á los años 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 y 1891:

Año.	Aumento.	Capital invertido.	Año.	Aumento.	Capital invertido.
	Por ciento.			*Por ciento.*	
1887	10	£1,200,000	1890	20	£1,380,000
1888	25	1,200,000	1891	20	1,380,000
1889	25	1,380,000			

El resultado financiero de los últimos años no me es posible consignarlo; pero tengo datos para creer que la compañía ha continuado aumentando la utilidad excesiva que le produce el capital invertido.

Posteriormente, se duplicó el primitivo capital de la compañía, para atender á la construcción de numerosos ramales y aumentar el equipo, á fin de servir á esa importante zona del país.

A medida que la compañía ha ido extendiendo sus ramales, se ha fomentado en forma extraordinaria la variada producción que allí existe, lo cual ha dado origen á nuevas industrias que contribuyen á la riqueza pública y privada.

Esta expectativa, comprobada con hechos posteriores, dió margen á que ya en el año 1881 se presentaran al Gobierno solicitudes para construir diversos ferrocarriles, y en esta virtud se pidieron propuestas públicas:

1°. El 4 de diciembre de 1899, para la ejecución de un ferrocarril entre las salitreras de Agua Santa y el puerto de Caleta Buena.

2°. El 1° de abril de 1890, para otro ferrocarril, desde Junín hasta el distrito Salitrero de Sal de Obispo.

3°. El 12 de abril de 1890, para la construcción de una línea férrea entre San Pablo y las Salitreras de Lagunas, todos estos en la misma provincia de Tarapacá.

Los puntos de mayor importancia de uno de los decretos supremos de petición de propuestas y aceptación para construir los ferrocarriles indicados, con anterioridad, fueron los siguientes:

(*a*) Acompañar una fianza calificada previamente por el Director del Tesoro, por la suma de $500,000 para responder al cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contrajese el concesionario.

(*b*) El concesionario construiría el ferrocarril á sus expensas; lo gozaría durante veinticinco años, terminados los cuales, tanto el ferrocarril como los ramales que se hubieran construido en conformidad con lo que despone el artículo respectivo, se entregarían al Fisco, en buen estado de servicio, con su material rodante y demás anexos, sin gravámen alguno para el Erario Nacional.

Damos á continuación, algunos datos relativos á los ferrocarriles á que hemos hecho referencia y á otras líneas férreas:

1°. *The Nitrate Railways Company* (*Limited*).—Longitud aproximada, 600 kilómetros; trocha, 1.44 metros; gradiente máxima, 4.73 por ciento; peso del riel, 31.40 kilogramos por metro; capital actual de la compañía inglesa, £4,000,000.

2°. *Ferrocarril de Junín.*—Longitud, 105 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 3 por ciento; peso del riel, 18 kilogramos por metro; capital de la compañía inglesa, £350,000.

3°. *Ferrocanil de Caleta Buena á Agua Santa.*—Longitud, 105 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 3.20 por ciento; peso del riel, 18 kilogramos por metro; capital de la compañía inglesa, £600,000.

4°. *Ferrocarril de Tocopilla á las Salitreras del Toco.*—Longitud, 88 kilómetros; trocha, 1.68 metros; gradiente, 4 por ciento; capital de la compañía inglesa, $5,000,000.

5°. *Ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Bolivia.*—Longitud, 924 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 2 y 4 por ciento; capital de la compañía inglesa, £2,644,377.54.

Esta es la única vía de comunicación internacional que existe en Chile y la cual fué construida con la decidada protección que siempre el Gobierno de mi país ha prestado á los constructores de obras públicas de tan reconocida utilidad.

Para su ejecución, se dictó con fecha 17 de enero de 1884, una ley que, entre otras disposiciones, establece lo sequiente:

1°. No se permitirá por el término de veinte años la construcción de otro ferrocarril que transite, por territorio chileno para entrar á Bolivia, si en alguna parte de su trayecto se acerca á una distancia menor de 75 kilómetros de la vía principal del ferrocarril de la compañía.

2°. Quedan exentos de derechos de internación los rieles, carros, máquinas y demás materiales de construcción y equipo para la vía férrea y sus estaciones.

3°. El Gobierno de Chile garantiza á la compañía de Satitres y ferrocarril de Antofagasta, el 6 por ciento de interés anual solve el capital que invierta en la construcción de la vía, en la siguiente forma.

(*a*) El capital garantizado será únicamente de 3,472,000 pesos, y la garantía se hará efectiva á medida que la vía sea entregrada al tráfico; se pagará por semestres y cesará en veinte años.

(*b*) Para los efectos de la garantía, se estimará el capital garantizado, al tipo de 38 peniques, moneda esterlina por peso.

(*c*) Cuando la esplotación de la vía garantizada por esta lei, produzca una entrada líquida superior al 7 por ciento anual del capital invertido, la compañía reembolsará al Estado, con el exceso, las sumas que hubiese recibido á título de garantía.

Posteriormente, á virtud del decreto supremo de 21 de junio de 1884, se declararon aceptadas por la Compañía de Salitres y Ferrocarril de Antofagasta, las concesiones que le otorga y las obligaciones que le impone la precitada lei:

El 28 de mayo de 1885, se celebró un contrato entre las compañías de Huanchaca de Bolivia y de Salitres y Ferrocarril de Antofagasta, para construir el ferrocarril á Bolivia, pues la concesión de que nos hemos ocupado, se refería soló á la provincia de Antofagasta. El 5 de mayo de 1887 la compañía de Salitres de Antofagasta vendió á la de Huanchaca de Bolivia la parte que le pertenecía en la empresa, en la suma de $3,000,000, cesión que fué autorizada por el Gobierno de Chile. Por último, la Compañía de Huanchaca transfirió el 28

de noviembre de 1888 á una compañía inglesa sus derechos en el ferrocarril.

Esta compañía inglesa, "The Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company," explota actualmente esta importante vía de comunicación internacional, con resultados superiores á toda fundada expectativa.

Consta de un balance enviado por la misma compañía al representante del Gobierno, que el valor del ferrocarril asciende á £2,644,377.54, y la utilidad durante el año 1901, á que ese mismo balance se refiere, ascendió á $4,424,449.19.

Conviene hacer notar, asimismo, para demostrar la decidida protección que el Gobierno de Chile dispensa á las sociedades extranjeras que invierten sus capitales en el país, que, aún con el crecido producto líquido que arroja el balance ya citado, todavía rige el alza en las tarifas de un 25 por ciento que el mismo autorizó para cobrar, como medida de protección.

Como un dato interesante de este ferrocarril, doy el siguiente cuadro que da una idea de su perfil lonjitudinal:

Estaciones.	Distancias.		Alturas sobre el mar.
	Parcial.	Total.	
	Metros.	*Metros.*	*Metros.*
Antofagasta	0	0	0
Salar	36	36	315
Montes Blancos	32	68	769
Cuevitas	14	82	885
Cerrillos	15	97	1,017
Cármen Alto	24	191	1,290
Salinas	6	127	1,338
Pampa Central	10	137	1,384
Pampa Alta	14	151	1,447
Sierra Gorda	20	171	1,624
Cerritos Bajos	35	206	2,144
Cortes Blancos	9	217	2,199
Puente Calama	20	237	2,255
Calama	2	239	2,266
Ascatán	21	361	3,956
Portezuelo	53	695	3,883
Oruro	50	924	3,694

Ferrocarril de Taltal.—Longitud, 148 kilómetros; trocha, 1.68 metros; gradiente, 3 por ciento; capital de la compañía. $300,000.

Ferrocarril de Copiapó.—Longitud, 242 kilómetros; trocha, 1.44; gradiente máxima, 5 por ciento; capital, $200,000.

Para construir esta obra que fué la primera que se llevó á cabo en la República de Chile, el Gobierno otorgó, entre otras facilidades, las que á continuación se expresan:

Terrenos que fueren necesarios; autorización para expropiar la propiedad particular, previo pago de su importe, y libre internación para los materiales de construcción, explotación y servicio de la línea.

A esta obra, como á muchas otras de reconocida utilidad y de progreso, está ligado el nombre de Guillermo Wheelwright. De gran talento, espíritu cultísimo y á la vez vigorosamente emprendor,

se propuso dotar al país de los elementos que necesitaba para su creciente desarrollo, y á su iniciativa se debe esta línea férrea que desde el año 1850 explota una de las zonas más ricas de la República.

Ferrocarril Trasandina.—Con fecha 6 de febrero de 1903, se dictó una ley concediendo autorización al Presidente de la República para contratar esta importante obra llamada á unir á nuestro país, con la República Argentina, y otorgando también garantía sobre el capital por el término de veinte años.

Recientemente se han aceptado las condiciones propuestas por los Señores CLARK para construirla por la suma de £1,500,000. Se estima que en menos de cutro años será una realidad este ferrocarril internacional que durante tantos años ha sido una justa aspiración nacional. La parte Argentina está concluída hasta el pié de la cumbre de la Cordillera de los Andes y la parte chilena, que consta de 65 kilómetros, se explota en parte y el resto es el contratado á virtud de la citada disposición legal.

Ferrocarril de Curanilahue.—Longitud 91 kilómetros; trocha 1.68 metros.

Este ferrocarril, que une la ciudad de Concepción, importante centro comercial de Chile, con las minas de carbón de piedra de Curanilahue, fué construído en el año 1889 por la compañía inglesa "Arauco Limited."

El Gobierno le otorgó, entre ótras franquicias, una garantía del 5 por ciento sobre el capital invertido. Para los efectos de dicha garantía, se estimó el capital al tipo de 36 d.

Con esta breve relación de los ferrocarriles particulares chilenos, doy término á este trabajo, en la esperanza de haber dado á conocer, en parte, la red ferroviana de la República de Chile y la brillante expectativa que este país ofrece, para la inversión de capitales, y por último, la decidida y eficaz protección que el Gobierno dispensa á los constructores de estas obras públicas, que contribuyen á fomentar la riqueza nacional.

ESTADO DE LOS ANIMALES LANARES BENEFICIADOS EN EL TERRITORIO DEL MAGALLANES Y EN PATAGONIA ARGENTINA, DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904, Y CANTIDAD DE SEBO PRODUCIDO.

[Del "Boletín Consular" de la República Argentina de marzo de 1905.]

Dueños.	Establecimientos.	Animales.	Peso en kilos.
PATAGONIA CHILENA.			
Bermúdez y Cía	Río Seco	40,000	400,000
J. Douglas y Cía	Río Verde	32,000	320,000
S. Helmrich	Punta Arenas	20,000	200,000
J. Méndez	San Gregorio	14,000	140,000
Roig y Cía	Qazi Harbor	27,000	270,000
Stubenrauch y Cía	Última Esperanza	22,000	264,000
M. Bergl y Cía	Punta Delgada	52,000	400,000

Estado de los animales lanares beneficiados en el Territorio del Magallanes y en Patagonia Argentina, durante el año de 1904, y cantidad de sebo producido—Continúa.

Dueños.	Establecimientos.	Animales.	Peso en kilos.
TIERRA DEL FUEGO CHILENA.			
Sociedad explotadora de Tierra del Fuego.	Josefina	37,000	450,000
Philips Bay y Cía	Philips Bay	26,000	300,000
Wehnrahn, Hobbs y Cía	Gente Grande	20,800	200,000
Exportado á Valparaíso		290,800	2,944,000
PATAGONIA ARGENTINA.			
Patagonia Meat y Cía		42,000	350,000
Santa Cruz		5,000	40,000
San Julián		8,000	80,000
Exportado á Europa		55,000	470,000

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 134 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de mayo de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta julio.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL.

I. EXTRACTO DE LA LEY DE 3 DE MARZO DE 1905, RELATIVA Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS PROCEDENTES DE LA ISLAS FILIPINAS.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 13 de marzo de 1905, nº 32.]

Queda entendido que del importe de los derechos aplicables á la importación en los Estados Unidos de productos procedentes de las Islas Filipinas, se deducirán los pagados por tales productos á su exportación de dichas islas, mediante observancia de las reglas y con-

diciones que prescriba of Secretario del Tesoro; además todos los productos del suelo y de la industria de las Islas Filipinas libres de derechos á su entrada en los Estados Unidos, que se importen directamente en este país para el consumo, gozarán de franquicia completa de derechos, á su exportación de las referidas islas.

II. LEY DE 2 DE MARZO DE 1905, RELATIVA Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCANCÍAS PROCEDENTES DE LA ZONA DEL CANAL DEL ISTMO DE PANAMÁ.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 15 de marzo de 1905, n° 34.]

Todas las leyes relativas á la importación de mercancías y á la llegada de viajeros que vengan del extranjero á los Estados Unidos, se aplicarán igualmente á las mercancías y á los viajeros que lleguen de la zona del canal del Istmo de Panamá á un Estado ó Territorio cualqueira de los Estados Unidos ó al distrito de Colombia.

III. DERECHOS ADICIONALES APLICABLES Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DEL AZÚCAR PROCEDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 1° de abril de 1905, n° 45.]

En virtud del artículo 5 del acta de 24 de julio de 1897, se ha notificado la prima que se concede en la actualidad por la República Argentina á la exportación del azúcar. Por lo que se refiere á la cobranza en los Estados Unidos de los derechos adicionales aplicables á los azúcares que se importen de dicho país, el importe de la referida prima se fija en centavos 11.25 por kilogramo

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MÉXICO.

LA MONEDA MEXICANA; SU EQUIVALENCIA EN MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

El "Diaro Oficial" No. 40 ha publicado el siguiente decreto:

PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que siendo necesario, para el cobro de los derechos que perciben los Ministros Diplomáticos y los Cónsules de la República, así como para los demás efectos fiscales, establecer las equivalencias entre el peso que es la unidad monetaria de la República, según el valor teórico que le asigna la ley de 25 de marzo de 1905, y las monedas extranjeras, he tenido á bien, en uso de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 2° de la ley de 21 de maoy de 1904, decretar lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. La equivalencia del "peso" con la moneda de oro de los países que tienen establecido el patrón de oro, será la que determina la siguiente tabla:

Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.	Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.
Alemania	2.09 marcos.	Italia	2.58 liras.
Argentina	0.516 pesos.	Imperio Otomano	11.36 piastras.
Austria-Hungría	2.45 coronas.	India	1.53 rupias.
Bélgica	2.58 francos.	Islas Filipinas	0.996 pesos.
Bulgaria	2.58 levas.	Japón	1.00 yens.
Brasil	0.912 milreis.	Liberia	0.498 dólares.
Canadá	0.498 dólares.	Mónoco	2.58 francos.
Chile	1.36 pesos.	Noruega	1.86 coronas.
Costa Rica	1.07 colones.	Panamá	0.498 balboas.
Colombia	0.498 dólares.	Países Bajos	1.23 florines.
Dinamarca	1.86 coronas.	Portugal	0.461 milreis.
España	2.58 pesetas.	Perú	1.02 soles.
Egipto	24.24 peniques.	Rusia	0.967 rublos.
Estados Unidos	0.498 dólares.	Rumanía	2.58 leus.
Ecuador	1.02 sucres.	Suiza	2.58 francos.
Francia	2.58 francos.	Servia	2.58 dinares.
Finlandia	2.58 marcos.	Suecia	1.86 coronas.
Grecia	2.58 dracmas.	Terranova	0.491 dólares.
Haití	0.516 gourdes.	Uruguay	0.481 pesos.
Honduras británica	0.498 dólares.	Venezuela	2.58 bolívares.
Inglaterra	24.58 peniques.		

Artículo segundo. Respecto de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata, la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público fijará, en los meses de mayo y noviembre de cada año, la equivalencia del peso mexicano con las respectivas monedas, que haya de aplicarse en los semestres que empiezan el primero de julio y el primero de enero siguiente: de cada año, equivalencia que se fijará teniendo en cuenta el valor medio de la plata en el semestre anterior.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á los veinticuatro días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos cinco.

Porfirio Díaz.

Al señor Lic. José Y. Limantour,
Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público Presente.

Y lo comunico á Ud. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.

De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo segundo del decreto de esta fecha, el Presidente de la República se ha servido acordar para el semestre que comineza el primero de julio próximo, la siguiente tabla de equivalencias entre el peso mexicano y las monedas acuñadas de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata:

Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.	Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.
Bolivia	1.25 bolivanos.	Nicarauga	1.25 pesos.
Guatemala	1.25 pesos.	Persia	5.97 kranes.
Salvador	Id.	China	0.720 taeles.
Honduras	Id.		

México, 24 de mayo de 1905.

Limantour.

Equivalencia que con las siguientes monedas tiene el peso mexicano iniciado por la Secretaría de Hacienda, con 75 centígramos de oro puro:

Francos, París	2.58534
Florines, Amsterdam	1.24008
Marcos, Berlin	2.09251
Coronas, Viena	2.46001
Soberanos, Londres	.102426
Coronas, Stockolmo	1.860005
Rublos, S. Petersburgo	.9687
Dollars, Nueva York	.49847
Pesos actuales, México	.506563

Estos son propiamente valores á la par del nuevo peso oro, expresados en las monedas de los principales países. La *par* de una moneda es su valor expresado en otra moneda, atendiendo á la cantidad de metal fino que cada una de ellas contiene legalmente.

En la fecha en que se hizo la tabla se podría llamar *peso actual* al peso oro que se acuñaba en ese tiempo. Hoy no se le podría llamar así, sino peso del sistema monetario anterior ú otra expresión equivalente.

Equivalencia de las siguientes monedas con el peso mexicano de 65 centigramos de oro puro:

Francos, Paris	0.3871
Florin, Amsterdam	.8064
Marco, Berlin	.4779
Corona, Viena	.4065
Soberano, Londres	.7631
Corona, Stockholmo	.5376
Rublo, S. Petersburgo	1.0323
Dollar, Nueva York	2.0061
Pesos actual, Mexico	1.9741

Peso actual se podría llamar cuando se hizo la tabla, pero ahora no podría llamarse ya así.

El Banco Nacional ha establecido la siguiente relación para las monedas de oro, mexicanas, en pesos mexicanos.

Moneda de $20	$39.48
Moneda de $10	19.74
Moneda de $5	9.87
Moneda de $2.50	4.93
Moneda de $1	1.97

COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1904-5.

Las estadísticas del comercio exterior de México durante los primeros nueve meses del año fiscal de 1904–5 muestran que durante este período mercancías extranjeras con un valor de $69,119,877.69 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con $57,509,168.28 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente.

Las importaciones de la República con los seis principales países extranjeros durante los períodos mencionados fueron como sigue:

IMPORTACIÓN.

Países.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Estados Unidos	$35,159,205.04	$31,366,739.73
Alemania	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Bélgica	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
España	2,785,549.99	2,321,380.54
Francia	6,296,787.49	5,241,272.50
Gran Bretaña	7,696,790.23	7,434,157.83

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

[Valor en oro.]

	Marzo.		Nueve primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Materias animales	$694,942.74	$502,980.58	$5,156,866.17	$4,161,237.12
Materias vegetales	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Materias minerales	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papel y sus aplicaciones	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Máquinas y aparatos	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.53
Vehículos	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Armas y explosivos	379,886.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Diversos	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
América Central:				
Guatemala	$2,570.86	$1,557.41	$10,646.88	$8,660.70
Honduras Británica	201.00	.....	2,778.64	2,680.00
Demás países	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,930.70
América del Sur:				
Brasil	231.00	.....	22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombia	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chile	48.00	.....	4,778.00	5,611.40
Ecuador	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,932.00
Perú	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
República Argentina	46.00	.....	12,985.00	3,943.67
Venezuela	4,770.00	.....	34,485.00	10,581.10
Demás países	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total	20,166.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.87
América del Norte:				
Canadá	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
Estados Unidos	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
Antillas:				
Cuba	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Demás países	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
Europa	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.20
Asia	65,500.35	52,973.10	512,175.25	476,117.08
África	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
Oceanía	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Gran total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Las siguientes estadísticas publicadas en el BOLETÍN OFICIAL muestran el valor (en plata) de las exportaciones de México á los mismos seis países:

Países.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Estados Unidos	$100,161,400.90	$103,845,588.52
Alemania	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Bélgica	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
España	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
Francia	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Gran Bretaña	11,739,353.70	21,697,494.25

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Oro acuñado mexicano			$85,911.00	$11,422.60
Oro acuñado extranjero			21,005.50	1,311.00
Oro en pasta	$1,045,297.69	$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Oro en otras especies	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total oro	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Plata acuñada mexicana	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Plata en pasta	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Plata en otras especies	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total plata	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cobre	2,239,213.40	1,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Plomo	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Demás productos minerales	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Café	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Henequén en rama	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Maderas	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.27
Palo de tinte	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Tabaco en rama	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Demás productos vegetales	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.68
Ganados	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Pieles sin curtir	693,800.40	454,203.85	327,359.55	235,482.51
Demás productos animales	49,101.00	41,279.15	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Henequén, jarcia	250.00	351,200.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Tabaco labrado	17,444.00	21,281.00	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Demás productos manufacturados	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	390,365.00	466,560.83
Diversos	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.69
Gran total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Las exportaciones divididas en metales preciosos y demás artículos fueron como sigue:

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Metales preciosos	$6,965,829.55	$7,259,334.27	$56,707,059.13	$70,945,702.33
Demás artículos	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.52	77,220,895.48
Total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
América Central:				
Guatemala	$42,769.69	$24,545.00	$435,771.73	$218,677.00
Honduras Británica	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Demás países	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,859.85
Total	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
América del Sur:				
Colombia		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chile			2,490.00	
Ecuador			500.00	
Perú				75.00
República Argentina			33,739.00	4,709.00
Demás países	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
Total	1,487.00	6,250.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
América del Norte:				
Canadá	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Estados Unidos	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
Antillas:				
Cuba	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Demás países				2,700.00
Total	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
Europa	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
Asia			10,500.00	5,417.00
Gran total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

NICARAGUA.

NUEVA CONSTITUCIÓN.

[Promulgada en marzo 30 de 1905.]

Los suscritos representantes del pueblo nicaragüense, reunidos para dar la Ley fundamental de la Nación, decretamos y sancionamos la siguiente Constitución política:

Título I.—*De la Nación.*

Artículo 1. Nicaragua es Nación libre, soberana é independiente; pero se considera como una sección disgregada de la República Centroamericana. En consecuencia reconoce como una necesidad primordial volver á la Unión de las demás secciones de la República disuelta.

Art. 2. La soberanía es una, inalienable é imprescriptible, y reside esencialmente en el pueblo.

Art. 3. Los funcionarios públicos no tienen más facultades que las que expresamente les da la ley. Todo acto ejecutado por ellos fuera de ley es nulo.

Título II.—*De los Nicaragüenses.*

Art. 4. Los Nicaragüenses son naturales y naturalizados.

Art. 5. Son naturales:

1°. Los nacidos en Nicaragua de padres nicaragüenses ó extranjeros domiciliados.

2°. Los hijos de padre ó madre nicaragüenses nacidos en el extranjero, si optaren por la nacionalidad nicaragüense. Los tratados pueden modificar estas disposiciones siempre que establezcan reciprocidad.

3°. Los naturales de las otras repúblicas de Centro América que residan en Nicaragua, y no manifiesten ante autoridad competente su deseo en contrario.

Art. 6. Son naturalizados:

1°. Los Hispanoamericanos que manifiesten su deseo de naturalizarse en el país ante la autoridad respectiva.

2°. Los demás extranjeros que tengan dos años de residencia en el país, y que hagan igual manifestación.

3°. Los que obtengan carta de naturaleza conforme á la ley.

4°. Los naturalizados en los otros Estados Centroamericanos que residan en el país, y que manifiesten ante autoridad competente su deseo de serlo.

Título III.—*De los Extranjeros.*

Art. 7. Los extranjeros gozarán en Nicaragua de todos los derechos civiles de los nicaragüenses.

Art. 8. Nicaragua no tiene á favor de los extranjeros otras obligaciones, ni reconoce otras responsabilidades que las que á favor de los nicaragüenses establecen la Constitución y las leyes.

Art. 9. Los extranjeros están obligados, desde su llegada al territorio de la República, á respetar las autoridades y á observar las leyes.

Art. 10. Pueden adquirir toda clase de bienes en el país; pero quedarán sujetos, en cuanto á estos bienes, á todas las cargas ordinarias ó extraordinarias á que están obligados los nicaragüenses.

Art. 11. Los extranjeros no podrán ocurrir á la vía diplomática, sino en los casos de denegación de justicia. Los que reclamen indebidamente perderán el derecho de habitar en el país.

Art. 12. Es prohibida la extradición por delitos políticos, aunque por consecuencia de éstos resulte un delito común.

Art. 13. La ley establecerá la forma y casos en que pueda negarse á un extranjero la entrada al país, ú ordenarse su expulsión.

Titulo IV.—*De los Ciudadanos.*

Art. 14. Son ciudadanos todos los nicaragüenses mayores de diez y ocho años.

Art. 15. Son derechos de los ciudadanos: 1° el sufragio, 2° el optar á los cargos públicos, y 3° el tener y portar armas, todo con arreglo á la ley.

Art. 16. Se suspenden los derechos de ciudadano:

1°. Por auto de prisión ó declaratoria de haber lugar á formación de causa.

2°. Por sentencia de inhabilitación para el ejercicio de derechos políticos, durante el término de la condena.

3°. Por sentencia que imponga pena más que correccional.

4°. Por admitir empleo de otras naciones con excepción de las de Hispanoamerica, sin licencia del Poder legislativo, si el que lo admite reside en Nicaragua.

5°. Por incapacidad mental.

Art. 17. El voto activo es irrenunciable y obligatorio para los ciudadanos.

Art. 18. El sufragio será directo y secreto.

Título V.—*De los Derechos y Garantías.*

Art. 19. Se garantiza á los habitantes de la Nación, sean Nicaragüenses ó extrangeros, la libertad, la seguridad individual, la igualdad y la propiedad.

Art. 20. La pena de muerte sólo podrá aplicarse por los delitos militares graves que la ley determine.

Art. 21. La Constitución reconoce la garantía del habeas corpus. En consecuencia, todo habitante tiene derecho al recurso de exhibición de la persona.

Art. 22. La detención para inquirir en los delitos comunes no podrá pasar de ocho días, salvo en los distritos judiciales donde las vías de comunicación no sean expeditas, en los cuales se agregará además el término de la distancia á efecto de poner el reo á disposición del juez competente.

Art. 23. No podrá proveerse auto de prisión, sin que preceda plena prueba de haberse cometido un hecho que merezca pena más que correccional, y sin que resulte al menos, por presunción grave, quien sea su autor.

Art. 24. Nadie puede ser juzgado por comisiones especiales, ni por otros jueces que los designados por la ley, con anterioridad al hecho que origina el proceso.

Art. 25. Nadie puede ser privado del derecho de defensa. El proceso será siempre público.

ART. 26. Se prohibe la aplicación de penas perpetuas y toda especie de tormentos.

ART. 27. La habitación de todo individuo es un asilo sagrado que no podrá allanarse sino en los casos siguientes:

1°. Para extraer á un criminal sorprendido *in fraganti*.

2°. Por cometerse delito en el interior, por desorden que exija pronto remedio, ó por reclamación del que la habita.

3°. En caso de incendio, terremoto, inundación, epidemia ú otro análogo.

4°. Para extraer objetos perseguidos en virtud de un proceso, precediendo semiplena prueba de la existencia de dichos objetos, ó para ejecutar una disposición judicial legalmente decretada.

5°. Para libertar á una persana secuestrada ilegalmente.

6°. Para aprehender, á un reo contra quien se haya proveído auto de prisión ó detención, existiendo al menos semiplena prueba de que se oculta en la casa que debe allanarse.

En los tres últimos casos, no se podrá verificar el allanamiento, sino con orden escrita de autoridad competente.

Siempre que el domicilio que haya de allanarse, no sea el del reo á quien se persigue, la autoridad ó sus agentes solicitarán previamente el permiso del morador.

ART. 28. El allanamiento del domicilio en los casos á que se refieren los incisos 4° y 6° del artículo anterior, no se podrá verificar desde las siete de la noche hasta las seis de la mañana, sino con el permiso de su dueño.

ART. 29. En ningún caso el Poder Ejecutivo ni sus agentes podrán sustraer, abrir ni detener la correspondencia epistolar ó telegráfica. La sustraída de las estafetas ó de cualquier otro lugar no hace fe contra ninguno.

ART. 30. Se prohibe dar leyes proscriptivas, confiscatorias, retroactivas ó que establezcan penas infamantes.

ART. 31. Se prohibe la prisión por deudas, aunque estas procedan de agricultura.

ART. 32. El Estado no tiene ni protege religión alguna, pero permite todos los cultos en el interior de los templos.

ART. 33. La emisión del pensamiento por la palabra hablada ó escrita, es libre y la ley no podrá restringirla.

ART. 34. La enseñanza es laica, la primaria obligatoria, y gratuita la costeada con fondos públicos.

ART. 35. Ninguna autoridad podrá impedir las reuniones que tengan fines lícitos.

ART. 36. Se prohiben los establecimientos conventuales y toda especie de instituciones monásticas.

ART. 37. Toda persona legalmente capaz es libre de disponer de sus propriedades por venta, donación, testamento ó cualquier otro título legal.

Art. 38. Son prohibidas las vinculaciones y toda institución á favor de manos muertas.

Art. 39. Ninguna autoridad podrá desoir las peticiones que se le dirijan y deberá resolverlas en los términos fijados por la ley.

Art. 40. Nadie puede ser privado de su propiedad sino en virtud de sentencia fundada en ley ó por causa de utilidad pública. La expropiación por causa de utilidad pública no se verificará sin previa indemnización conforme á la ley. En caso de guerra no es indispensable que la indemnización sea previa.

Art. 41. El derehho de reivindicar los bienes confiscados es imprescriptible.

Art. 42. En los delitos comunes no se impondrá pena más que correccional, sin que preceda declarotoria de un jurado sobre la culpabilidad delincuente.

Art. 43. Es prohibido todo monopolio.

Art. 44. Todos tienen derecho de transitar en el territorio de la República y de permanecer en él, sin más restricciones que las que la ley establece.

Art. 45. Las garatías expresadas, con excepción de las que prohiben dar leyes confiscatorias y las que consagran la inviolabilidad de la vida humana, podrán suspenderse temporalmente por la declaratoria de estado de sitio.

Art. 46. Las leyes que reglamenten el ejericicio de estas garantías serán ineficaces en cuanto las disminuyan, restrinjan ó adulteren.

Art. 47. El funcionario que sin facultad legal restringiese cualquiera de las garantías consignadas en este Título, estará obligado á una indemnización proporcional al daño causado, sin perjuicio de las demàs responsabilidades legales.

TÍTULO VI.—*De la forma de Gobierno.*

Art. 48. El Gobierno de Nicaragua es republicano, democrático y representativo. Se compone de tres Poderes independientes: el Legislativo, el Ejecutivo y el Judicial.

Art. 49. El Poder Legislativo se ejerce por una Asamblea de Diputados, que se reunirá en la capital de la República cada dos años, el día 1° de diciembre, sin necesidad de convocatoria.

Art. 50. Habrá cuarenta sesiones en cada reunión ordinaria, que podrán aumentarse hasta sesenta, á juicio de la Asamblea.

Art. 51. El Poder Legislativo tendrá también sesiones extraordinarias cuando sea convocado por el Ejecutivo, y en tal caso sólo tratará de los asuntos que éste le someta.

Art. 52. Instalada la Asamblea en la capital, podrá acordar trasladarse á otra población.

Art. 53. Cinco días antes de la fecha señalada para la instalación de la Asamblea, se reunirán los Diputados en Juntas Preparatorias y con

la concurrencia de cinco, por lo menos, organizarán Directorio, y dictarán las providencias necesarias para la reunión de los demás, y la solemne instalación de la Asamblea.

Art. 54. La mayoría absoluta de los Diputados electos para formar la Asamblea, con arreglo á la ley, será suficiente para celebrar sesiones.

Art. 55. Un número de diez Diputados podrá convocar extraordinariamente la Asamblea para cualquier lugar de la República, cuando el Ejecutivo la haya disuelto ó haya impedido las sesiones.

Art. 56. Los Diputados durarán en el ejercicio de su cargo seis años y se renovarán por terceras partes cada dos años.

Art. 57. Para ser Diputado se requiere la calidad de ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, pertenecer al estado seglar y haber sido electo popularmente.

Art. 58. No pueden ser Diputados:

1°. Los empleados de nombramiento del Ejecutivo.

2°. Los Magistrados de las Cortes de Justicia y los jueces de distrito.

3°. Los deudos del Presidente de la República, dentro del segundo grado de consanguinidad ó afinidad.

4°. Los que hubiesen administrado ó recaudado fondos públicos, mientras no hubiesen finiquitado sus cuentas.

Art. 59. Los Diputados, desde que estén electos, gozarán de las siguientes prerrogativas:

1ª. Inmunidad personal para no ser juzgados por los tribunales, si la Asamblea no los declara previamente con lugar á formación de causa.

2ª. No ser demandados civilmente desde treinta dias antes hasta quince días después de las sesiones de la Asamblea.

3ª. No ser llamados al servicio militar sin su consentimiento.

4ª. No ser extrañados de la República confinados ni privados de su libertad por ningún motivo.

Art. 60. Los Diputados no podrán obtener empleos del Poder Ejecutivo durante el período de sesiones, salvo los de Agentes diplomáticos, Ministros de Estado y profesores de enseñanza. Por la aceptación de cargos diplomáticos y de profesores no perderán su calidad de Diputados; pero sí por la de Ministros de Estado.

En receso de la Asamblea podrán obtener cualquier otro nombramiento del Ejecutivo, y por la aceptación perderán también su calidad de Diputados.

El Ejecutivo dará cuenta á la Asamblea, si esta estuviese reunida, de los nombramientos que haya hecho, para que ella mande reponer las vacantes; no estando reunida, las mandará reponer el Ejecutivo.

Art. 61. Para elegir Diputados á la Asamblea se dividirá el territorio de la República en distritos electorales, que constarán de diez mil habitantes ó de una fracción que no baje de cinco mil.

TÍTULO VII.—*De las Atribuciones del Poder Legislativo.*

ART. 62. Corresponden á la Asamblea legislativa las atribuciones siguientes:

1ª. Abrir y cerrar sus sesiones, calificar la elección de sus miembros, aprobar ó no sus credenciales y recibirles la promesa de ley.

2ª. Llamar á los suplentes respectivos, en caso de falta absoluta ó de legítimo impedimento de los propietarios, y mandar reponer las vacantes que occurran.

3ª. Admitir las renuncias que presentan los Diputados, si las fundan en causas legales debidamente comprobadas.

4ª. Formar su reglamento interior.

5ª. Decretar, interpretar, reformar y derogar las leyes.

6ª. Crear y suprimir empleos, establecer pensiones, decretar honores y conceder amnistías.

7ª. Disponer todo lo conveniente á la seguridad y defensa de la República.

8ª. Hacer el escrutinio de votos en la elección de Presidente de la República, y proclamar electo al ciudadano que hubiere obtenido mayoría absoluta.

9ª. En caso de no haber mayoría absoluta, declarar electo Presidente de la República al que hubiere obtenido mayoría relativa. Si hubiere empate en la votación popular, la Asamblea elegirá Presidente entre los ciudadanos que tuvieren igual número de votos.

10.ª Cuando concurran en un mismo individuo diversas elecciones, será determinada la preferencia en el orden siguiente: 1° Presidente de la República; 2° Diputado propietario; 3° Diputado suplente.

11.ª Recibir la promesa constitucional á los funcionarios que elija ó declare electos, y admitirles ó no su renuncia.

12.ª Designar cada dos años tres de sus miembros para reponer al Presidente de la República, cuando ocurra su falta absoluta, ó temporal. En los Designados no podrá recaer ninguna otra elección ni nombramiento del Poder Ejecutivo, si no es el de profesores de enseñanza.

13.ª Declarar con lugar á formación de causa al Presidente de la República, Secretarios de Estado, Diputados, Agentes diplomáticos y Magistrados de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, y de las Cortes de Apelaciones.

14.ª Cambiar la residencia de los Supremos Poderes por causas graves.

15.ª Decretar premios y conceder privilegios temporales á los autores ó inventores, y á los que hayan introducido industrias nuevas de utilidad general, ó perfeccionado las existentes.

16.ª Acordar subvenciones para objetos de utilidad pública, y subsidios ó primas que tiendan á promover nuevas industrias ó mejorar las existentes.

17.ª Conceder ó negar permiso á los nicaragüenses para aceptar empleos de otras naciones que no sean las de Hispano-América.

18.ª Aprobar ó improbar la conducta del Ejecutivo.

19.ª Aprobar, modificar ó improbar los tratados celebrados con las naciones extranjeras.

20.ª Reglamentar el comercio marítimo y arrestre.

21.ª Aprobar ó improbar las cuentas de los gastos públicos.

22.ª Fijar cada dos años el presupuesto de gastos.

23.ª Imponer contribuciones.

24.ª Decretar la enajenación ó arrendamiento de los bienes nacionales, y su aplicación á usos públicos, ó autorizar al Ejecutivo para que lo haga sobre bases convenientes á la República.

25.ª Decretar empréstitos extranjeros y reglamentar el pago de la deuda nacional, ó acordar las bases para que lo haga el Poder Ejecutivo.

26.ª Habilitar puertos, crear, trasladar, suprimir aduanas, ó dictar las reglas con que deba hacerlo el Ejecutivo.

27.ª Decretar el peso, ley y tipo de la moneda nacional.

28.ª Declarar la guerra y hacer la paz, ó autorizar para que lo haga al Ejecutivo.

29.ª Fijar en cada reunión ordinaria el número de fuerzas que deban mantenerse en pié.

30.ª Permitir ó negar el tránsito de tropas de otro país por el territorio de la República, y autorizar la salida de tropas nacionales fuera del territorio de Nicaragua. En estado de guerra, tendrá estas atribuciones el Poder Ejecutivo.

31.ª Declarar en estado de sitio la República ó parte de ella, conforme á la ley.

32ª. Conferir grados de General de División ó de Brigada, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo.

33ª. Decretar el escudo de armas y el pabellón de la República.

34ª. Conceder indultos ó conmutación de penas, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo, previo informe favorable del Poder Judicial.

35ª. Conceder premios ó recompensas por servicios eminentes prestados á la Nación.

36ª. Aprobar ó no los contratos que celebre el Ejecutivo con particulares ó compañías, sobre empréstitos extranjeros, colonización, navegación y demás obras de utilidad, siempre que entrañen privilegios temporales y comprometan las rentas públicas ó bienes de la Nación, ó cuando en ellos se disponga de sumas no votadas en el presupuesto.

37ª. Delegar en el Poder Ejecutivo la facultad de legislar, en su receso, en los ramos de Hacienda, Guerra, Policía, Fomento y Marina, sin oponerse al espíritu de la Constitución y las leyes.

ART. 63. El Poder Legislativo no podrá suplir ó declarar el estado civil de las personas, ni conceder títulos académicos y literarios.

TÍTULO VIII.—*De la Formación, Sanción y Promulgación de la Ley.*

ART. 64. Tienen exclusivamente la iniciativa de la ley los Diputados, el Presidente de la República, por medio de los Secretarios de Estado, y la Corte Suprema de Justicia en asuntos de su competencia.

ART. 65. Ningún proyecto de ley será definitivamente votado, sino después de dos deliberaciones efectuadas en distintos días, salvo el caso de urgencia, calificada, por cuatro quintos de votos, en que se dará un solo debate.

ART. 66. Todo proyecto de ley, una vez aprobado por la Asamblea, se pasará al Ejecutivo á más tardar dentro de tres días de haber sido votado, á fin de que le dé su sanción y lo haga promulgar como ley.

ART. 67. Si el Presidente, de acuerdo con el Consejo de Ministros, encontrase inconvenientes para sancionar el provecto de ley, lo devolverá á la Asamblea dentro de diez días, exponiendo las razones en que funde su desacuerdo. Si en el término expresado no lo objetase, se tendrá por sancionado y lo publicará como ley. Cuando el Ejecutivo devolviese el proyecto, la Asamblea lo sujetará á una nueva deliberación, y si fuese ratificado por dos tercios de votos, lo pasará de nuevo al Ejecutivo, con esta fórmula: "Ratificado constitucionalmente," y aquél lo hará publicar sin demora.

ART. 68. Los proyectos de ley que la Asamblea vote en los cinco últimos días de sesiones, y que el Ejecutivo juzgue inconveniente sancionar, serán devueltos á la Asamblea con las observaciones correspondientes en los diez primeros días de las sesiones inmediatas.

ART. 69. Cuando un proyecto de ley fuere desechado, no podrá proponerse de nuevo sino hasta en la legislatura siguiente.

ART. 70. No es necesaria la sanción del Ejecutivo en los decretos y resoluciones siguientes:

1. En las elecciones que el Congreso haga ó declare, y en las renuncias que admita ó deseche.
2. En las declaratorias de haber ó no lugar á formación de causa.
3. En la ley del presupuesto.
4. En los decretos que se refieran á la conducta del Ejecutivo.
5. En los reglamentos que expida para su régimen interior.
6. En los acuerdos para trasladar su residencia á otro lugar, para suspender sus sesiones, ó prorrogarlas.

ART. 71. Siempre que un proyecto de ley que no proceda de iniciativa de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, tenga por objeto reformar ó derogar disposiciones contenidas en los Códigos Civil, Penal, de Comercio, de Minas, ó de Procedimientos, no podrá discutirse sin oír la opinión de aquel Tribunal, quien la emitirá durante las mismas sesiones, ó en las siguientes, según la extensión, importancia, ó urgencia del proyecto.

Título IX.—*Del Poder Ejecutivo.*

Art. 72. El Poder Ejecutivo se ejerce por un ciudadano que se denomina Presidente de la República.

Art. 73. El Presidente de la República debe ser ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, del estado seglar, y natural de Nicaragua, ó de cualquiera otra de las Repúblicas de Centro América.

Art. 74. El Presidente de la República será electo directamente por el voto de los nicaragüenses.

Art. 75. El período presidencial será de seis años y comenzará el primero de enero del año siguiente á la elección.

Art. 76. En caso de falta absoluta ó temporal del Presidente de la República, el Poder Ejecutivo quedará á cargo de uno de los Designados, sacado á la suerte por el Consejo de Ministros de entre los tres que haya electo la Asamblea.

Art. 77. Mientras recibe la Presidencia el llamado por la ley, ejercerá el Poder Ejecutivo el Ministro de la Gobernación, quien dará posesión al Designado correspondiente, cuando no estuviese reunida la Asamblea.

Art. 78. Cuando el Presidente de la República tenga que depositar el poder, lo hará en cualquiera de los Diputados á la Asamblea legislativa. Si la Asamblea estuviere reunida, ella designará la persona en quien deba hacerse el depósito.

Art. 79. Siempre que el Presidente de la República quiera ponerse al frente del Ejército, encargará las funciones de Jefe Supremo de la nación al que debe sustituirlo constitucionalmente, y quedará investido sólo del carácter de General en Jefe y con las atribuciones de Comandante general.

Título X.—*De los deberes y atribuciones del Poder Ejecutivo.*

Art. 80. El Presidente de la República es el Jefe Supremo de la Nación y el Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de tierra y mar; tiene á su cargo la administración general del país y las atribuciones siguientes:

1. Defender la independencia, el honor de la Nación y la integridad de su territorio.

2. Ratificar definitivamente los tratados que tengan por objeto la unión de Nicaragua con uno ó más Estados de Centro América.

3. Ejecutar y hacer cumplir las leyes, expidiendo al efecto los decretos y órdenes conducentes, sin alterar el espíritu de aquéllas.

4. Nombrar los Secretarios y Subsecretarios de Estado y los demás empleados del Ejecutivo, conforme á la ley.

5. Conservar la paz y seguridad interior de la República y repeler todo ataque y agresión exterior.

6. Vigilar por la pronta y cumplida administración de justicia, dando á los funcionarios del Poder Judicial los auxilios y fuerza que necesiten para hacer efectivas sus providencias.

7. Remover á los empleados de su libre nombramiento.

8. Conceder, en receso de la Asamblea, amnistía cuando lo exija la conveniencia pública y conmutar la pena de muerte á los reos condenados á ella por delitos militares.

9. Convocar á la Asamblea á sesiones extraordinarias.

10. Presentar, por medio de los Secretarios de Estado, durante los primeros quince días de la instalación de la Asamblea, un informe de todos los ramos de la administración.

11. Celebrar tratados y cualesquiera otras negociaciones diplomáticas, y someterlas para su ratificación á la Asamblea en sus próximas sesiones.

12. Dirigir las relaciones exteriores, y nombrar Agentes Diplomáticos y Consulares de la República, recibir Ministros y admitir Cónsules de las naciones extranjeras.

13. Hacer que se recauden las rentas de la República y reglamentar su inversión con arreglo á la ley.

14. Decretar, en los casos de invasión ó rebelión, si los recursos del Estado fuesen insuficientes, empréstitos generales, voluntarios ó forzosos, de cuya inversión dará cuenta á la Asemblea en sus próximas sesiones.

15. Conferir grados militares hasta el de Coronel en tiempo de paz y los de Generales de División y de Brigada en campaña, y hacer iniciativa á la Asamblea para que dé estos mismos grados en tiempo de paz.

16. Mandar las fuerzas militares, organizarlas y distribuirlas de conformidad con la ley y según las necesidades de la República.

17. Conceder patentes de corso y cartas de represalia.

18. Declarar en estado de sitio la República, ó parte de ella, en los casos de agresión extraña ó rebelión interior, en receso de la Asamblea y de conformidad con la ley.

19. Conceder cartas de naturalización.

20. Fomentar la instrucción pública y difundir la enseñanza popular.

21. Sancionar las leyes, usar del veto en los casos que corresponde y promulgar sin demora aquellas disposiciones legislativas que no necesiten de la sanción del Ejecutivo.

22. Mandar reponer las vacantes de Diputados en receso del Poder Legislativo, de conformidad con la ley, á más tardar dentro de un mes de ocurridas.

23. Publicar mensualmente el estado de ingresos y egresos de las rentas públicas.

24. Vigilar sobre la exactitud legal de la moneda, cuidar de la uniformidad de las pesas y medidas, y ejercer la suprema dirección de la policía.

25. Atender á la seguridad interior y defensa exterior del país.

26. Celebrar toda clase de contratos para proveer á las necesidades de la Administración, y someter á la ratificación de la Asamblea

Legislativa los que versen sobre empréstitos extranjeros, colonización, navegación y demás obras de utilidad, siempre que entrañen privilegios temporales ó comprometan las rentas públicas y propiedades de la Nación, ó cuando en ellos se disponga de sumas no votadas en el presupuesto.

27. Declarar la guerra, cuando le haya autorizado la Asamblea, y hacer la paz cuando lo requieran las conveniencias nacionales.

28. Dirigir las operaciones de la guerra como Jefe Supremo del Ejército y de la Marina nacional.

29. Cuidar de que la Asamblea se reúna en el día señalado por la Constitución, dando con oportunidad las disposiciones necesarias al efecto.

30. Conceder patentes para garantizar, por determinado tiempo, la propiedad literaria y las invenciones útiles, aplicables á nuevas operaciones industriales, ó á la perfección de las existentes.

31. Señalar el lugar á donde deban trasladarse transitoriamento los poderes del Estado, cuando haya graves motivos para ello.

31. Dictar las medidas conducentes para la formación del censo de población y demás ramos de estadística nacional.

33. Establecer el régimen especial con que deban gobernarse temporalmente regiones despobladas, ó habitadas por indígenas no civilizados.

34. Levantar la fuerza necesaria para repeler toda invasión ó sofocar rebeliones.

35. Disponer de la fuerza armada de mar y tierra para defensa y seguridad de la República, para mantener el orden y tranquilidad de ella y para todos los demás objetos que exija el servicio público.

36. Rehabilitar, conforme á la ley, á los ciudadanos que estén suspensos en el ejercicio de sus derechos.

37. Tomar, medidas de seguridad en los casos graves é imprevistos de ataque exterior, ó conmoción interior, mientras se dicta el decreto de estado de sitio, y dar cuenta de ellas á la Asamblea Legislativa en sus próximas sesiones.

38. Dictar las providencias necesarias para que las elecciones se verifiquen en el tiempo fijado por la ley, y para que se observen las reglas establecidas en ella.

39. Cerrar puertos ó habilitarlos en receso de la Asamblea.

40. Fijar las reglas á que debe sujetarse la ocupación ó enajenación de terrenos baldíos, y destinarlos al fomento de la colonización y empresas útiles.

41. Enagenar las propiedades nacionales ó arrendarlas.

ART. 81. Las providencias del Poder Ejecutivo que no se expidan por el Ministerio correspondiente, no son legales. El Presidente y sus Ministros serán responsables por las disposiciones que dicten contrarias á la Constitución y las leyes.

Título XI.—*De los Secretarios de Estado.*

Art. 82. Los Ministros del Poder Ejecutivo deben ser nicaragüenses, del estado seglar y ciudadanos en el ejercicio de sus derechos. Tam bién pueden serlo los demás centroamericanos y los hispanoamericanos naturalizados.

Art. 83. No pueden ser Secretarios de Estado los contratistas de obras ó servicios públicos, por cuenta de la nación, los que de resultas de esas contratas tengan reclamaciones de interés propio, y los deudores ó acreedores de la hacienda pública.

Art. 84. Los Secretarios de Estado pueden asistir á las sesiones del poder legislativo y tomar participación en los debates, pero sin voto; y deberán concurrir á la Asamblea siempre que se les llame para contestar á la interpelación de un Diputado, sobre asuntos de la Administración Pública. En este caso el Ministro puede excusar la respuesta cuando se trate de asuntos de guerra ó de relaciones exteriores, de carácter reservado; la Asamblea tomará en consideración la excusa, y si no la juzgase admisible, obligará al Ministro á responder.

Título XII.—*Del Poder Judicial.*

Art. 85. El Poder Judicial se ejerce por una Corte Suprema, por las Cortes de Apelaciones y los demás funcionarios que la ley determine.

Art. 86. Los Magistrados serán electos por la Asamblea Legislativa y durarán seis años en el ejercicio de sus funciones. El nombramiento de los demás funcionarios del Poder Judicial se hará con arreglo á la ley orgánica de Tribunales, que fijará el período de sus cargos, sus atribuciones y demás detalles para la administración de justicia.

Art. 87. Para ser Magistrado se requiere ser ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, del estado seglar, abodado y mayor de veinticinco años.

Art. 88. La facultad de juzgar y de ejecutar lo juzgado pertenece exclusivamente al Poder Judicial. Ningún Poder ni sus agentes podrán avocarse causas en estado de tramitación, ni detener su curso, ni abrir juicios fenecidos.

Art. 89. La ley establecerá el recurso de revisión en lo criminal, en casos graves, cuando fenecido un proceso se pueda demostrar con precisión la inocencia del reo.

Art. 90. En todo juicio civil las partes pueden someter á un jurado la calificación y decisión de los hechos. Pronunciado el veredicto del jurado, el Juez se limitará á la aplicación de las leyes.

Art. 91. La Corte Suprema de Justicia hará la elección y nombramiento de los funcionarios y empleados que le correspondan, de conformidad con la ley, les admitirá sus renuncias y concederá las licencias que la misma ley autoriza.

ART. 92. La Corte Suprema tendrá además las atribuciones siguientes:

1ª. Hacer su Reglamento Interior y aprobar los de las Cortes de Apelaciones.

2ª. Conocer de los delitos oficiales de los altos funcionarios, cuando se les haya declarado con lugar á formación de causa.

3ª. Aplicar las leyes en los casos concretos sometidos á su examen, interpretarlas para el mismo fin, conforme al espíritu de la Constitución, y no aplicarlas cuando sean contrarias á ella, bajo su propia responsabilidad.

4ª. Autorizar á los abogados y notarios, nacionales y extrangeros, para el ejercicio de su profesión, suspenderlos en ella, y rehabilitarlos, con sujeción á la ley.

5ª. Conocer de todos los recursos y apelaciones del Tribunal de Cuentas.

ART. 93. La administración de justicia es gratuita en todo clase de juicios y en todas las instancias.

ART. 94. Los Magistrados no pueden ejercer ningún otro empleo, salvo el de profesores de enseñanza. Tampoco pueden ser llamados al servicio militar.

ART. 95. En ningún juicio puede haber más de tres instancias, y los mismos jueces no pueden conocer en más de una de ellas.

ART. 96. Los funcionarios de justicia podrán requerir el auxilio de la fuerza armada ó de los ciudadanos, para el cumplimiento de sus resoluciones.

TÍTULO XIII.—*Del Presupuesto.*

ART. 97. El Presupuesto de gastos ordinarios será votado por la Asamblea con vista del proyecto que presente el Ejecutivo.

ART. 98. Todo gasto que se haga fuera del Presupuesto es ilegítimo, y serán responsables solidariamente por la cantidad gastada el Presidente de la República, el Ministro de Hacienda y el empleado pagador, sin perjuicio de las penas á que hubiere lugar conforme á la ley.

ART. 99. El Presupuesto de gastos ordinarios de la administración pública no podrá exceder de los ingresos probables calculados por el Ministerio de Hacienda.

TÍTULO XIV.—*Del Tesoro Público.*

ART. 100. Forman el Tesoro Público de la Nación:

1°. Todos sus bienes muebles y raíces.

2°. Todos sus créditos activos.

3°. Todos los derechos, impuestos y contribuciones que paguen los habitantes de la República.

ART. 101. La administración de los fondos públicos se hará por medio de una Tesorería General y demás oficinas que sean necesarias.

Art. 102. El Tesorero General será nombrado por el Poder Ejecutivo. Para ejercer ese cargo se requiere no ser acreedor de la Hacienda Pública, ni tener cuentas pendientes con ella.

Art. 103. El Poder Ejecutivo no podrá celebrar contratos que comprometan los fondos nacionales, sin previa publicación de la propuesta en el periódico oficial y licitación pública. Exceptúanse de estas formalidades los que tengan por objecto proveer á las necesidades de la guerra y los que por su naturaleza no puedan celebrarse, sino con persona determinada.

Art. 104. Para fiscalizar la administración del Tesoro Nacional habrá una Contaduría Mayor ó Tribunal encargado de examinar y finiquitar las cuentas de los que administren intereses públicos.

Art. 105. Los miembros de este Tribunal tendrán las mismas condiciones que el Tesorero General; su número, organización y atribuciones serán determinados por la ley.

Título XV.—*Del Ejército.*

Art. 106. La fuerza pública está instituida para asegurar los derechos de la Nación, el cumplimiento de la ley, y el mantenimiento del orden público.

Art. 107. La disciplina del Ejército será regida por las leyes y ordenanzas militares. La fuerza armada no puede deliberar, ni ejercer el derecho de petición.

Art. 108. El servicio militar es obligatorio. La ley lo reglamentará.

Art. 109. Los delitos puramente militares cometidos por individuos del Ejército, en actual servicio, serán juzgados por tribunales militares, con sujeción al Código de la materia.

Título XVI.—*Del Gobierno Departamental.*

Art. 110. Para la administración política se dividirá el territorio de la República en Departamentos, cuyo número y límites fijará la ley. En cada uno de ellos habrá los funcionarios administrativos que la misma determine.

Título XVII.—*Del Gobierno Municipal.*

Art. 111. El gobierno local de los pueblos estará á cargo de municipalidades electas popular y directamente por los ciudadanos de las respectivas poblaciones.

Art. 112. El número de individuos que deben componer las municipalidades será determinado por la ley, tomando en cuenta su población.

Art. 113. Todas las atribuciones de los municipios y las reglas para su organización serán objeto de leyes especiales.

ART. 114. Las atribuciones de las municipalidades serán puramente económicas y administrativas.

ART. 115. Ningún miembro de las municipalidades podrá ser obligado á aceptar otro nombramiento, ni llamado al servicio militar.

TÍTULO XVIII.—*De la Responsabilidad de los Empleados Públicos.*

ART. 116. Todo funcionario público es responsable por sus actos.

ART. 117. Los miembros de los Supremos Poderes, Magistrados de las Cortes de Apelaciones, Secretarios de Estado, y Ministros Diplomáticos, por delitos que se les imputen, responderán ante la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, la cual declarará si ha lugar ó no á formación de causa; si hay lugar los pondrá inmediatamente á disposición del Tribunal competente.

ART. 118. Cuando un funcionario público, á quien se hubiese declarado con lugar á formación de causa, fuere absuelto, volverá al ejercicio de sus funciones.

TÍTULO XIX.—*Reformas de la Constitución.*

ART. 119. Toda reforma deberá ser decretada por la Asamblea legislativa con dos tercios de votos en sesiones ordinarias, y verificada por una Asamblea Constituyente que se convocará al efecto. La reforma absoluta sólo podrá decretarse después de diez años.

ART. 120. Los Diputados á la Asamblea Constituyente serán electos en la misma forma que los Diputados á las Asambleas Legislativas y en igual número.

ART. 121. Quedan derogadas la Constitución de diez de diciembre de 1893 y sus reformas de 15 de octubre de 1896.

ART. 122. La presente Constitución comenzará á regir desde su publicación.

Dado en el salón de sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, en Managua, á los 30 días del mes de marzo de 1905.

IMPORTACIÓN POR PAÍSES DURANTE LOS AÑOS DE 1902 Y 1903.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2436.]

Países.	1902.[a]	1903.[a]	Países.	1902.[a]	1903.[a]
Estados Unidos	$1,204,537.35	$1,457,156.90	Belice	$1,017.74	$1,553.03
Francia	209,967.98	137,761.85	Costa Rica	2,693.00	651.09
Alemania	250,387.93	259,515.91	México	282.90	65.00
Inglaterra	393,324.47	517,875.87	Guatemala	12,301.52	18,741.14
San Juan del Norte	25,852.33	8,580.68	Perú	.....	81.00
Bélgica	17,760.18	10,553.16	Escocia	4,675.00	4,227.58
Italia	22,455.37	15,758.80	Chile	304.00	63.00
Colombia	8,042.80	2,230.17	Ecuador	2,575.00	492.25
El Salvador	2,773.30	23,535.57	Cuba	220.00	200.00
Honduras	1,455.45	1,065.23			
China	2,441.67	101.75	Total	2,169,510.26	2,460,942.92
España	6,442.27	1,232.94			

[a] Valor en oro.

IMPORTACIÓN.

Resumen por aduanas de la importación de 1903.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en oro.
Corinto	101,409	6,957,796	$1,161,277.51
San Juan del Sur	11,779	644,265	86,052.08
El Castillo	26,555	1,261,364	199,109.97
El Bluff	245,724	10,545,681	865,003.14
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios	22,282	1,097,143	149,500.22
Total	407,389	20,506,249	2,460,942.92

EXPORTACIÓN.

Resumen por meses de la exportación de 1903.

Meses.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en moneda nacional.
Enero	132,085	1,266,118	$2,107,767.49
Febrero	144,499	1,510,567	2,017,185.87
Marzo	199,507	1,295,008	2,105,902.46
Abril	354,707	1,796,728	2,546,365.34
Mayo	292,527	1,970,928	2,789,371.72
Junio	304,491	1,177,793	1,861,095.10
Julio	147,320	887,345	1,369,894.46
Agosto	149,276	1,204,558	1,776,753.92
Septiembre	262,483	239,000	1,427,301.87
Octubre	232,296	427,282	1,137,498.64
Noviembre	239,174	243,741	1,392,496.89
Diciembre	191,479	1,751,199	1,386,108.32
Total	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

Exportación por países durante los años de 1902 y 1903.

[Valor declarada en moneda nacional.]

Países.	1902.	1903.	Países.	1902.	1903.
Estados Unidos	$5,014,551.51	$13,201,056.84	Chile	$435.00	$2,220.00
Francia	960,977.71	1,717,139.89	Holanda	22,447.50	91,461.38
Alemania	1,854,069.77	2,935,278.79	Austria	11,803.32	45,818.74
Inglaterra	1,277,750.18	1,804,763.27	Suecia	6,909.10	35,598.40
San Juan del Norte	100,890.51	24,381.32	Belice	7,428.74	172,124.26
Bélgica	300.00	3,658.00	México	----------	2,611.75
Italia	219,118.25	248,850.78	Ecuador	120.00	----------
Colombia	31,556.47	15,347.77	España	7,575.00	----------
El Salvador	244,003.95	208,159.73	Perú	6,817.50	----------
Honduras	140,637.20	192,575.41	Cuba	2,430.00	----------
Costa Bica	672,375.10	1,191,263.50			
Guatemala	48,656.00	21,431.55	Total	10,630.852.71	21,913,742.08

Resumen de la exportación por aduanas.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor.
Corinto	164,300	10,851,765	$7,472,941.41
San Juan del Sur	21,939	1,753,541	254,560.84
Rivas	18,737	----------	1,151,312.00
Nueva Segovia	320	----------	12,800.00
El Castillo	15,729	949,221	1,629,269.01
El Bluff	2,427,661	171,586	10,826,364.72
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios	2,108	14,154	566,594.10
Total	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

ARRENDAMIENTO DE LA RENTA DE PÓLVORA, FULMINANTES, PLOMO Y CARTUCHOS DE REVÓLVER Ó ESCOPETAS.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2499.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Aprobar el contrato celebrado entre el Señor Ministro de Hacienda, en representación del Gobierno, y el Doctor Don TELÉMACO LÓPEZ, por sí, el 8 de noviembre de 1904, en los términos siguientes:

I. El Gobierno da en arriendo á Don TELÉMACO LÓPEZ la renta de pólvora, fulminantes, plomo y cartuchos de revólver, rifle Winchester ó escopetas, en la costa atlántica, por el término de cuatro años, á contar del 1° de enero de 1905, artículos que importará al país por su propia cuenta.

II. El Señor LÓPEZ pagará al Gobierno en la Subtesorería de Bluefields, la suma de diez mil pesos plata anualmente. Este pago lo hará por semestres adelantados, debiendo hacer el entero dentro los primeros treinta días de cada semestre.

III. El Señor LÓPEZ se compromete á hacer aumentar ese canon anualmente, así: un diez por ciento el segundo año, un veinte por ciento el tercero y un treinta por ciento el cuarto.

IV. El Señor LÓPEZ tomará las existencias que el 1° de enero tenga el Gobierno en la costa atlántica, á principal y costos y las que estuvieren en buen estado.

V. Asimismo concede el Gobierno al Señor LÓPEZ, el derecho para importar dinamita, fulminates y guía para vender á los mineros de aquel litoral durante el término de este contrato; y es entendido que estos artículos los tendrá á la orden del Gobierno á principal y costos. Tanto el Señor LÓPEZ como los mineros ó personas á quien venda, se sujetarán en lo referente á este derecho, á las disposiciones dictadas ó que se dicten sobre la materia.

VI. Este contrato no podrá traspasarlo LÓPEZ á ninguna persona ó corporación sin el consentimiento del Gobierno y claudica por el hecho de no pagar las cuotas en los términos expresados, ó por emplear los materiales ó explosivos en planes que traten de alterar la paz.

VII. Caso de guerra ó cualquier otro disturbio en el país, el Gobierno rebajará al contratista el veinticinco por ciento de la cuota correspondiente al año en que ésto ocurra.

En fe de lo cual firmamos el presente contrato en Managua, á los 8 días del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos cuatro.

* * * * * * *

Ejecútese.

Palacio Nacional, Managua, 28 de abril de 1905.

J. S. ZELAYA.

PARAGUAY.

COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL.

[Del Informe de la Legación argentina en el Paraguay para marzo de 1905.]

Las cifras recién se publican en formas apreciables, del modo siguiente, que demuestran cuáles son las fuerzas vivas del Paraguay:

Importación.

Los sumados de 1902:	Oro.
Importación	$2,406,381
Exportación	3,890,658
Ó un total de	6,297,039

mientras que en 1903 esos sumados llegaron á:

	Oro.
Importación	$3,551,824.92
Exportación	4,253,652.00
Ó sea un total de	7,805,476.92

lo que da un aumento, para 1903, de pesos oro 1,508,437.92 correspondiendo á la exportación un aumento de pesos oro 362,994, sobre el año de 1902.

Durante el año de 1902 el mayor valor en la importación paraguaya corresponde á la Gran Bretaña con pesos oro 863,455, siguiendo después los demás países en el siguiente orden, por el cual se ve que la República Argentina ocupa el cuarto lugar:

	Oro.		Oro.
Francia	$412,455.00	España	$79,415.00
Alemania	325,185.00	Bélgica	15,945.00
Argentina	295,300.00	Uruguay	7,050.00
Italia	202,350.00	Brasil	4,140.00
Estados Unidos	109,115.00	Varios	91,536.00

Este movimiento en 1903 fué:

	Oro.		Oro.
Gran Bretaña	$1,139,045.70	Estados Unidos	$122,505.39
Alemania	517,785.45	Bélgica	30,443.79
Argentina	421,153.19	Brasil	27,604.50
Francia	328,988.40	Uruguay	16,971.92
Italia	269,095.99	Varios	491,558.72
España	186,671.77		

Por el anterior movimiento se ve que la República Argentina ha aumentado sus importaciones, pasando del cuarto al tercer lugar, ganando uno sobre las importaciones procedentes de Francia. El valor total de la importación está repartido en los siguientes ramos:

Tejidos	$1,032,035.28	Confecciones	$35,919.47
Comestibles	621,830.99	Perfumería	29,975.20
Ferretería	329,818.99	Cueros y pieles	21,461.45
Bebidas	265,846.30	Locería y cristales	12,253.86
Droguería	151,461.52	Lamparería	8,693.50
Mercería	121,464.03	Mueblería	6,175.38
Librería y papelería	46,274.70	Zapatería	6,654.21
Sombrerería	77,579.27	Talabartería	2,719.93
Armería	33,758.58	Varios	748,062.26

Si comparamos ahora la importación del año 1903 con la importación total de los años 1882 y 1902, se notará claramente cuáles son los ramos de mayor importación, los que han aumentado, los que han aumentado debido al progreso del país y á su crecimiento de población, y cuáles han disminuido debido á la implantación de industrias en el Paraguay.

Así, tendremos en valores, y por ramos de importación extranjera al Paraguay, las cifras siguientes:

[Pesos oro.]

Ramos.	1882.	1902.	1903.
Comestibles	230,742.82	404,830.06	621,830.99
Bebidas	165,578.87	193,008.83	265,846.30
Tejidos	407,656.12	625,803.43	1,032,035.28
Armería	6,493.25	14,031.77	33,758.58
Zapatería	28,287.05	4,249.67	6,654.21
Droguería	35,332.06	22,202.09	151,461.52
Mercería	62,548.63	74,435.82	121,464.03
Terretería	79,595.97	170,720.88	329,818.99
Confecciones	85,314.90	24,054.23	35,919.47
Talabatería	3,388.25	754.31	2,719.93
Varios	32,388.21	818,212.91	950,315.62

La producción del Paraguay ha aumentado en comparación con los años anteriores, aun cuando el precio que se obtiene, según dicen, por la mayoría de los frutos, no es tan remunerador como lo desean.

El aumento de la población, paulatino, pero fijo ha hecho aumentar los consumos y el trabajo, así como para llenar sus necesidades los ha obligado á cuidar más la agricultura y la explotación forestal y gran parte del tiempo dedicarlo á la ganadería.

La agricultura, tan rica en productos, tiene ancho campo de acción en este país, y esto se demuestra con el hecho de que en los últimos años han venido exportando productos que antes no importaban, tales como la alfalfa, maíz, etc.

En lo que se llaman industrias extractivas se nota también un movimiento de adelanto, cada día más importante.

El Paraguay exporta ahora aceites varios, afrecho de coco, almidón aguardiente, acerrín, cera, carbón vegetal, esencia de naranjo, extracto de quebracho y yerba mate.

De escencia de naranjo, aun cuando su precio, en el principal mercado de consumo, ha venido bajando debido, á la gran producción, la ex-

portación aumentó. En 1898 se exportó por valor de $9,598 oro; en los años sucesivos $12,212, $19,020, $26,750, $29,154 oro, para llegar en 1903 á $35,914.40 oro.

El extracto de quebracho con la implantación de las nuevas fábricas de los ciudadanos argentinos, Señores CASCADO HERMANOS, en el "Puerto Casado" y otros, toma gran incremento desde hace dos años.

Su consumo en Europa puede decirse que es ilimitado, como su producción en el Paraguay.

La exportación ha sido—

	Kilos.	Oro.		Kilos.	Oro.
1900	316,030	$25,280	1902	2,752,050	$220,160
1901	1,174,890	93,894	1903	3,757,856	300,628

Tan importante industria ha aportado al Paraguay fuertes capitales, aumentando su riqueza pública.

En cuanto á productos forestales, el Paraguay exporta: Almendras de coco, cáscara de curupay, cedro en vigas, durmientes, hojas medicinales, maderas duras en vigas, naranjas, palmas, postes, rollizos de quebracho, tablas, tablones y varillas.

En los últimos cuatro años la exportación de estos frutos ha sido—

	Oro.		Oro.
1900	$956,596	1902	$1,300,335
1901	1,178,693	1903	915,757

Entre los productos forestales se anotan los naranjos, á causa de que su cultivo recién comienza á ser cuidado de una manera especial.

En el año último ha sufrido, según anotan, una pequeña baja la exportación de naranjas; pues habiendo sido, en 1900, de 86,529,000 frutas, subió en 1901 á 114,115,000 frutas, en 1902 á 126,712,600, bajando, en 1903, á 105,500,000.

La exportación de maderas duras en vigas ha sido en los últimos cuatro años:

	Metros.		Metros.
1900	1,130,000	1902	1,400,976
1901	1,150,212	1903	1,411,839

Es digno de mencionarse el impulso que ha tomado la ganadería. Lo exportado hasta ahora es: animales en pié, astas, cerda carne, tasajo, cueros vacunos, grasa, garras, huesos, lana, lenguas y otros; sebo vacuno, etc., con los siguientes valores:

	Oro.		Oro.
1900	$905,099	1902	$1,486,692
1901	1,188,309	1903	1,687,121

En esos totales corresponden los sumados principales á los cueros, de los que se ha exportado:

Años.	Cueros secos.	Cueros salados.	Total.
1900	131,088	94,125	225,213
1902	90,941	147,901	238,842
1903	92,451	171,298	271,749

Ha disminuido la exportación de los cueros secos, aumentando la de los salados:

Exportación de tasajo.

Años.	Kilos.	Valor (oro).	Años.	Kilos.	Valor (oro).
1900	157,636	$15,610	1902	932,215	$95,495.00
1901	774,927	74,994	1903	2,657,053	497,115.90

Existen dos saladeros en el país.

La industria ganadera es la que ofrece en el Paraguay más aliciente.

Importaciones de trigo y de harina argentinos, procedentes del Diamenete, de la provincia de Entre Ríos y del Rosario de Santa Fe.

HARINA.

Años.	Cantidad de kilos.	Valor en oro.	Derechos generales.	
			Oro.	Papel.
1898	1,941,410	$97,070.50	$12,619.17	$16,501.99
1899	1,767,820	88,391.00	11,490.83	15,026.47
1900	1,593,485	79,674.25	18,364.95	.....
1901	2,606,795	130,339.75	30,043.30	.....
1902	1,977,306	98,868.30	22,789.14	.....
1903	2,695,615	134,780.75	35,110.34	.....

Durante los años 1898 y 1899, los derechos eran 8 por ciento oro sobre el capital, 5 por ciento adicional, más 7 por ciento curso legal adicional y 5 centavos curso legal de eslingaje, por cada 10 kilogramos de peso.

En los años 1900 á 1903, los derechos han sido modificados por 20 por ciento oro sobre el capital, 1 por ciento oro adicional, medio por mil de estadística y un centavo oro de eslingaje, por cada 10 kilogramos. Por ley de 14 de julio de 1903 se aumentaron estos derechos en 3 por ciento oro adicional sobre el capital.

TIGO.

Años.	Cantidad de kilos.	Valor en oro.	Derechos generales.	
			Oro.	Curso legal.
1898	4,848,040	$96,960.80	.....	$24,240.20
1899	5,739,802	114,796.04	.....	28,699.01
1900	5,435,840	108,716.80	$10,926.43	.....
1901	5,871,772	117,435.44	11,802.25	.....
1902	5,575,442	110,308.84	11,086.03	.....
1903	5,739,857	114,797.14	12,685.19	.....

Durante los años 1898 y 1899, 5 centavos curso legal los 10 kilogramos de eslingaje como único derecho, y de 1900 á 1903 paga 5 por ciento oro de derecho de gobierno, un centavo oro, los 10 kilogramos de eslingaje; medio por mil oro de estadística, más 3 por ciento oro adicional, desde el 14 de julio de 1903.

PERÚ.

NUEVOS YACIMIENTOS DE ESTAÑO Y BISMUTO EN EL PERÚ.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería," no. 87.]

Hasta poco se consideraban como muy raros los minerales de estaño en el Perú, citando solamente el profesor RAIMONDI la *Cassiterita* en el distrito de Moho, provincia de Huancané, en el departamento de Puno, en cuya localidad descubrió también una nueva especie, constituida por un triple súlfuro de plomo, estaño y antimonio á la que denominó Plumbostannita, señalando posteriormente el ingeniero adscrito al departamento mencionado, Señor CARLOS POSTH, el primero de los indicados, en los cerros de Pataoca y Acoabina del distrito de Vilque, en cada uno de los cuales corre un filón de *Cassiterita* cristalizada, cuyo criadero es una ganga cuarzosa.

Sin embargo, fundados en que la molibdenita, mineral que acompaña á los de estaño, es muy esparcida entre nosotros, abrigamos la convicción de que el yuraktiti (plomo blanco) del Imperio Incaico debía encontrarse en otras regiones del Perú, circunstancia que en 1902 al extractar de los "Annales des Mines" (Tomo XIX, 1901) un interesante trabajo del Señor MAURICIO FROCHOT sobre el "Estaño en Bolivia," nos permitió decir: "Aunque sólo se ha comprobado existir el metal indicado en el Departamento de Puno, no sería extraño que algún día, dada la riqueza mineral del suelo peruano, apareciera el estaño como resultado de nuevas exploraciones, en condiciones de poderse trabajar ventajosamente," y apenas transcurrido cortísimo lapso, nuestra idea quedó confirmada; pues habiendo remitido el Señor Doctor AZZALI á la Escuela de Ingenieros algunas muestras de minerales para ser ensayadas, una de ellas procedente de la Provincia de Cajatambo, resultó ser, según las investigaciones de los profesores ingenieros Señores FERNANDO C. FUCHS y FRANCISCO B. GAMARRA, jefe y subjefe, respectivamente, del Laboratorio de Docimasía, nada menos que cassiterita, acusando el botón obtenido 44.78 por ciento de estaño metálico.

Con el hecho anotado, se abre pues, nuevo campo de explotación para la Provincia de Cajatambo y tal vez, para algunas otras del Departamento de Ancachs.

En cuanto al bismuto, el sabio naturalista RAIMONDI señaló la existencia de la chiviatita en el Distrito de San Mateo, Provincia de Huarochirí en el Departamento de Lima, manifestando á la vez que la jamesonita del Distrito de Huaraz, en el Departamento de Ancachs, aunque presenta semejanza con la Estremadura en Españza, que contiene algo de fierro, de bismuto y zinc, se diferencia de ésta, por contener aquella pequeña proporción de cobre y de plata.

Después el distinguido minero y paleontologista Doctor LEONARDO PFLUCKER Y RICO constató la bismutinita y la chiviatita en Yaulí y actualmente podemos indicar otro yacimiento, del metal de que tratamos, en el mismo Departamento, á saber, la Provincia de Jauja, partiendo del resultado del análisis ejecutado, también, por los Señores FUCHS y NORIEGA, en la muestra enviada de aquella localidad por el minero Señor PABLO SOLÍS, que, es como sigue:

	Por ciento.
Sesquióxido de bismuto	48. 84
Sesquióxido de fierro	23. 42
Arcilla	5. 80
Ácido carbónico	3. 20
Ácido sulfúrico	3. 80
Cal y magnesia	2. 74
Agua	12. 20
Total	100. 00

Este mineral, en masas compactas de estructura terrosa y de color amarillo, podría considerarse como una mezcla de bismuthocre, especie señalada por PISANI en Sajonia, donde acompaña á otros minerales de bismuto.

SALVADOR.

EXTRACTO DEL INFORME DEL CÓNSUL DE EL SALVADOR EN BIRMINGHAM, INGLATERRA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL MES DE MARZO DE 1905.

FACTURAS.

Durante el mes de marzo he firmado facturas como sigue:

Números	385, 403
Kilogramos	104, 861½
Bultos	3, 043
Valor	£2, 085 17s. 7d

METALES.

Generalmente los negocios van bien. El tipo de descuento del Banco de Inglaterra ha bajado y no hay escasez de dinero. El volumen de los negocios de exportación ha crecido bastante y muchos valores han mejorado. En el hierro galvanizado los pocos fabricantes interesados han hecho un "trust" ó arreglo y han subido el precio.

FRUTOS.

Café.—Durante casi todo el mes de marzo el mercado ha continuado muy flojo. Al principio los precios bajaron todavía más, pero á fines del mes los valores tan bajos llamaron la atención de los compradores y hubo un movimiento con una alza pequeña.

Las existencias europeas eran el 1° de marzo:

	Toneladas.
1905	368,600
1904	452,290
1903	447,450

En Londres el estado era:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
En tierra hasta el 27 de marzo	10,418	10,013	17,708
Entregado	12,032	8,858	9,796
Existencias	33,528	33,853	32,141

De la cosecha del Brasil desde el 1° de julio de 1904 hasta el 27 de marzo de 1905 los recibos son:

	Sacos.
1904–5	9,100,000
1903–4	9,375,000
1902–3	10,401,000

Precio de café de Santos:

Corriente para marzo	34.9
Corriente para julio	35.6
Corriente para diciembre	36.4½

Café de El Salvador.—Precios irregulares todo el mes; principios del mes algo flojo, pero un poco firme más tarde.

Se vendieron unos 8,000 sacos á los precios siguientes:

Grano grande verde	48–53.6
Grano mediano	45–49.0
Grano pequeño	34–42.6
Caracol	50–58.0

Añil.—El día 14 de marzo hubo subasta pública en Londres y ofrecieron 154 zurrones. Se vendieron 104 á una alza de 3 d. Hay 661 zurrones en existencia en Londres, una cantidad muy pequeña.

HULE.

Mercado muy firme y los precios muy subidos. El fino se vende de 5.7½ peniques á 5.9 peniques la libra. De América Central han vendido unos 124 bultos, á los precios siguientes:

	Peniques.
Plancha buena	3. 8¾
Borrucha algo fermentada	3. 7½
Borrucha inferior	3. 2¼

RESUMEN DEL CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS HABIDOS ENTRE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE LOS AÑOS DE 1905 Y 1904.

DEBE.

	1905.	1904.	Alza.	Baja.
A rentas de importación	$1,204,983.10	$1,002,290.05	$202,693.05	.....
A rentas de exportación	531,125.57	478,517.35	102,608.22	.....
A rentas de licores	567,515.78	571,729.78	.....	$4,214
A rentas de diversas	147,680.37	85,465.82	62,214.55	.....
A servicios	95,177.22	80,082.05	15,095.17	.....
A ingresos varios	364,443.40	253,351.57	111,091.83	.....
Total	2,960,925.44	2,471,436.62	493,702.82	4,214
Por Asamblea Nacional	29,400.33	24,019.63	5,380.70	.....
Por Presidencia de la República	9,205.00	6,495.00	2,710.00	.....
Por cartera de Gobernación	358,253.82	282,513.63	75,740.19	.....
Por cartera de Fomento	300,706.63	173,308.70	127,397.93	.....
Por cartera de Instrucción Pública	140,744.94	137,282.51	3,462.43	.....
Por cartera de Beneficencia	44,572.88	45,383.26	.....	810.38
Por cartera de Relaciones Exteriores	16,150.47	8,546.15	7,604.32	.....
Por cartera de Justicia	163,409.91	145,381.49	18,028.42	.....
Por cartera de Hacienda	136,759.32	124,763.98	11,995.34	.....
Por cartera de Crédito Público	1,109,424.02	971,285.07	138,138.95	.....
Por cartera de Guerra y Marina	466,679.44	425,461.57	41,217.87	.....
Por egresos varios	187,226.21	70,756.38	116,469.83	.....
Total	2,962,532.97	2,415,197.37	548,145.98	810.38

NOTA.—En egresos varios van incluidos:

Subasta de bonos (Banco Occidental)	$68,266.44
Anticipos	11,700.00
Devoluciones	1,567.15
Depósitos	4,047.69
Depósitos en New York á favor de la Tesorería General	2.494.00
Depósitos en el Banco Salvadoreño	99,150.93
Total	187,226.21

COMPARACIÓN DEL DEBE.

Primer trimestre de 1905	$2,960,925.44
Primer trimestre de 1904	2,471,436.62
Alza á favor de 1905	489,488.82

COMPARACIÓN DEL HABER.

Primer trimestre de 1905	$2,962,532.97
Primer trimestre de 1904	2,415,197.37
Alza á favor de 1905	547,335.60

VENEZUELA.

NUEVA ADUANA EN EL PUERTO DE CARENERO.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se crea en el puerto de Carenero una aduana habilitada para la importación de sólo su consumo, para la exportación y el cabotaje.

ART. 2°. La jurisdicción de esta aduana queda comprendida entre el Cabo Codera y las bocas del Río Unare.

ART. 3°. Por resolución separada se designará el personal y presupuesto de esta aduana.

ART. 4°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á veintidos de mayo de mil novecientos cinco. Año 94° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

[L. S.] CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público,

[L. S.] J. C. DE CASTRO.

ADUANAS EN CAÑO COLORADO, BARRANCAS, Y RÍO CARIBE.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las facultades extraordinarias, que me confirió el Congreso Constituyente por decreto de 2 de mayo de 1904, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se restablece la aduana de Caño Colorado para el comercio de exportación y para el de importación de los artículos destinados á su consumo, en los términos previstos en la Ley XIV del Código de Hacienda y con la jurisdicción que tenía antes de su clausura.

ART. 2°. Se crea en el puerto de Barrancas la aduana de Barrancas para la exportación de ganados y demás productos naturales y la importación de los artículos de su consumo.

SECCIÓN ÚNICO. La jurisdicción de esta aduana comprenderá el curso y riberas de todos los Caños del Delta del Orinoco, desde la bifurcación de este río por el Caño Piacoa hasta sus bocas.

ART. 3°. Se crea asímismo y en los términos que la anterior otra Aduana en el puerto de Río Caribe, con jurisdicción desde la ensenada de Carúpano hasta el Promontorio de Paria.

ART. 4°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto, cuya reglamentación se hará por resoluciones especiales de este mismo Ministerio.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Federal, y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á veinte de mayo de mil novecientos cinco—Año 94° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

[L. S.] CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público,

[L. S.] J. C. DE CASTRO.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXI. JULY, 1905. No. 1.

DEATH OF JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics since 1898, died at his home in Newbury, New Hampshire, in the morning of July 1, 1905, the end coming very unexpectedly.

The high esteem in which Secretary HAY was universally held at home and abroad is manifested by the messages which have been received by the Government and family of the late Secretary.

The formal proclamation announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN HAY was promulgated by President ROOSEVELT on July 3, 1905, the following being the text of the announcement:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States, died July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the President of this country a national bereavement, and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

"He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and for well nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life work by serving as Secretary of State with such farsightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country,

but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

"I further order that on the day of the funeral the Executive Departments in the city of Washington be closed and that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

"Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,

"*Acting Secretary of State.*"

Among the numerous expressions of profound regret received at the Department of State of the United States were those of the following Latin-American Ministers:

The Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, in New York, telegraphed:

"I just received your sad communication, and, thanking you for your courtesy, ask you kindly to convey to the President my deepest sense of the great loss the country and himself has suffered in the person of Mr. HAY. Please accept my condolence for yourself and the Department of State."

From the Haitian Minister:

"I have heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN HAY. In my name and in the name of the Haitian Government I beg to convey a heartfelt condolence to the people and the Government of the United States.

"J. N. LEGER."

From the Costa Rican Minister:

"In the name of my Government and the Costa Rican people, I convey to you and, through you, to his Excellency the President, and the people of the United States of America, the expression of the most profound grief for the death of the eminent statesman, whose departure will be mourned not only in this great nation, but in the whole world at large. Joining myself in the expression of the deepest regrets, I beg you to accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"J. B. CALVO."

From the Peruvian Minister:

"Permit me to express to you and to the officials of the State Department my heartfelt sympathy for the loss you sustained with the disappearance of your illustrious chief."

From the Uruguayan Minister:

"Since my arrival at Washington I have been indebted to the Hon. JOHN HAY, in the capacity with which I am vested, for attentions that I supremely appreciated and which I have ever endeavored to acknowledge by professions of my high and respectful affection. On this day of his demise, unexpected and sorrowful, it behooves me to present Your Excellency in the name of my Government and in my own the most profound condolences for this great loss, and I beg that you may be so good as to transmit them to His Excellency the President, of whom the illustrious deceased was a prominent associate in the arduous duties of state, as well as a pure glory of the United States for the leading part he took in the international questions of the greatest importance for mankind and universal civilization. Your Excellency will, therefore, consider me a true and grieved participant in the mourning of the great American nation for the austere citizen who has been taken away from it and of whose talents and virtues I was a close admirer.

"EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ."

From the Chargé of the Nicaraguan Legation:

"It is with the greatest sorrow that I have learned of the unexpected death of such an eminent and well-known American statesman who played so brilliant a rôle in the political history of civilized nations during the last decade, and I earnestly desire to express to Your Excellency's Government, in the name of Minister COREA and in my own, how the Government of Nicaragua joins us to lament this deplorable loss to the present Administration.

"N. VELOZ."

Among the messages addressed to President ROOSEVELT were those sent by the Presidents of the South American Republics.

From President MORALES, of Santo Domingo:

"Accept sympathy for death of Secretary HAY."

From President ESTRADA PALMA, of Cuba:

"Will Your Excellency receive sincere sympathy in view of the death of the illustrious statesman Hon. JOHN HAY, whose memory will always be preserved by Cubans as that of a good friend?"

From President PARDO, of Peru:

"My Government unites with the United States in deploring the death of the illustrious Secretary."

From President AMADOR, of Panama:

"The Government of Panama unites with the United States in mourning the death of your eminent Secretary of State."

From President ZELAYA, of Nicaragua:

"I feel sadly the death of the eminent Secretary of State."

The sincere sentiments and condolence of President QUINTANA and the people of the Argentine Republic "for the irreparable loss sustained by the American people" were communicated by the first secretary of the Argentine legation.

A special meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics was held on Monday, July 3, 1905, in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica. Señor Don FEDERICO GAMBOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, acted as Secretary.

The following members were also present: Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Minister of Chile; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, Minister of Uruguay; Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, Minister of Panama; Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Señor Don ANTONIO MARTIN RIVERO, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Don N. VELOZ-GOITICOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Señor Don CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Secretary of the Argentine Legation. Honduras and Ecuador were represented by the Minister of Costa Rica. Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director of the Bureau, was also present.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called to give expression to the feelings of the Board upon the death of the late Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State and, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Board.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Chairman and unanimously adopted:

1. To express to His Excellency the President of the United States, in suitable form, our most profound condolence at the lamented loss of the illustrious citizen, the Hon. JOHN HAY, whose departure the Chief Magistrate, his Government, and the American people mourn.

2. That a similar expression be sent to Mrs. HAY.

3. That a wreath with an inscription to read, "The International Union of the American Republics," be placed at the funeral.

Eulogistic speeches were made by the Ministers of Chile and Bolivia.

Expressions of sympathy with the object of the meeting were received by telegram and letter from the following members who were unable to be present: The Ambassador of Brazil; Ministers of Haiti, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia; Chargés d'Affaires of Ecuador, of the Dominican Republic, and Consuls-General of Paraguay, Honduras, and Salvador.

Upon request of the Chairman, the Director of the Bureau invited Acting Secretary of State PEIRCE to the meeting. Mr. PEIRCE thereupon appeared, was given by the Chairman the presiding place and informed by him of the action of the Board. Mr. PEIRCE responded feelingly on behalf of the President of the United States, whom, he said, he would advise of the action taken, similar information being furnished to the wife of the dead statesman.

On motion of the Minister of Costa Rica, it was ordered that the Bureau be closed on the day of the funeral.

The meeting then adjourned.

The remarks of the Costa Rican Minister proposing the expression of the regrets of the Governing Board as well as those of the Chilean Minister were as follows:

The Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. CALVO:

"GENTLEMEN: Last November I said that it was no wonder that the announcement by His Excellency the President of the United States that the Hon. Mr. HAY would continue at the head of the Department of State during the present period caused universal satisfaction, his name being known to the whole world as a symbol of harmony and good will; that the glory that encompasses the success of his exertions in this epoch of general development and agitation therefrom was too great for me to assume the pretension of adding a word of gratification, but that I could not refrain from the desire to utter it, having been fortunate enough to have the honor of witnessing many occasions in which my country received proofs of most friendly consideration never to be forgotten.

"Now, gentlemen, we are here united in the same feeling of deepest sorrow at the sad announcement of the death of that eminent statesman and distinguished friend of ours.

"My honorable colleague, the Minister of Chile, and I took the initiative to call this meeting, with the idea of taking proper action to express, as the representatives of the Latin-American countries, our grief at the death of the Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Therefore, this being the motive which prompted us, we respectfully submit to you the following proposition:

"First. To express to His Excellency the President of the United States, in suitable form, our most profound condolence at the lamented loss of the illustrious citizen, the Hon. JOHN HAY, whose departure mourn the Chief Magistrate, his Government, and the American people.

"Second. That a similar expression be sent to Mrs. HAY.

"Third. That a wreath with an inscription to read, 'The International Union of the American Republics,' be placed at the funeral."

Señor WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, the Minister of Chile, said:

"In the death of the Hon. JOHN HAY we, the representatives of the American Republics, lose a Chairman who brought about with zeal the development and progress of the International Union, of which we form a part. We lose a Secretary of State before whom we presented ourselves with the intimate satisfaction of being sure to encounter a spirit always elevated and always animated by friendly sentiments; we lose a friend who deserved our consideration and our respect, and to whom we owed good will and often loving attentions.

"But great as may be, and is, our loss it yields to that profounder loss which weighs down the leal and loving companion of the greater part of Mr. HAY's life. It yields to that patriotic sorrow with which the President of the Republic sees stricken from his side one of his wisest counselors, who was at the same time one of the most enlightened citizens and one of the most prominent statesmen of the United States.

"The resolution that, with my colleague from Costa Rica, I have presented, embraces therefore three points:

"The flowers that are to be deposited in our name on the tomb of Mr. HAY will give affectionate testimony of the loving recollection that his memory leaves among us; the letters of condolence to the President and to Mrs. HAY will show: to the first, that we associate ourselves in the sorrow of his country; and to the second, that we join ourselves in the grief of his family."

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA INTO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN announces the fact that the Republic of Panama on July 1, 1905, entered the International Union of the American Republics, represented by the Bureau of the same name.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRADE VALUATIONS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The classification of imports into the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1905, their respective valuations, and the increase or decrease noted in the same, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Classification.	Valuation.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Live stock	$348,484	+ $19,592
Food stuffs	2,787,187	− 546,917
Tobacco	1,017,684	− 5,174
Wines and spirits	1,746,357	− 18,384
Textiles	14,102,357	− 224,170
Oils	1,231,993	− 183,476
Chemicals and drugs	1,644,717	+ 360,942
Colors and dyes	256,351	+ 21,169
Lumber and manufactures	3,139,981	+ 849,610
Paper and manufactures	980,548	+ 75,928
Leather and manufactures	356,291	+ 61,218
Iron, etc., and manufactures	5,394,157	+1,513,015
Agricultural implements	4,181,597	− 468,727
Locomotives and appliances	3,702,908	+1,931,089
Various metals	1,058,933	+ 258,097
Pottery, glass, etc	3,612,880	+ 514,857
Electrical goods	500,990	+ 218,255
Miscellaneous goods	1,160,312	+ 146,101

Export classifications were as follows:

Classification.	Valuation.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Pastoral products	$46,672,384	+$12,221,933
Agricultural products	40,285,192	+ 2,845,523
Forest products	1,384,395	+ 616,756
Mineral products	49,906	− 74,729
Products of the chase	1,144,528	+ 50,780
Various	600,922	+ 242,618

The customs duties produced the sum of $13,907,785 gold and $358,243 paper, an increase of $699,601 gold and $220,540 paper.

EXPORTS, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1905.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the first four months of the year 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1904.	Article.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Maize ..... tons..	288,224	293,131
Dry ..... number..	704,725	726,272	Linseed ..... do....	335,506	580,254
Salt ..... do....	454,928	438,982	Flour ..... do....	40,349	30,014
Horsehides:			Bran ..... do....	44,175	37,814
Dry ..... do....	45,564	18,851	Pollards ..... bags..	43,348	89,089
Salt ..... do....	93,878	41,832	Oilseed ..... do....	67,026	71,859
Sheepskins ..... bales..	20,228	24,011	Hay ..... bales..	369,354	156,925
Hair ..... do....	2,794	1,242	Quebracho ..... tons..	94,319	100,069
Tallow ..... pipes..	12,353	8,749	Tobacco ..... bales..	5,571	4,325
Do ..... casks..	34,811	24,385	Butter ..... cases..	98,014	101,464
Do ..... hogsheads..	6,964	7,093	Sugar ..... tons..	10,426	5,232
Goatskins ..... bales..	5,373	1,836	Mutton ..... carcasses..	1,107,890	1,161,338
Wool ..... do....	264,725	249,323	Beef ..... quarters..	544,537	322,530
Wheat ..... tons..	1,329,209	1,324,748	Quebracho extract.. tons..	11,926	8,236

PORT MOVEMENTS DURING MARCH, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement of the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of March, 1905:

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES.	
Germany:	
Wheat ..... tons..	14,474
Corn ..... do....	417
Linseed ..... do....	7,140
Flour ..... do....	255
Wool ..... do....	5,214
Sheepskins ..... do....	89
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	107
Salted ..... do....	2,158
Horsehides—	
Salted ..... do....	55
Dry ..... do....	55
Various hides ..... do....	40
Hair ..... do....	2
Intestines ..... do....	127
Tallow ..... do....	286
Oils and grease ..... do....	60
Bran ..... do....	4,931
Turnip seed ..... do....	21
Seeds ..... do....	67
Flax cakes ..... do....	1,020
Malt ..... do....	165
Casein ..... do....	191
Quebracho extract ..... do....	1,370
Minerals ..... do....	14
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... tons..	10,336
Corn ..... do....	417
Linseed ..... do....	4,845
Flour ..... do....	44
Wool ..... do....	4,155
Sheepskins ..... do....	7
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	86
Salted ..... do....	605
Hair ..... do....	127
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	125
Horns ..... do....	111
Tallow ..... do....	156
Oils and grease ..... do....	25
Hay ..... do....	814
Oats ..... do....	91
Barley ..... do....	4
Bran ..... do....	1,088
Turnip seed ..... do....	288
Birdseed ..... do....	44
Flax cakes ..... do....	28
Casein ..... do....	100
Feathers ..... kilos..	1,375
Sheep ..... head..	6,079
Holland:	
Wheat ..... tons..	4,034
Linseed ..... do....	2,970
Flour ..... do....	550
Tallow ..... do....	51
Oils and grease ..... do....	6
Birdseed ..... do....	199
Casein ..... do....	2
Quebracho in rolls ..... do....	1,030
Spain:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,625
Corn ..... do....	192
Flour ..... do....	46
Wool ..... do....	107
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	43
Jerked beef ..... do....	19
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	69
Intestines ..... do....	11
Tallow ..... do....	406

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
France:	
Wheat ..... tons..	2,511
Corn ..... do....	1,937
Linseed ..... do....	1,836
Wool ..... do....	9,128
Sheepskins ..... do....	1,510
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	123
Salted ..... do....	110
Various hides ..... do....	26
Hair ..... do....	5
Jerked beef ..... do....	85
Conserved meat ..... do....	10
Blood, dry ..... do....	135
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	123
Horns ..... do....	48
Tallow ..... do....	3
Bran ..... do....	2,765
Birdseed ..... do....	587
Guano ..... do....	20
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	33,353
Corn ..... do....	1,993
Linseed ..... do....	5,813
Flour ..... do....	3,431
Wool ..... do....	1,476
Sheepskins ..... do....	238
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	34
Various hides ..... do....	21
Hair ..... do....	4
Jerked beef ..... do....	56
Frozen mutton ..... do....	2,347
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	4,703
Frozen meat ..... do....	314
Conserved meat ..... do....	5
Conserved tongues ..... do....	7
Meat extract ..... do....	37
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	409
Horns ..... do....	3
Tallow ..... do....	1,166
Oils and grease ..... do....	116
Hay ..... do....	16
Oats ..... do....	2,289
Bran ..... do....	744
Birdseed ..... do....	613
Flax cakes ..... do....	474
Guano ..... do....	82
Casein ..... do....	135
Molasses ..... do....	52
Butter ..... do....	331
Quebracho, in rolls ..... do....	336
Quebracho extract ..... do....	260
Feathers ..... kilos..	1,511
Horses ..... head..	39
Italy:	
Wheat ..... tons..	5,944
Corn ..... do....	1,887
Wool ..... do....	320
Sheepskins ..... do....	204
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	149
Horsehides, dry ..... do....	2
Various hides ..... do....	4
Hair ..... do....	24
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	97
Horns ..... do....	17
Intestines ..... do....	8
Tallow ..... do....	352
Quebracho extract ..... do....	6
Feathers ..... kilos..	2,198

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... tons..	5,332
Corn ..... do....	355
Flour ..... do....	9,190
Jerked beef ..... do....	370
Tallow ..... do....	82
Hay ..... do....	735
Bran ..... do....	120
Birdseed ..... do....	64
Seeds ..... do....	1
Horses ..... head..	12
Cattle ..... do....	1,211
Sheep ..... do....	151
Mules ..... do....	87
South Africa:	
Wheat ..... tons..	3,517
Corn ..... do....	821
Jerked beef ..... do....	1
Hay ..... do....	751
Bran ..... do....	15
Butter ..... do....	240
Horses ..... head..	266
Mules ..... do....	50
Asses ..... do....	150
United States:	
Wool ..... tons..	689
Sheepskins ..... do....	70
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	252
Horsehides—	
Salted ..... do....	51
Dry ..... do....	4
Various hides ..... do....	78
Hair ..... do....	14
Jerked beef ..... do....	254
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	1,380
Intestines ..... do....	4
Birdseed ..... do....	58
Quebracho—	
Rolls ..... do....	1,570
Extract ..... do....	548
Feathers ..... kilos..	1,086
Other countries:	
Wheat ..... tons..	1,619
Corn ..... do....	252
Linseed ..... do....	173
Flour ..... do....	298
Wool ..... do....	104
Sheepskins ..... do....	48
Jerked beef ..... do....	527
Oil and grease ..... do....	8
Hay ..... do....	56
Barley ..... do....	2
Bran ..... do....	6
Birdseed ..... do....	100
Flax cakes ..... do....	1
Sugar ..... do....	139
Quebracho—	
Rolls ..... tons..	636
Extract ..... do....	41
Feathers ..... kilos..	635
Tobacco ..... do....	1,000
Horses ..... head..	6
Cattle ..... do....	2
Sheep ..... do....	25
Orders:	
Wheat ..... tons..	51,309
Corn ..... do....	4,513
Linseed ..... do....	4,651
Flour ..... do....	15
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	30
Hay ..... do....	88
Bran ..... do....	104
Cattle ..... head..	100
Sheep ..... do....	99
ROSARIO.	
Germany:	
Wheat ..... tons..	22,176
Linseed ..... do....	5,223
Bran ..... do....	2,557
Quebracho ..... do....	3,154
Hay ..... do....	371
Barley ..... do....	122

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
ROSARIO—continued.	
Germany—Continued.	
Minerals ..... tons..	14
Birdseed ..... do....	30
Rye ..... do....	45
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,324
Linseed ..... do....	2,254
Bran ..... do....	1,545
Birdseed ..... do....	44
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	317
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	9,274
Linseed ..... do....	1,187
Quebracho ..... do....	1,370
Flour ..... do....	197
Corn, grated ..... do....	42
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... do....	10,229
Hay ..... do....	1,839
Holland:	
Linseed ..... do....	667
South Africa:	
Hay ..... do....	1,601
Italy:	
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	22
Other countries:	
Sugar ..... do....	42
Orders:	
Wheat ..... do....	129,514
Linseed ..... do....	30,032
Bran ..... do....	208
Quebracho ..... do....	1,177
LA PLATA.	
England:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	420
Frozen intestines ..... do....	62
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	3,266
Claws ..... do....	21
Horns ..... do....	11
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	450
Oats ..... do....	50
Wool ..... do....	49
Horsehair ..... do....	1
Guano ..... do....	224
Wheat ..... do....	8,010
Meat extract ..... do....	2
Oil ..... do....	4
Hay ..... do....	1
Tallow ..... do....	541
Conserved meat ..... do....	5
Dry blood ..... do....	49
Horses ..... head..	6
South Africa:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	360
Frozen intestines ..... do....	24
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	490
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... do....	11,586
Hay ..... do....	100
Bran ..... do....	180
Sheep ..... head..	1,474
Holland:	
Wheat ..... tons..	23,357
Linseed ..... do....	487
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... do....	3,162
Hay ..... do....	12
Flour ..... do....	233
ZÁRATE.	
England:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	848
Frozen meat ..... do....	54
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	1,558
Bones ..... do....	92
Oils ..... do....	5
Conserved meat ..... do....	11
Intestines ..... kilos..	90
South Africa:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	425
Frozen meat ..... do....	29
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	951

Port, country, etc.		Exports.
SAN NICOLAS.		
Orders:		
Linseed	tons..	14,810
Wheat	do....	16,686
Corn	do....	21
SANTA FÉ.		
England:		
Quebracho	tons..	9,144
Wheat	do....	2,797
Linseed	do....	1,748
Italy:		
Quebracho	do....	1,677
SAN PEDRO.		
Orders:		
Linseed	tons..	2,915
Wheat	do....	498
PARANÁ.		
Belgium:		
Wheat	tons..	1,738
England:		
Wheat	do....	1,107
Linseed	do....	2,425
Orders:		
Wheat	do....	7,069
Linseed	do....	4,612
Bran	do....	245
Turnip seed	do....	57
Bones	do....	54
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.		
Brazil:		
Wheat	tons..	19,132
Holland:		
Wheat	do....	490
Orders:		
Wheat	do....	14,464
Linseed	do....	901
BAHIA BLANCA.		
England:		
Wheat	tons..	2,293
Bran	do....	100
Barley	do....	99
Wool	do....	45
Frozen mutton	do....	151
Frozen intestines	do....	25
Brazil:		
Wheat	do....	3,208
Germany:		
Wool	do....	511
Belgium:		
Wool	do....	388
France:		
Wool	do....	3,441
Other countries:		
Wheat	do....	4,984
Orders:		
Wheat	do....	58,217

COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.

[From "*La Prensa*," No. 12665.]

Exports from Spain to the Argentine Republic.

	Gold.		Gold.
1901	$7,094,510	1903	$8,541,612
1902	7,889,470	1904	11,431,722

These figures show a yearly average of $8,739,303 gold, in comparison with the average for the five years from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, of $5,362,500 gold. The average from 1891 to 1895 was only $5,226,600 gold annually.

Exports from the Argentine Republic to Spain.

	Gold.		Gold.
1901	$10,442,900	1903	$11,906,800
1902	10,741,300	1904	12,124,360

The annual average exports during the period referred to amounted to $11,303,840, as compared with the averages for 1896–1900 and 1891–1895, of $8,363,000 gold and $8,616,400 gold, respectively.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE REPUBLIC.

"*Le Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*" (Brussels) publishes the following summary of the conditions of the native or national banks of the Argentine Republic.

The native banks, which are generally known as "the national banks" for the sake of distinction, are eight in number, as follows:

Bank.	Capital.	
Banco de la Nación	$50,000,000	Paper.
Banco Español del Río de la Plata	20,000,000	Do.
Banco Francés del Río de la Plata	4,000,000	Gold.
Banco de Comercio	6,000,000	Paper.
Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata	5,000,000	Gold.
Nuevo Banco Italiano	3,000,000	Paper.
Banco Popular Argentino	3,462,000	Do.
Banco del Río de la Plata	500,000	Do.

The above eight banks held on December 31, 1904, a total of $32,224,000 gold and $108,448,000 paper, with bills of exchange amounting to $11,292,000 gold and $245,724,000 paper. Their deposit and current accounts amounted to $10,178,000 gold and $349,042,000 paper, while their current account overdafts were $1,965,000 gold and $20,028,000 paper. The cash held by these banks consequently represented 45 per cent of their liabilities, and showed an increase of 11 per cent on the cash of the previous year, the current account deposits having increased by no less than 62 per cent.

As to their discount business, enormous increases are shown for 1904 over the business done in 1903, as follows:

Banco de la Nacion	$20,000,000
Banco Español	12,000,000
Banco de Italia	7,000,000
Banco Francés	6,000,000
Banco del Commercio	4,000,000
Nuevo Banco Italiano	1,000,000
Banco Popular Argentino	300,000

The bank rate, which in 1902 was from 6 to 7 per cent, went down to 4 and 4½ in 1904, and the interest on mortgages from 9 and 10 to 7 and 8 per cent.

The fiduciary circulation of paper money at the beginning of 1902 was $296,048,000, and at the beginning of 1905 was $407,680,000, an increase of 37 per cent. The difference between the increase in cash held by the banks—namely, 11 per cent—and the above figures has consequen ly been invested in trade. Of the total amount of paper in circulation, $111,633,000 were guaranteed by the gold in the Caja de Conversion, which was payable in exchange for notes, while $296,048,000 were covered by the conversion fund, which, on January 1, 1905, totaled $6,210,545 gold.

The gold existing in the country on December 31, 1904, was estimated as follows: In the national banks, $31,721,000; in the Caja de Conversion, $50,341,000; in the foreign banks, $10,000,000; in all, about $92,000,000 gold.

NEW RAILWAY FROM PAMPA TO MENDOZA.

[From "*La Prensa*," No. 12687.]

The Great Western Argentine Railway has finished its plans and surveys of the new branch which it proposes to construct to connect San Rafael station on the main line with Santa Rosa de Toay, the capital of Pampa Central, which has railway communication with Bahía Blanca by means of the Bahía Blanca and Northwestern Railroad. The new railway will penetrate a rich country in the Andine region and in the great plains of the Pampa Central, and will open a new commercial route for the exports of those regions, enabling direct imports to be made from Bahía Blanca and other Argentine cities to the Andine country and even to Chile. The construction company, after its plans and estimates have been accepted by the Argentine Government, will begin at once to build the railway.

CROP STATISTICS.

The Division of Statistics and Rural Economy of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has published an estimate of the Argentine maize crop of 1904–5, which is given below in comparison with the figures for the four previous years, hectares and metric tons being reduced to their equivalents in acres and bushels:

Province.	Area.		Production.	
	Hectares.	*Acres.*	*Metric tons.*	*Bushels of 56 pounds.*
Buenos Ayres	1,131,515	2,796,019	1,228,001	48,344,250
Santa Fe	639,810	1,580,996	1,445,083	56,890,389
Cordoba	172,931	427,319	280,225	11,031,968
Entre Rios	106,074	262,113	128,487	5,058,308
Other Provinces and Territories	236,710	584,920	492,357	19,383,233
Total—1904–5	2,287,040	5,651,367	3,574,153	140,708,148
1903–4	2,100,000	5,189,184	4,450,000	175,188,713
1902–3	1,801,644	4,451,934	3,770,105	148,422,436
1901–2	1,405,796	3,473,778	2,134,165	84,018,343
1900–1	1,255,346	3,102,010	2,510,692	98,841,550

In this estimate the figures on area may be regarded as final, but those on production are given as a prognostication and must therefore be regarded as subject to revision. Taken as they stand, however, they show the present crop to be smaller by nearly one-fifth than the maize crop of 1903–4, about 5 per cent smaller than that of 1902–3, and larger than either of the two earlier crops covered by the table, though the excess in comparison with the crops of 1900–1901 is very slight.

The average yield per acre was 24.9 bushels in 1904–5, against 33.8 bushels in 1903–4, 33.3 bushels in 1902–3, 24.2 bushels in 1901–2, and 31.9 bushels in 1900–1901.

The exports of maize from the Argentine Republic during the last four calendar years are stated as below:

Year.	Metric tons.	Bushels of 56 pounds.
1903–4	2,469,548	97,221,783
1902–3	2,104,384	82,845,915
1901–2	1,192,829	46,959,590
1900–1901	1,111,290	43,788,911

The British Consul at Rosario reports to his Government that the cultivation of cotton is undergoing a series of experiments in the Argentine Republic. One of these was in the northern part of the Province of Santa Fe, where a large area was planted. Out of the resulting crop samples were sent to the United Kingdom, but reports on their quality had not been received when the Consul wrote.

From January 1 to about the end of May, 1905, there were shipped from the Argentine Republic 65,213,000 bushels of wheat, 18,651,000 bushels of maize, and 17,208,000 bushels of flaxseed. For the corresponding part of 1904 the figures were, respectively, 60,584,000, 16,879,000, and 28,196,000 bushels.

The area under wheat for the crop of 1905–6 is expected to be larger than last year. The weather, as reported late in May, was favorable for agricultural operations.

BOLIVIA.

OFFICIAL VALUATION OF THE BOLIVAR.

The British Consul at La Paz states in a recent report that the Bolivian Congress promulgated, in December last, a law making the British sovereign legal tender at the rate of 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos*, and decreeing that from January 1, 1905, 50 per cent of the custom-house duties should be payable in gold at the said valuation.

In case of a part or all of the 50 per cent being paid in silver, the portion so paid shall be assessed 5 per cent. Fractions less than 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos* in value may be paid without assessment.

The exportation of coined silver is declared free and its importation into the Republic is prohibited under the penalty of the law.

The Executive Government is empowered further to order the suspension of the coinage of silver.

BRAZIL.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, APRIL, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of April, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Item.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	50,925	140,171	149,399	176,955
Shipments	104,401	228,028	547,630	280,423
Sales	39,000	157,000	197,117	274,000
Daily average of entries	1,697	4,672	2,987	5,898
Daily average of shipments	3,924	7,600	10,952	9,347
Entries from July 1	2,254,753	3,615,919	7,028,930	5,992,706
Shipments from July 1	2,561,133	3,640,830	6,762,811	5,830,851
Stock on hand April 30	254,230	677,349	825,504	849,329

COFFEE MOVEMENT, MAY, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of May, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Items.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	72,108	132,840	162,269	179,796
Shipments	128,851	157,186	156,977	355,698
Sales	54,500	116,000	191,812	324,000
Daily average of entries	2,326	4,285	5,234	5,799
Daily average of shipments	3,503	5,266	5,063	11,474
Entries from July 1	2,326,861	3,748,759	7,191,199	6,172,562
Shipments from July 1	2,669,729	3,804,076	6,919,788	6,186,519
Stock on hand May 31	219,295	648,003	849,641	623,459

CHILE.

GOVERNMENT ISSUE OF GOLD BONDS.

[Extract from the "*Diario Oficial*" of Santiago of May 12, 1905.]

1. The Treasury Department shall issue State bonds to the amount of 6,500,000 *pesos*, of a value of 18 pence gold, which shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and an additional 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization interest, as follows:

(*a*) These bonds shall be issued in installments corresponding to the groups of credits referred to in the communication of the Secretary of Foreign Relations No. 257, dated April 12 of the current year, and

in conformity with the minutes of the 14th of October and the 14th of November of the past year.

(*b*) Said bonds shall be payable to bearer, shall be of the series and designs that may be selected by the Department of Finance, and may represent amounts of less than 100 pesos.

(*c*) The bonds shall be signed by the Secretary of Finance, and by the Chief Auditor of the Department of Finance, and their inscription shall be such as the Secretary of Finance may determine.

(*d*) The entire issue shall be registered in conformity with the law as provided in the section of Public Credit of the General Accounting Department.

(*e*) The payment of the bonds referred to in the present decree shall be made in the Office of the General Treasurer at Santiago, Chile, or at the Treasurer's office of the Government of Chile in London, at the option of the holders of the bonds, and to this end the bonds shall be provided with the necessary coupons.

(*f*) Bonds whose interest coupons are to be paid in Europe shall be so registered at least three months in advance in the registry kept for this purpose in the General Bureau of Accounts.

(*g*) Interest payments shall be made on the 10th of June and December, respectively.

2. These bonds shall be given to the owners of credits acknowledged by the Government of Bolivia, at par, in payment of said credits, in accordance with clause 5 of the treaty of peace and amity celebrated with said Government, and in conformity with the provisions of the proceedings of the 14th of October and the 14th of November last, signed by the parties in interest.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

[Contributed especially for the International Bureau of the American Republics by Señor GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ SANZ, delegate of Chile to the International Railway Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1905.]

In the Republic of Chile there are two classes of railways, to wit, those belonging to the Government and those owned by private persons. The first are constructed and operated by the Government, and the second by private persons under the partial supervision of the Government. Between the two classes there is a marked difference.

The Government of Chile constructs and operates its railways without deriving, at least for the present, any profit from their exploitation, its principal object being to decrease the freight rates, and to encourage, in this manner, the development of the industrial arts, agriculture, and commerce in general. Nevertheless, it is proper to note that, even with the exceptionally low tariffs in force on the State railways, a fair interest is earned on the capital invested. On the other hand, private railways are the ones which, like all private indus-

trial enterprises, succeed in obtaining the greatest profits compatible with good service. In the present paper, only private railways are under consideration, leaving for a second article the railways that belong to the Government.

The Nitrate Railway Company (Limited).—This company was organized in London in 1882 with a capital of £1,950,000. For the purpose of commencing operations it bought the rights that another company possessed for the exploitation of the railways that said company might construct in the Province of Tarapacá, thereby acquiring from the Government the following franchises:

(*a*) The exclusive privilege for twenty-five years, during which period the Government would permit no other railway to be constructed between the port of Iquique and the Noria nitrate deposits;

(*b*) The ownership of the railway for forty years, after the expiration of which term it should revert to the State;

(*c*) A concession of public lands and the exemption from import duties of material, etc., imported for the use of the railway;

(*d*) The power to transfer its rights, in whole or in part, to third persons, upon the approval of the Government;

(*e*) A Government guaranty of 7 per cent interest on a capital of 2,000,000 *pesos*, during the twenty-five years of exclusive privilege already referred to.

Such were the inducements granted for the construction and exploitation of this railway, which line was to be used in the transportation of the immense deposits of nitrate, sodium chloride (common salt), sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and borax contained in this portion of the nitrate belt, as well as to transport the copper, silver, and gold ores encountered in the mountains adjacent thereto.

In order to give a correct idea of the brilliant results obtained by this company, data taken from a publication issued in London by Mr. Augustin Ross, Chilean Minister at that time near the Government of Great Britain, may be quoted the figures cited referring to the years 1887 to 1891, inclusive:

Year.	Gain.	Capital invested.	Year.	Gain.	Capital invested.
	Per cent.			*Per cent.*	
1887	10	£1,200,000	1890	20	£1,380,000
1888	25	1,200,000	1891	20	1,380,000
1889	25	1,380,000			

It has not been possible to secure the financial results obtained by this company during the last few years. Certain data, however, indicates that the railway has continued to increase the excessive gain realized on its invested capital. Formerly the original capital was doubled for the purpose of constructing numerous branch lines and to

increase the equipment, so as to more properly meet the needs of that important zone of the Republic.

As the company extended its branches the various productions of the territory penetrated were stimulated to an extraordinary degree, giving rise to new industries and a consequent increase both of public and private wealth. These prospects, being verified by former facts, gave rise, as early as 1881, to petitions to the Government for the construction of various other railways, and in virtue thereof the following public bids were requested:

1. On December 4, 1899, for the construction of a railway between the nitrate deposits of Agua Santa and the port of Coleta Buena;

2. On the 1st of April, 1890, for another railway from Junin to the nitrate district of Sal de Obispo;

3. On the 12th of April, 1890, for the construction of a railway between San Pablo and the nitrate deposits of Lagunas, all of which are in the Province of Tarapacá.

The most important points in one of the Government decrees, specifying the conditions for proposals or bids and the acceptance of the same concerning the construction of the railways previously referred to, are the following:

(*a*) Must be accompanied by a bond for $500,000, previously certified to by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the obligations that the concessionaire shall have contracted:

(*b*) The concessionaire shall construct the railway at his own expense, and shall have the full enjoyment of the same for a term of twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period the railway, as well as the branches built in accordance with the provisions of the article relating thereto, shall be delivered to the Government in good condition for operation, together with the rolling stock and other accessories, without any expense whatever to the State.

Below is some data relating to the railways in reference as well to other railway enterprises:

1. *The Nitrate Railway Company* (*Limited*).—Approximate length, 600 kilometers; gauge, 1.44 meters; maximum gradient, 4.73 per cent; weight of rail, 31.4 kilograms per meter; present capital of the English company, £4,000,000.

2. *The Junin Railway.*—Length, 105 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 3 per cent; weight of rail, 18 kilograms per meter; capital of the English company, £350,000.

3. *The railway from Caleta Buena to Agua Santa.*—Length, 105 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 3.2 per cent; weight of rail, 18 kilograms per meter; capital of the English company, £600,000.

4. *The railway from Tocopilla to the Toco nitrate deposits.*—Length, 88 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters; gradient, 4 per cent; capital of the English company, $5,000,000.

5. *Railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia.*—Length, 924 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 2 and 4 per cent; capital of the English company, £2,644,377.

The last-named railway is the only international railway line in Chile. It was constructed under the pronounced protection of the Government of Chile, which protection is always accorded the builders of public works that promise to be of undoubted benefit to the country. With respect to the construction of this railway, a law was passed on January 17, 1884, in which, among other things, were the following provisions:

(1) The construction of any other railway through Chilean territory for the purpose of entering Bolivia shall not be permitted for a period of twenty years, provided any portion of said railway runs within a distance less than 75 kilometers from the main line of the railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia;

(2) The rails, cars, machinery, and other construction materials and equipment for the railway and its stations are exempt from the payment of importation duties;

(3) The Government of Chile guarantees to the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta 6 per cent annual interest on the capital invested in the construction of the road, in the following form:

(*a*) The capital guaranteed shall only be 3,472,000 *pesos*, and the guaranty shall become effective as the road is opened to traffic, shall be payable semiannually, and shall cease at the end of twenty years;

(*b*) With respect to the guaranty, the capital guaranteed shall be valued at 38 pence English money to the Chilean *peso*;

(*c*) When the exploitation of the road guaranteed under this law produces a net income greater than 7 per cent interest annually on the capital invested the company shall pay back to the State from the excess the amounts that may have been received on account of the guaranty.

Subsequently, by virtue of the supreme decree of June 21, 1884, the concessions granted and the obligations incurred in accordance with the aforesaid law were declared accepted by the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta.

On May 28, 1885, a contract was made between the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia and the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta for the construction of the railway to Bolivia, inasmuch as the concession already considered referred solely to the Province of Antofagasta. On May 5, 1887, the Nitrate Company of Antofagasta sold to the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia the part of the enterprise belonging to it for $3,000,000, said transfer being authorized by the Government of Chile. Later, on November 28, 1888, the Huanchaca Company transferred all of its rights in the railway to an English company. This English company, under the name of "The Antofa-

gasta and Bolivian Railway Company," now exploits this important international highway, realizing much greater profits than had ever been hoped for.

A balance sheet or statement sent by this company to a representative of the Government shows the value of the railway to be £2,644,377 5s. 4d., and the profits during the year 1901, to which said balance sheet refers, amounted to $4,424,449.19.

It should also be observed, for the purpose of demonstrating the substantial protection which the Government of Chile grants to foreign companies that invest their money in the country, that, even with the large net profits shown by the balance sheet already mentioned, the increase in the railway tariff rates of 25 per cent, which the Government authorized the railway company to collect as a precautionary measure, is still in force.

Below is a table showing the stations, the length of the line, and the altitude above sea level at the stations mentioned.

Station.	Distances.		Altitude above sea level.
	Partial.	Total.	
	Meters.	*Meters.*	*Meters.*
Antofagasta	0	0	0
Salar	36	36	315
Montes Blancos	32	68	769
Cuevitas	14	82	885
Cerrillos	15	97	1,017
Carmen Alto	24	191	1,290
Salinas	6	127	1,338
Pampa Central	10	137	1,384
Pampa Alta	14	151	1,447
Sierra Gorda	20	171	1,624
Cerritos Bajos	35	206	2,144
Cortes Blancos	9	217	2,199
Puente Calama	20	237	2,255
Calama	2	239	2,266
Ascatan	21	361	3,956
Portezuelo	53	695	3,883
Oruro	50	924	3,694

Taltal Railway.—Length, 148 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters; gradient, 3 per cent; capital of the company, £300,000.

Copiapó Railway.—Length, 242 kilometers; gauge, 1.44 meters; maximum gradient, 5 per cent; capital, $4,200,000.

For the construction of the latter railway, which was the first work of the kind completed in Chile, the Government granted, among other concessions, the following: The lands that were necessary, power to exappropriate private property upon the payment of its value, and free introduction of the materials for the construction, exploitation, and operation of the line.

The name of William Wheelright is connected with this work, as it is with many other enterprises of worth and progress in Chile. He was a man of great talent, noble ideals, and highly progressive. He proposed to give to the Republic the elements it needed in its increasing development and growth, and this railway is due to his

enterprise and initiative. This railway dates from 1850, and penetrates one of the richest zones of the Republic.

The Transandine Railway.—On February 6, 1903, a law was passed authorizing the President of the Republic to contract this important work destined to unite Chile with the Argentine Republic, and granting also a guarantee on the capital invested for a period of twenty years. Recently the conditions proposed were accepted by Messrs. CLARK for the construction of the line for the sum of £1,500,000. It is estimated that within about four years this railway, which for so long a time has been a national aspiration, will become a reality. The Argentine part of the line is completed up to the foot of the highest range of the Andes, and the Chilian portion, which consists of 65 kilometers, is now partly in operation, and the remainder will be contracted in accordance with the law already mentioned.

The Curanilahue Railway.—Length, 97 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters.

This railway, which connects the city of Concepcion, an important commercial center of Chile, with the coal mines of Curanilahue, was constructed in 1889 by an English company known as the "Aranco Limited." The Government of Chile granted, among other franchises, a guarantee of 5 per cent on the capital invested. For the purposes of said guarantee the capital of the company is calculated at 36 pence to the peso.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Following is a statement of the number of sheep slaughtered in the territory of Magellan and in Argentine Patagonia during the year 1904, and the quantity of tallow produced.

[From the "*Boletin Consular*" of the Argentine Republic of March, 1905.]

Owner.	Place.	Number of sheep.	Weight.
PATAGONIA (CHILE).			*Kilos.*
Bermúdez & Co	Río Seco	40,000	400,000
J. Douglas & Co	Río Verde	32,000	320,000
S. Helmrich	Punta Arenas	20,000	200,000
J. Méndez	San Gregorio	14,000	140,000
Roig & Co	Qazi Harbor	27,000	270,000
Stubenrauch & Co	Última Esperanza	22,000	264,000
M. Bergl & Co	Punta Delgada	52,000	400,000
TIERRA DEL FUEGO (CHILE).			
Sociedad Explotadora de Tierra del Fuego	Josefina	37,000	450,000
Philips Bay Co	Philips Bay	26,000	300,000
Wehnrahn Hobbs & Co	Gente Grande	20,800	200,000
Exported to Valparaíso		290,800	2,944,000
ARGENTINE PATAGONIA.			
Patagonia Meat Co		42,000	350,000
Santa Cruz		5,000	40,000
San Julián		8,000	80,000
Exported to Europe		55,000	470,000

BUDGET OF RECEIPTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF VALPARAÍSO FOR 1906.

[From "*El Mercurio*," No. 23766.]

Leases	$233, 720. 80	Census	$2, 765. 00
Markets	110, 000. 00	Public parks and gardens	2, 700. 00
Slaughterhouse	105, 000. 00	Interest	20, 000. 00
Taxes	781, 000. 00	Total	1, 867, 985. 80
Licenses	384, 800. 00		
Miscellaneous	228, 000. 00		

COLOMBIA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

["*Diario Oficial*" No. 12207, of January 28, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. Foreign goods imported into the National Territory shall be dutiable according to the tariff established by law No. 63 of 1903 with a surcharge of 70 per cent and in accordance with the classification of the law No. 36 of 1886.

With the view of protecting national industry and in order that articles of luxury be subject to the highest tariff rates, certain goods capable of promoting the development of industry are hereby excepted from the surtax of 70 per cent, and the duties on other products such as spirits, tobacco, sugar, etc., are hereby increased.

Articles which have been transferred to another class in consequence of the adoption of the classification established by law No. 36 of 1886 shall be dutiable at the following rates with the additional 70 per cent, but goods which, under the present decree, form special classes shall pay the duties hereby respectively assessed thereon.

COMESTIBLES AND CONDIMENTS.

[Duties (gold) per kilogram.]

	Pesos.
Sweet potatoes or yams, potatoes, onions, maize, rice, chick-peas, lentils, beans, and all other kinds of vegetables, pot herbs, and fruits, fresh	0. 01
Garlic	. 03
Salt codfish and meat in brine and, in general, fish and meat not prepared	. 03
Hazelnuts, nuts, and almonds, in the shell, and, in general, all alimentary products not prepared and not elsewhere mentioned	. 05
Vermicelli and other alimentary pastes	. 05
Alimentary products, prepared, such as bologna sausages, salmon, hams, sweetmeats, confectionery, preserved and dried fruits, etc., fruits preserved in vinegar, and condiments of all kinds not specially mentioned	. 10
Olives, in barrels	. 05
Tea	. 50
Cinnamon	. 15

	Pesos.
Saffron	0.90
Aniseed	.10
Ice	.01

BEVERAGES.

Beer and other fermented beverages	.03
Barley must and other materials, fermented or not, liquid or solid, for the manufacture of beer and condensed beer	.02
Wines:	
Red, common, in casks, barrels, or demijohns	.02
White, sweet and dry, in casks or barrels	.03
Other	.20

LIQUIDS, OTHER.

Vinegar, in barrels	.03
Olive oil	.05
Linseed oil for preparing paint	.05
Inks:	
Black, for writing	.03
Colored, for writing	.05
Printing, for bookbinders and lithographers (liquid or solid)	.01
Liquids of all kinds, with the exception of perfumery and liquids specially mentioned	.10

COTTON.

Cotton manufactured into unbleached tissues, without white or colored parts, not figured and without needlework	.20
Cotton, fulled (*"en fulas"*), blue, and tissues, white, or unbleached with white parts, plain, neither dyed nor figured, without needlework or embroidery, such as those known as *"bogotanas,"* calicos, *"liencillos,"* madapolams, *"bramantes,"* etc	.30
Drills and other tissues, white or colored, not otherwise mentioned	.40
Counterpanes, tissues called *"marsellas,"* and figured or damasked tissues not included in any other category; velvet, ferret, and ribbons	.50
Shawls, with or without woolen fringes	.40
Handkerchiefs, with or without common embroidery; common printed tissues and cotton tissues in the piece for their manufacture	.60
Stockings and other kinds of hosiery, such as undershirts, drawers, and gloves; muslins, lawns, and other transparent tissues; damasks, table covers, and hammocks; ready-made clothing, without embroidery, lace, or other ornamentation, composed of materials subject to higher duties	.70
All kinds of tissues, embroidered or with network, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same articles in ready-made clothing not otherwise mentioned	.90
Thread:	
White	.20
Colored	.40
Fringes, galloons, cords, tapes, tassels, and other similar articles	.70
Wicks for lamps and tinder boxes	.10
Wicks for candles and matches	.05
Bridle reins	.10

HEMP AND FLAX.

	Pesos.
Sacks or bags, empty, of coarse cloth, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and coarse tissue of the same description for the manufacture of such bags	0.02
Cloth, unbleached (*"coleta"*)	.05
Common unbleached tissues, such as cretonne (*"crehuelas"*), sail and tent canvas, domestics, with the exception of drills	.15
Cretonnes, white or striped, common	.20
Fine unbleached tissues, with the exception of drills and other tissues mentioned in the following categories	.40
Drills, unbleached, white or colored, cretonnes, *"platillas,"* damasks; stuffs for table cloths, napkins, and towels; bed covers, stuffs for mattresses, ribbons, sheeting, and other similar materials not mentioned in another number of the tariff, provided that they be without needlework or embroidery	.60
Handkerchiefs, caps, stockings, gloves, Brittany cloth, *"coquillo,"* very thin and loose-woven tissues (*"estopillas"*), *"picardias,"* Irish linen, *"lavales,"* *"warandofs,"* batistes, striped stuffs in imitation of cotton; fringes, galloons, sashes, tapes, ribbons, cords, tassels, and other similar articles; ready-made clothing without embroidery, lace, or other trimmings, composed of materials subject to higher duty	.80
Tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lacework, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same tissues in ready-made clothing not otherwise mentioned	.90
Thread	.20
Cordage and cables, tarred	.03
Cordage not otherwise mentioned	.10
Oilcloth for roofing of farm houses and decks	.03
Common cloth prepared or varnished for floors; common oilcloth for carriages, not including that used for table covers	.10

WOOL.

Wool, unmanufactured	.03
Blankets	.30
Yarns	.40
Carpets, rugs, and table covers	.50
Baize, frieze, and flannels	.70
Loose-woven or transparent tissues, tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lace work, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and ready-made clothing	.90
All other tissues and articles not specially mentioned	.80

SILK.

Silk thread, tissues, etc	.90

VARIOUS TISSUES AND THREADS.

Brocades and other tissues embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals, also threads, etc., of the same materials	1.50
Tissues of horsehair or other materials not specially mentioned	.40
Oilcloth for furniture and table covers not specially mentioned	.40
Small samples, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight	Free.

Tissues made of several materials shall be subject to the duty leviable on the most highly taxed component material.

CAOUTCHOUC.	Pesos.
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	0.20
Boots and shoes of all kinds of caoutchouc; life-preservers, tissues for making leggings (*"zamarros"*), and waterproof cloaks (*"ruanas"*), without wool or silk	.60
Conducts, pipes, and tubes for pumps, drains, and roofs; caoutchouc prepared for machines and flooring, except hose for fire engines, which only pays 1 centavo per kilogram	.03
Stoppers for recipients	.05
Elastics for shoes	.40
Buttons not covered	.20
Caoutchouc manufactured into all other articles	.80
HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHER.	
Hides, skins, and leather, unmanufactured, except patent leather	.10
Patent leather, unmanufactured	.15
Boots and shoes	.80
Gloves, caps, furs for trimming clothing, etc., pocketbooks, cigar cases, game bags, and other similar articles	.90
Hides, skins, and leather, manufactured into articles not specially mentioned	.80
Harness for carts and carriages	.05
EARTHENWARE.	
Articles of all kinds of common faïence and stoneware	.05
Articles of all kinds of porcelain and of Talavera	.10
Pots, pans, bottles, large or small flasks, empty, of earthenware, destined to be used as recipients and, in general, common crockery	.02
Conduits, pipes and tubes, for pumps, drains, and roofs	.03
CRYSTAL AND GLASS.	
Demijohns and common bottles of black glass or of common white glass	.01
Flasks, large and small, of common glass	.02
Plate glass, not silvered	.03
Mirrors:	
Not exceeding 25 centimeters	.10
Exceeding 25 centimeters	.20
Beads, pearls, quills, bugles, imitation precious stones or jewels, for watch and optical glasses, and other similar articles	.40
All other articles of glass	.10
ARTICLES FOR LIGHTING, ETC.	
Wax, white, yellow, and laurel colored:	
Unmanufactured	.15
Manufactured into candles or other articles	.20
Spermaceti:	
Unmanufactured	.10
Manufactured into candles, etc	.15
Stearine and paraffine:	
Unmanufactured	.03
Manufactured into candles, etc	.10
Tallow, unmanufactured	.01
Tallow or other candles not specially mentioned	.10
Stearic acid	.01

	Pesos.
Petroleum	0.05
Matches of wood	.10
Matches of wax	.40

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs and medicines of all kinds, with the exception of those enumerated below	.15
Sulphur and alum	.20
Sulphuric acid and saltpeter	.05
Caustic potash and soda, soda ashes and salts, pine resin, subcarbonates of potash and of soda	.02½

The term "medicines" comprises certain articles used in case of sickness, such as trusses, braces, etc., but not the recipients and utensils of earthenware, etc., used by druggists, nor surgical instruments, etc., and other similar articles which are dutiable according to their respective numbers of the tariff.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

Florida, Divina, and Kananga waters	.15
All other articles of perfumery and for toilet, such as essences, soaps, creams, razor strops, tooth and clothes brushes, etc., not specially mentioned	1.50
Common oil soap	.10
Common resin and tallow soap	.03

PAPER AND CARDBOARD.

Journals, pamphlets, and printed sheets	Free.
Paper:	
White, not sized, and colored, for printing	.03
Gray ("*estraza*") paper and all other common paper for wrapping and packing	.03
Polishing paper	.03
Cigarette paper	.03
Writing paper, envelopes, and all other paper not specially mentioned; stationery not specially mentioned	.10
Tissue paper	.05
Music paper	.15
Blank books, ruled or not, and notebooks	.20
Books, printed	.05
Pictures, maps, and engravings of all kinds, and music in manuscript or printed	.20
Paper, entirely gilt or silvered	.20
Wall paper, and paper marbled or painted for bookbinding and other purposes	.10
Cardboard:	
For printing, bookbinding, lithography, and other industrial uses	.03
In other articles, with the exception of playing cards	.10
Playing cards	1.50

WOOD.

Building woods, such as shingles, beams, sleepers for railways, planks and boards, neither planed nor finished	Free.
Common woods, planed, and cabinetmakers' woods, planed or not, unwrought, with the exception of veneers	.01

	Pesos.
Veneers	0.10
Moldings, carvings, and ornaments for furniture; and frames, gilt or not	.15
Furniture:	
Bedsteads, large dining tables, wardrobes, and large chests of drawers for clothes or other uses, without mirrors, carvings, nor inlaid work	.03
Of all kinds, with mirrors, carvings, inlaid work, or upholstered with woolen or silk tissues	.15
Not specially mentioned	.10
Furniture, whatever be the quality, does not include mattresses, pillows, etc. When these articles are imported separately they shall be dutiable according to the stuff covering the same.	
Statues, images, and altars for churches	.10
Musical instruments:	
Organs and pianos	.05
Harmoniums, barrel-organs, and harps	.10
Other	.60
Pencils, writing and carpenters'	.10
Molds and rules (for mechanical purposes)	.10
Bellows for forges	.03
Bellows, other	.10
Saddletrees, uncovered	.10
Buckets and tubs	.03
Barrels, pipes, and casks, mounted or not, for dry goods or liquids	.02
Taps for barrels or casks	.03
Common wooden boxes, roughly made, mounted or not, for packing	.02
Small boards for match boxes and wood for matches	.03
Vehicles:	
Carriages and trucks for railways	Free.
Carts and wagons for the transport of goods and other similar uses	.02
Coaches and carriages of all kinds	.03
Velocipedes	.20
Boats, mounted or not, intended for navigation on the inland waters of the Republic	.01
Oars	.03
Houses, not adjusted	Free.
Windows, doors, etc., imported separately	.03
Machines: Marine engines; mechanical, industrial, agricultural, and mining machines	.03
Walking sticks, without swords	.60
Manufactures of wood not specially mentioned	.20

PITA, OSIER, AND OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES.

Empty sacks or bags of jute or sisal hemp, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and tissues of said materials for the manufacture of these sacks	.02
Hay and straw	.01
Palm leaves for the manufacture of hats	.03
"*Espadaña*" (*Sagitta aquatica*), straw and common twigs, unwrought or in brooms	.03
Baskets of osiers or other vegetable material	.10
Mats of all kinds	.03

IRON AND STEEL.

	Pesos.
Iron, crude	0.01
Rails, spikes, and other materials for public railways	Free.
Rails for private railways	.03
Vessels or parts of the same	.01
Anchors and grapnels for small boats	.02
Bridges for public roads	Free.
Bridges for private roads	.03
Gasometers, apparatus, conducts, and lamps for public lighting	Free.
Articles of iron intended for the construction or repair of penitentiary establishments	Free.
Telegraph wire:	
For public use	Free.
For private use	.02
Iron wire (barbed wire) for fencing, and staples and other accessories for fixing the same	.01
Railing for ornamenting public buildings and squares	Free.
Lightning conductors	Free.
Conducts for public drains of the districts and for public fountains or basins	Free.
Lighting apparatus, etc., for light-houses, also light-houses and lanterns	.01
Tower clocks, including dials and bells	.02
Iron houses and galvanized iron in plates and sheets for roofing	.01
Balustrading for buildings; also doors, windows, etc., imported separately	.03
Fire engines and apparatus	.01
Hydraulic pumps and machinery, with their pipes and other accessories	.03
Machines:	
For mechanical purposes or mining	.01
For agricultural purposes	.02
For arts, trade, or industry	.03
Not mentioned, the weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms	.03
Of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms	.01
Presses for printers, bookbinders, and lithographers	.02
Motors of all kinds and of any power	.02
Tin plate	.03
"*Monitores*" and large cylinders for coffee-preparing machines	.02
Boilers, large	.03
Tanks for potable water	.01
Stampers for ore-crushing machines and mills	.03
Anvils and pulley blocks	.03
Plows	.02
Plates or rods not included in roughly wrought iron; beds, large chains, safes, nails, and tacks; kitchen cooking utensils, not tinned or only tinned on the interior; flatirons; large implements for agricultural purposes, for quarries and for mines, such as hoes and picks, levers, shovels, drill bits, large hooks ("*garlanchas*"), axes, large crowbars for mines, spades, hammers, pickaxes, drills, machetes and other knives for felling timber	.03
Tools for blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and bricklayers	.10
"Hormas" (instruments for arts and trades)	.10
Wire, rings, buttons, hinges, screws, and springs for furniture	.10
Furniture	.10
Tires, wheels, axles, springs, and pins for carriages and carts	.03
Scales, balances, Roman, etc., for weighing more than 100 kilograms	.05

	Pesos.
Scales, balances, for weighing 100 kilograms and less	0.10
Currycombs and brushes	.10
Cooking utensils and other articles of tin, or of iron tinned both on the interior and on the exterior	.10
Knives for arts and industry, such as bookbinders' and shoemakers' knives	.10
Cutlery not otherwise mentioned	.20
Side arms, firearms, and other arms, including sporting guns	1.50
Razors and scissors, fine or half-fine; knives and forks, with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, Britannia metal or with electro-plated handles; nipples for guns; beads, gilt or silvered; pencil cases, jewelry, and all gilt or silvered articles, also those of German silver, or electro-plated, fine or half-fine	.80
Steel in bars or rods, for manufacturing purposes, and steel drills	.10
Iron and steel manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned	.20

COPPER AND BRONZE.

Copper or bronze, unwrought, in bars and ingots	.05
Plates or sheets of whatever weight	.05
Pans or boilers, or other articles the weight of which exceeds 25 kilograms	.10
Articles the weight of which exceeds 500 grams, but does not surpass 25 kilograms	.20
Articles the weight of which does not exceed 500 grams	.30
Jewelry, beads, galloons, spangles, wire and similar articles, electro-plated articles, and percussion caps for firearms	.80
Statues for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares	Free.

TIN.

Tin, in ingots	.05
Tin, plates and all other articles	.20
Tin, powder or sheets	.30

LEAD.

Lead in ingots, for mines ("*para minas*")	.02
Slabs, pipes, and other articles exceeding 5 kilograms in weight; also shot, and accessories for printing; lead in ingots, which are not destined for mines	.03
Toys, foil, and thin sheets	.50
Capsules for recipients	.05
Lead in any other shape	.20

ZINC.

Zinc, unwrought, in plates and sheets, including those for roofing, and in pipes	.03
Manufactured into any other articles	.20

MERCURY.

Mercury for mines	.02
Mercury for all other purposes	.10

GOLD.

Gold in bars	.02
Gold coins of a fineness of not less than 900 thousandths	Free.
Gold, all other manufactures	1.50

SILVER.

	Pesos.
Silver in bars	0.02
Silver coins of a fineness of not less than 900 thousandths	Free.
Silver, all other manufactures	1.50

EXPLOSIVES.

Gunpowder:	
Large and ordinary, for mines, in barrels and other recipients the gross weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms	.03
Gun cotton (called "tonite") for mines	.03
Fine (known as "*mostacilla*"), in cans or other recipients and, in general, that not mentioned in the foregoing paragraph	.40
Fireworks	.50

STONES, BUILDING MATERIAL, AND OTHER RAW MATERIAL.

Stones, filtering	.02
Stones, lithographic, whetstones, and pumice stone	.03
Stones, flint	.05
Marble and jasper, in slabs and tiles	.01
Marble and jasper, otherwise than in slabs, tiles, and lithographic stones	.10
Stones in powder, clay, earth, or Roman cement, lime, gypsum, raw or in powder, chalk, feldspar, silica, massicot, kaolin, bone in powder, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery	.01
Statues and monuments destined for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares	Free.
Slates for roofing	.01
Clay tiles	Free.
Roofing tiles	.01
Building material, such as unwrought stone, clay bricks, and tiles made of burnt clay and stone	Free.
Gypsum manufactured in any manner not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff	.05
Coloring earths for buildings	.03
Alabaster in whatsoever form	.10
Crucibles	.03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Animals, live	Free.
Coal	.01
Tar	.03
Pitch, black, for shipbuilding	.03
Resin, yellow	.01
Glue, common	.10
Tow or rope yarn and felt for packing purposes	.03
Varnishes of all kinds	.10
Paints, in powder or prepared	.10
Paint and whitewash brushes	.10
Horse and boot brushes	.10
Blacking for shoes	.10
Wax, black ("*cera negra*")	.03
Seeds, shoots and graftings of plants, and live plants	.01
Guano	.03
Hops	.05
Bone and horn, unwrought	.03

	Pesos.
Conducts, pipes, and tubes of wood, caoutchouc, earthenware, clay, or metal, for pumps, drains, and roofs, with the exception of those for fire engines	0.03
Fuses for mines	.03
Cork, in planks or in stoppers, etc	.05
Accessories for chemical laboratories and meteorological instruments	.05
Buttons, common—	
Of bone, horn, "*tagua*" (vegetable ivory), and of composition, not covered	.20
Of mother-of-pearl	.40
Combs of horn, common	.20
Slates and slate pencils	.03
Umbrellas	.60
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., shall pay, respectively, as ready-made clothing according to the tissues or materials of which composed, with the exception of straw hats which, in general, pay 90 *centavos* per kilogram and 40 *centavos* per kilogram if common.	
Articles imported on account of the Government, whatever their nature	Free.
Personal effects of foreign ministers or diplomatic agents accredited to the Government, provided that the governments to whom they belong grant the same privilege to the ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic, and on compliance with the formalities relative to the matter	Free.
Natural products of Ecuador, the United States of Venezuela, Peru, and of other countries which have granted, or which in the future may grant by treaty, the same privilege to Colombian products	Free.
Passengers' baggage, up to the weight of 150 kilograms per person, provided that the effects be clearly destined for their use and that they be presented by them in person at the custom-house on entry into the country. Any excess of said weight not accompanied by an invoice shall be dutiable as the most highly taxed article mentioned in the tariff	Free.
All articles not otherwise mentioned	.70

Said goods form, in consequence, one class exempt from duty and fifteen classes paying the following rates:

2	$0.01	10	$0.40
3	.02	11	.50
4	.03	12	.60
5	.05	13	.70
6	.10	14	.80
7	.15	15	.90
8	.20	16	1.50
9	.30		

The Minister of Finance shall publish an abridgment of the tariff divided into classes as above.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Tobacco:	Pesos.
Cigars	3.00
Cigarettes	3.50
Otherwise manufactured	1.50
Brandy, champagne, whisky, chartreuse, and other liqueurs	2.00
Flour, including sago, arrowroot, tapioca, maizena, and the like	.08
Sugar	.10

	Pesos.
Salt, except when introduced through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco, where it remains subject to the existing duty[a], per 12½ kilograms.	1.50
Precious stones set in jewelry shall pay 10 per cent of their invoice value or of the appraisement, in case there should be reasons for supposing that the value appearing on the invoice is false.	

ART. 2. The Government is authorized to modify the price of sea and rock salt, as also the duty leviable on the importation of the same.

ART. 3. All exemptions granted on imports, save such as are provided for in standing contracts, shall be suspended from the date of publication of the present decree, and pending an improvement of the financial situation of the country.

ART. 4. The Executive is likewise empowered to determine the formalities to be complied with at the customs for the prompt dispatch of luggage and other articles belonging to foreign diplomatic representatives.

ART. 5. With the view of protecting the national industry the surcharge established in Article 1 of the present decree shall not be levied on the following goods:

1. English and patent leather, kid and "*glacé*," thread of white pita and hemp, and of colored pita in balls.

2. Substances for coloring tissues; woolen, cotton, or jute yarns, white or colored, sized and prepared for weaving.

ART. 6. The Executive is authorized to assess import duties on goods imported through Cúcuta, Arauca, Orocué, Ipiales, and Tumaco, and through the custom-houses to be established in the Territory of Caquetá.

Until the Government has established a new tariff for Tumaco the tariff now in force in that port shall continue to be applied without surtax.

ART. 7. Luggage of Colombian diplomatic representatives returning to the country shall be entitled to the same exemptions as are granted to foreign ministers accredited to the Government of the Republic, and the Executive shall enjoy the same privileges in respect to articles required for official purposes.

ART. 8. For the purposes of consular legalization, commercial invoices are divided into four classes, viz:

1. Invoices relating to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood intended for industrial undertakings, such as railways, steamships, electric lighting, telegraphs, telephones, printing works, glass, faïence, and textile factories, provided they have been declared to be of public utility.

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[a] Under decree No. 116 of February 4, 1904, this duty is at the rate of 10 *centavos* gold.

2. Invoices of a value not exceeding 200 *pesos*.
3. Invoices of a value exceeding 200 but not exceeding 500 *pesos*.
4. Invoices of a value exceeding 500 *pesos*.

ART. 9. The consular fees on certification of invoices shall be charged on the following scale:

On invoices of the—	Pesos.
First class	9
Second class	18
Third class	24
Fourth class, for every 1,000 *pesos* or fraction of 1,000 *pesos*	30

ART. 10. The charges payable to consuls of the Republic for authenticating bills of lading shall be 15 *pesos* for the first 100 packages and 3 *pesos* for every extra hundred packages or fraction of a hundred.

ART. 11. As a compensation for the consular fees which are not leviable on postal packages in the port of shipment, these shall be subject to 6 per cent of the amount of the commercial invoice and to a surcharge of 25 per cent of the import duties.

ART. 12. Precious stones of all kinds, jewelry of gold, of gilt silver, set with precious stones or not, and gold articles of every description imported by parcels post shall be assessed according to invoice value and pay, in compensation of the consular fees, 10 per cent ad valorem.

ART. 13. * * *

ART. 14. The present decree shall enter into force, namely, in the capital, on the day of publication thereof in the "*Diario oficial*," and at custom houses and consulates on receipt of a telegram notifying such publication.

ART. 15. Articles 3 to 18 of Law No. 63 of 1903, as well as all enactments inconsistent with the present decree, are hereby repealed.

["*Diario oficial*" No. 12,226, of December 2, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of publication of the present law the legislative decree No. 220, dated March 10, 1904, is hereby repealed; accordingly the charges leviable on the exportation of neat cattle are removed subject to the provisions of the following article.

ART. 2. Female neat cattle shall be liable to an export duty of $3 gold per head.

ART. 3. The Executive shall take steps so that the exportation of neat cattle, through whatever port clearance may take place, be effected under the same conditions for all exporters alike.

ART. 4. Decree No. 17, dated January 8, 1904, imposing an export duty of $5 gold per head of neat cattle shall be deemed to have only come into operation 90 days after its date, in accordance with the constitution.

ART. 5. The present law shall enter into force from and after the date of its publication in the "*Diario oficial*."

DUTIES ON IVORY NUT.

United States Consul Luther T. Ellsworth, Cartagena, Colombia, reports that the Colombian Government has issued a decree to the effect that ivory nut or vegetable ivory, when exported from ports on the Pacific Ocean, shall pay a duty of 75 cents gold per 100 pounds; when exported from other ports, it shall pay a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds. This decree to go into effect as soon as promulgated at the various custom-houses.

COSTA RICA.

STATISTICAL DATA.

[From "*La Gaceta*" of San José, No. 125.]

Imports.

Article.	Annual average from 1886 to 1893, inclusive.		Annual average from 1900 to 1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*	
Rice	917,840	$76,988	1,633,012	$90,943
Sugar	609,886	76,199	10,179	779
Beans	209,315	25,656	87,283	8,838
Lard	429,862	54,916	722,026	127,103
Butter	30,230	9,726	56,622	17,095
Cheese	46,138	14,171	42,460	12,863
Salt	398,546	11,009	892,380	14,871
Cattle	.....	61,048	13,819	250,662

Imports and values during the past five years.

Article.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
Rice	1,847,935	$105,281	1,774,873	$107,047	1,940,162	$85,700
Sugar	23,692	1,938	6,246	629	4,155	408
Beans	80,712	10,074	151,461	15,311	83,277	7,284
Lard	992,021	157,552	681,201	122,975	769,528	145,605
Butter	62,089	21,519	54,154	16,352	102,380	19,662
Cheese	38,631	11,597	47,178	12,598	32,103	10,654
Cattle	11,445	172,318	11,245	164,925	14,587	278,179
Salt	999,756	14,397	752,818	13,217	1,109,542	17,798

Article.	1903.		1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*	
Rice	1,163,688	$77,645	1,438,405	$79,044
Sugar	3,549	345	13,352	577
Beans	31,729	2,901	83,239	8,622
Lard	949,907	179,062	217,472	30,322
Butter	26,032	11,390	38,455	16,554
Cheese	43,174	13,365	51,214	16,104
Cattle	17,179	344,409	14,639	293,481
Salt	793,193	13,274	805,592	15,672

Customs duties on imports.

Article.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Colones.	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*
Rice	36,958	47,329	58,204	58,184	115,072
Lard	39,680	40,418	46,171	94,990	32,620
Butter	2,483	2,888	6,142	7,809	11,536
Beans	1,734	4,138	2,498	951	2,497
Cheese	2,704	4,402	3,370	8,634	10,242
Salt	19,995	20,074	33,286	47,591	48,395
Cattle	Free.	Free.	Free.	5,617	17,021

Current prices in San Jose.

Article.	1884.	1904.
	Colones.	*Colones.*
Native rice	0.06½	0.20
Foreign rice	.07½	.20
Beef	.17½	.30
Pork	.11	.35
Beans	.90	4.75
Lard	.17½	.60
Butter	.40	1.15
Cheese	.17	.45
Salt	.05	.10

SETTLEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The "South American Journal" for June 3, 1905, publishes the following with regard to the plans agreed upon between the Government of Costa Rica and Messrs. SPEYER & Co., of New York, for the settlement of the debt of the Republic. The proposals were considered by the committee of Costa Rica bondholders, and the committee unanimously resolved to recommend their acceptance by a public meeting of the bondholders as soon as the agreement has been ratified by the Costa Rican Congress.

Following is a summary, in United States gold, of the indebtedness of the Republic:

(A) Bonded debt (outstanding April 1, 1905):		
1. Exterior debt		$11,690,925.00
2. Interior debt		693,315.00
3. Pacific Railway bonds		1,449,000.00
(B) Unfunded debt (outstanding January 1, 1905):		
1. Floating debt	$991,928.24	
2. Consolidated debt	458,382.44	
		1,450,310.68
		15,283,550.68

The Republic will create and issue its 5 per cent refunding United States gold bonds for $11,500,000 in denominations of $1,000 and $500, payable to bearer, and dated July 1, 1905, and carrying interest from such date. The loan may be increased to $13,239,000 for the purpose

of exchange for the outstanding 6 per cent Pacific Railway gold bonds for $1,449,000.

Principal and interest of refunding bonds are payable at Messrs. Speyers & Co., New York, or, at the holders' option, at a fixed rate of exchange of $4.85 per pound sterling in London, at Messrs. Speyer Brothers, and at 2.50 guilders per dollar in Amsterdam, at Messrs. Teixeira de Mattos Brothers. The bonds are exempt from all taxes, and will be repayable on July 1, 1955, or previously, by the operation of a cumulative sinking fund or at least 1 per cent of the nominal amount of the loan, to be payable as from January, 1910, by monthly installments, and to be applied by Messrs. Speyer & Co. in the purchase of bonds at not exceeding par and interest, or by drawings at par and interest, thirty days' notice at least of the drawings to be given. The Republic reserves the right to at any time pay any further sums to the credit of the sinking fund.

The loan constitutes a direct obligation of the Republic, and will be secured by a first charge on all customs receivable by the Republic whether imposed on imports or exports, and also secured (if the customs receipts prove insufficient to meet the necessary monthly payments for interest, sinking fund, and expenses, and if such deficiency be not paid by the Republic) by a first charge (subject only to the charge in respect of the $1,449,000 Pacific Railway bonds) on the amounts receivable by the Republic on the sale of liquors.

A customs agency (to be designated by Messrs. Speyer & Co. until default shall have been made by the Republic, when the designation may be made by the President of the United States of America, and failing him, by Messrs. Speyer & Co.) is to be established and is to have the sole right to issue (1) certificates with which all customs upon imports and exports receivable by the Republic alone are to be paid, and (2) (if the proceeds of the issue of the above certificates shall in any month be insufficient, and such deficiency shall not be met by the Republic) certificates in which alone the purchase price of all liquor sold by the Republic shall be payable.

The agency is to remit monthly to Messrs. Speyer & Co., of New York (who are to act as agents and bankers of the Republic in America, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe), for the service of the loan, one-twelfth of the amount necessary to provide for interest, sinking fund, and expenses.

The Republic is under obligation so long as any of the bonds remain outstanding not to create any further charge or hypothecation in priority to or ranking *pari passu* with the bonds, and also not (without the assent of Messrs. Speyer & Co. after notice to them) to vary or change the customs on exports or imports, or assign, pledge, or otherwise deal with the right of manufacture of liquor.

If the amounts received from customs is at any time insufficient and default is made by the Republic, either in payment or otherwise, then upon the request of either party to the agreement, or of the President of the United States of America, the Republic is forthwith to submit the matter for arbitration to The Hague Tribunal, or in case that tribunal should cease to exist or decline to act, or the Republic and the President of the United States should agree, the matter can, on the request of such President, be submitted to three arbitrators to be appointed by them, as provided in the agreement.

It is also provided that the holders of the refunding bonds and Messrs. SPEYER & Co. shall be entitled to apply to the United States of America for protection against any violation of and for and in the enforcement of the agreement and the refunding bonds.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. SPEYER & Co. whereby the latter will act in the conversion of the series A bonds and the series B bonds of the present exterior debt of the Republic, and whereby provisions will be made for the retirement for cash of the certificates in respect of arrears of interest on such bonds from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897, on the basis of the agreement of 1897, and for payment in cash of the interest accruing from April 1, 1901, to July 1, 1905, on the same basis on such bonds as shall be tendered for conversion.

The holders of both A and B bonds will, upon conversion, be entitled, in addition to payment in cash of the arrears of interest, to receive such a nominal amount of the 5 per cent new bonds as will produce an income equivalent to that payable in respect of the A and B bonds under the arrangement of 1897.

The Republic is to primarily apply any balance of the proceeds of the bonds received by it to the payment off of the floating and consolidated debts of the Republic.

CUBA.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL, 1904 AND 1905.

The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States through its Bureau of Statistics, presents the latest available statistics of trade of that country with Cuba during April, 1905, and for the ten months ending with April, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, from which it is seen that the trade with Cuba, both as regards imports and exports, is for the present fiscal year the largest on record.

During the ten months ending with April last, exports from the United States to Cuba were valued at $31,319,520, as against $21,855.-

745 during the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year and $9,560,920 during a like period of the fiscal year 1898.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 43.3 per cent and imports from Cuba have increased 22.4 per cent, comparing the ten months' figures of the present fiscal year with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports to Cuba during the ten months ending April 30, 1905, were valued at $31,319,520, a gain of $9,463,775, or 43.3 per cent, while imports from Cuba in the ten-month period ending April 30, 1905, were $69,441,259 in value, an increase of $12,717,819, or 22.4 per cent, as compared with a like period of the preceding year.

Meantime imports into the United States from Cuba have also increased rapidly. Again, comparing the figures of the present fiscal year with those of 1898, the last year of Spanish control over the island of Cuba, it is found that imports into the United States from Cuba during the ten-month period under review have increased from $13,760,366 in 1898 to $56,723,440 in 1904 and $69,441,259 in the present year ending April 30.

Thus exports to Cuba have increased $22,000,000, and imports from Cuba have increased $56,000,000, when the ten-month period of the present fiscal year is compared with a like period of the fiscal year 1898. In the ten months ending with April, 1898, imports into the United States from Cuba exceeded exports from the United States to Cuba but a little more than $4,000,000; in the same period of the present year the excess of Cuban imports into the United States over exports to Cuba was $38,000,000.

The large increases noted in the exports from the United States to Cuba are illustrated by an analysis of the trade by principal articles. Comparing the exports during the ten-month period of the present year with the corresponding ten months of 1904, increases occur as follows: Corn, 406,000 bushels over the exports of 1904 to April 30; flour, nearly 30,000 barrels; coal, 67,000 tons; coffee, 1,500,000 pounds; cotton cloths, 10,000,000 yards; eggs, over 500,000 dozen; boots and shoes, nearly 300,000 pairs; refined mineral oil, about 1,000,000 gallons; bacon, 1,500,000 pounds; salted or pickled pork, 1,000,000 pounds; lard, nearly 3,000,000 pounds; lard compounds, over 2,000,000 pounds; boards, etc., 16,500,000 M feet; cattle, 14,000 head; and rice, a marked increase of 33,000,000 pounds over the exports recorded for the ten-month period of 1904. Only a few important items show decreases, viz: Crude mineral oil, 420,000 gallons; tallow, 468,000 pounds; hams, 770,000 pounds; and cheese, 210,000 pounds.

The values of the principal articles exported to Cuba from the United States during the ten months ending with April 30, 1904 and 1905, respectively, are shown by the following table:

Article.	Ten months ending April 30—	
	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel manufactures[a]	$2,858,363	$5,061,396
Flour	2,206,273	2,819,598
Bituminous coal	1,122,523	2,280,479
Cattle	1,300,615	1,513,086
Lard	1,205,102	1,343,380
Boards, deals, planks, joists, scantling	996,870	1,298,633
Lard compounds	1,136,946	1,082,731
Boots and shoes	718,822	973,605
Rice	4,035	940,547
Corn	540,208	815,417
Cotton cloths	266,928	688,878
Coffee	345,720	592,518
Vegetables	444,783	563,178
Milk	298,767	507,894
Carriages, cars, and cycles	358,155	502,846
Furniture	337,401	442,592
Hams	453,725	375,031
Bacon	257,995	364,197
Refined mineral oil	226,099	353,701
Crude mineral oil	371,760	337,621
Cotton manufactures, except cloths	218,609	318,855
Paper, and manufactures of	223,747	305,463
Pork, salted or pickled	225,662	287,586
Leather	117,718	194,362
Books, maps, etc	93,446	192,457
Agricultural implements	84,663	152,811
Fruits and nuts	73,153	116,541
Naval stores	91,058	105,879
Anthracite coal	67,182	99,108
Tobacco manufactures	100,239	95,430
Cotton-seed oil	31,441	65,358
Typewriting machines and parts of	25,258	56,289

[a] Includes for 1905 builders' hardware, $403,127; sewing machines, $277,288; locomotives, $208,381, and numerous other items.

The schedule of enumerated articles of importation from Cuba is not so extensive as that of exports, and comprises chiefly sugar, tobacco, fruits, and nuts. While the quantity of sugar imported from Cuba during the ten months of the present year amounted to 1,677,000,000 pounds, it fell about 468,000,000 pounds short of the imports during the corresponding period of the preceding year—2,145,000,000 pounds. The value of the sugar shows an increase, being $41,375,366 in 1904 and $52,123,218 in 1905 to the date named, indicating a considerable advance in the import price.

Last year, for the period under review, the import price was but 1.9 cents per pound, as against 3.1 cents during the present year. Leaf tobacco imported from Cuba by the United States increased from 17,602,235 pounds, valued at $8,498,871, in the ten months of 1904, to 18,236,420 pounds, valued at $9,173,143, in the same months of the present year; cigars, cigarettes, etc., from 517,273 pounds, valued at $2,381,553, to 657,887 pounds, valued at $3,324,322.

Bananas decreased from $1,072,782 to $870,294; iron ore also decreased from $993,298 to $757,912; molasses showed a decrease of about 85,000 gallons from the total of 12,574,512 gallons imported during the ten months of 1904, but the value increased from $610,323 during the latter period to $669,039 in the ten months of the present year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into the United

States from and of the exports from the United States to Cuba in each fiscal year from 1895 to 1905, the months of May and June, 1905, being estimated:

Commerce with Cuba, 1895 to 1905.

Year ending June 30—	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.	Year ending June 30—	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.
1895	$52,871,259	$12,807,661	1901	$43,423,088	$25,964,801
1896	40,017,730	7,530,880	1902	34,694,684	26,623,500
1897	18,403,815	8,259,776	1903	62,942,790	21,761,638
1898	15,232,477	9,561,656	1904	76,983,418	27,377,465
1899	25,408,828	18,616,377	1905	90,000,000	38,000,000
1900	31,371,704	26,513,400			

MEXICO.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF MEXICAN COINS.

According to an Executive decree issued on May 24, 1905, and promulgated through the Department of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico, the equivalents in foreign moneys of the peso of the Mexican Republic are scheduled as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The equivalent value of the peso in terms of the gold coins of gold-standard countries will be as determined in the following table:

Country.	Peso value in foreign coin.
Germany	2.09 marks.
Argentine Republic	0.516 peso.
Austria-Hungary	2.45 crowns.
Belgium	2.58 francs.
Bulgaria	2.58 leva.
Brazil	0.912 milreis.
Canada	0.498 dollar.
Chile	1.36 pesos.
Costa Rica	1.07 colones.
Colombia	0.498 dollar.
Denmark	1.86 crowns.
Spain	2.58 pesetas.
Egypt	24.24 pence.
United States	0.498 dollar.
Ecuador	1.02 sucres.
France	2.58 francs.
Finland	2.58 marks.
Greece	2.58 drachmas.
Haiti	0.516 gourde.
British Honduras	0.498 dollar.
England	24.58 pence.
Italy	2.58 lire.
Ottoman Empire	11.36 piastres.
India	1.53 rupees.
Philippine Islands	0.996 peso.
Japan	1.00 yen.
Liberia	0.498 dollar.
Monaco	2.58 francs.
Norway	1.86 crowns.
Panama	0.498 balboa.
Netherlands	1.23 florins.
Portugal	0.461 milreis.
Peru	1.02 soles.
Russia	0.967 ruble.
Roumania	2.58 lei.
Switzerland	2.58 francs.
Servia	2.58 dinars.
Sweden	1.86 crown.
Newfoundland	0.491 dollar.
Uruguay	0.481 peso.
Venezuela	2.58 bolivares.

ART. 2. With respect to the countries which have the silver standard, the Department of Finance and Public Credit will, in the months of May and November, fix the equivalent value of the Mexican peso in terms of the several coins, said value to be applied in semesters beginning on the 1st of July and the 1st of January following in each year; and the equivalent value in question will be determined on the basis of the mean value of silver in the previous half year.

EQUIVALENTS IN SILVER COINS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

In accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the decree of May 24, 1905, the President of the Republic has approved, for the semester beginning July 1, 1905, the following table of equivalents between the Mexican peso and the coins of the silver-standard countries, and the standard has been officially promulgated by the Department of Finance and Public Credit:

Country.	Value.
Bolivia	1.25 bolivianos.
Guatemala	1.25 pesos.
Salvador	1.25 pesos.
Honduras	1.25 pesos.
Nicaragua	1.25 pesos.
Persia	5.97 kranes.
China	0.720 tael.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1904–5.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1904–5 (July–March) show that during that period, foreign goods to the value of $69,119,877.69 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with $57,509,168.28 imported during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

According to figures compiled by the Mexican Bureau of Statistics, the six leading countries engaged in commerce with Mexico figure as follows in importations during the first nine months of the fiscal years 1904–5 and 1903–4:

Country.	1904–5.	1903–4.
United States	$35,159,205.04	$31,366,739.73
Germany	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Belgium	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
Spain	2,785,549.99	2,321,380.54
France	6,296,787.49	5,241,272.50
Great Britain	7,696,790.23	7,434,157.83

The United States was the principal country of origin for the import trade, showing an increase of $3,792,465.31 over the preceding

year. Of the six countries mentioned, Belgium is the only one to show a decrease, which amounts to $706,671.69.

The import trade in detail during the month of March and first nine months of the present fiscal year was as follows:

[Gold valuation.]

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Animal substances	$694,942.74	$502,980.58	$5,156,866.17	$4,161,237.12
Vegetable substances	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Mineral substances	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Dry goods	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Beverages	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Paper and its applications	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Machinery and apparatus	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.53
Vehicles	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Arms and explosives	379,886.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Miscellaneous	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

The following table shows the valuation of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries.	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Central America:				
Guatemala	$2,570.86	$1,557.41	$10,646.88	$8,660.70
British Honduras	201.00		2,778.64	2,080.00
Other countries	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,930.70
South America:				
Brazil	231.00		22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombia	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chile	48.00		4,778.00	5,611.40
Ecuador	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,932.00
Peru	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
Argentine Republic	46.00		12,985.00	3,943.67
Venezuela	4,770.00		34,485.00	10,581.10
Other countries	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total	20,166.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.87
North America:				
Canada	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
United States	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
Total	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
West Indies:				
Cuba	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Other countries	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
Total	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
Europe	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.90
Asia	65,500.35	52,973.10	512,175.25	476,117.08
Africa	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
Oceania	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Grand total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

The following table, contained in the official bulletin, shows the values (in silver) of Mexico's exports to the leading six European countries:

Country.	1904–5.	1903–4.
United States	$100,161,400.90	$103,845,588.52
Germany	11,321,590.30	8,420,628.24
Belgium	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Spain	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
France	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Great Britain	11,739,353.70	21,697,494.25

Of these countries, Germany shows the greatest increase, with Belgium following close. All the other countries show a falling off, that of Great Britain being the largest.

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

[Silver valuation.]

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Mexican gold coin			$85,911.00	$11,422.00
Foreign gold coin			21,005.50	1,311.00
Gold in bars	$1,045,297.69	$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Gold in other forms	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total gold	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Mexican silver coin	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Foreign silver coin	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Silver in bars	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Silver in other forms	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total silver	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Copper	2,239,213.40	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Lead	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Other mineral products	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Coffee	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Henequen, in fiber	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Woods	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.27
Dyewoods	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Tobacco, in leaf	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Other vegetable products	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.68
Cattle	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Raw hides	693,800.40	454,203.85	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Other animal products	49,101.00	41,279.15	390,365.00	466,560.83
Henequen, manufactured	250.00	351,200.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Tobacco, manufactured	17,444.00	21,281.00	327,359.55	235,482.51
Other manufactures	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Miscellaneous	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.69
Grand total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

The exports, divided into precious metals and other articles, are shown in the following table:

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Precious metals	$6,965,829.55	$7,259,334.27	$56,707,059.13	$70,945,702.33
Other articles	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.72	77,220,895.48
Total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Following is a statement of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Central America:				
Guatemala	$42,769.69	$24,545.00	$435,771.73	$218,677.00
British Honduras	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Other countries	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,859.85
Total	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
South America:				
Colombia		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chile			2,490.00	
Ecuador			500.00	
Peru				75.00
Argentine Republic			33,759.00	4,709.00
Other countries	1,487.00	4,790.00	57,942.80	4,790.00
Total	1,487.00	6,350.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
North America:				
Canada	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
United States	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
West Indies:				
Cuba	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Other countries				2,700.00
Total	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
Europe	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
Asia			10,500.00	5,417.00
Grand total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

MAIL SERVICE IN MARCH, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during March, 1905, the ninth month of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same month of the preceding fiscal year, as reported in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic, were as follows:

	March—	
	1904.	1905.
Sale of postage stamps	$228,646.07	$250,310.76
Rental of post-office boxes	195.00	243.00
Fines, etc	1,277.23	4,313.63
Premiums on postal money orders:		
Interior	25,300.41	26,420.16
International	408.10	665.02
Premiums on editor's drafts	3,344.42	3,626.41

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of $259,453.22 in March, 1904, as against a total of $285,296.99 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of $25,843.77, or 9.96 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first

nine months of the current fiscal year (July-March) amounts to $2,461,705.43, as compared with $2,266,792.04 in 1903–4 for the same period.

MAIL SERVICE IN APRIL, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during April, 1905, the tenth month of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same month of the preceding fiscal year, as reported in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic, were as follows:

	April—	
	1904.	1905.
Sale of postage stamps	$218,011.53	$230,830.63
Rental of post-office boxes	18,945.00	20,386.00
Fines, etc	1,803.20	1,055.00
Premiums on postal money orders:		
Interior	24,318.26	24,585.55
International	345.75	638.11
Premiums on editor's drafts	2,695.16	2,669.73

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of $266,118.90 in April, 1904, as against a total of $280,165.11 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of $14,046.21, or 5.28 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first ten months of the current fiscal year (July–April) amounts to $2,741,870.54, as compared with $2,532,910.94 in 1903–4 for the same period.

REPORT OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY, 1904.

The National Railway of Mexico reports gross earnings for the year 1904 of $11,569,247 (Mexican currency), an increase of $225,228 over those of 1903 and $2,306,388 over those of 1902. During 1904 the company operated an average of 1,587 miles of road, as compared with 1,453 miles in 1903 and 1,350 miles the year before that. Operating expenses were $7,704,671, or 66.59 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 67.30 per cent the year before.

Freight and miscellaneous earnings show a decrease of nearly $200,000 from those of the previous year, but receipts from the transportation of passengers and mail and express matter show an increase of approximately $600,000. Mercantile trade has been somewhat interfered with by fluctuations in the rate of exchange between Mexico and the gold-standard countries, but now that Mexico has been placed upon a gold standard, it is believed that the country's industries will develop more rapidly, creating a larger volume of traffic for the railroads. The cost of conducting transportation was reduced, but maintenance charges were made on a somewhat more liberal scale. The following is the detailed earnings and expense account:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross.			
Freight	$8,527,433	$8,713,540	$7,062,167
Passengers, mail, etc	2,109,587	1,677,307	1,553,989
Express	599,677	493,300	453,358
Telegraph	13,689	15,865	12,565
Miscellaneous	318,862	444,007	180,781
Total	11,569,247	11,344,019	9,262,860
Operating expenses.			
Maintenance of way and structures	962,733	930,788	723,088
Maintenance of equipment	1,198,845	1,157,096	946,529
Conducting transportation	5,015,026	5,054,369	3,975,687
General	528,068	492,336	403,380
Total	7,704,671	7,634,589	6,048,684

Net earnings of $3,864,576 in Mexican currency became $1,786,884 in United States currency. As fixed charges are paid principally in the gold-standard countries, the following income account is given in United States dollars:

	1904.	1903.
Net	$1,786,884	$1,563,086
Add interest, discount, etc	5,047	23,358
Deduct exchange, tax, etc	24,563	.....
Add interest on balance, bonds, etc	653,280	491,232
Total income	2,420,647	2,077,676
Charges, taxes, etc	2,230,129	1,896,685
Balance	190,518	180,991
Cost of changing gauge of road	118,898	72,262
Surplus	71,620	108,729
Previous surplus	141,673	32,944
Total surplus	213,293	141,673

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1904, shows total assets and total liabilities of $118,230,009 each. The company has $62,182,950 capital stock and $49,743,500 of bonded debt. The current assets include $888,864 accounts receivable and $889,432 cash, besides $567,500 materials and supplies. Of current liabilities the principal items are: Surplus, $213,294; loans, $2,376,344; interest, $805,740; accounts payable, $856,161.

TAX ON TEXTILE FACTORIES, JANUARY–JUNE, 1905.

The taxes levied upon the 127 cotton and woolen factories in Mexico during the second half of the current fiscal year, that is, from January to June 30, 1905, amount to $1,191,400.

NICARAGUA.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

[Promulgated March 30, 1905.]

We, the undersigned representatives of the Nicaraguan people, assembled for the purpose of enacting the fundamental law of the Nation, do hereby decree and sanction the following political Constitution:

TITLE I.—*The Nation.*

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua is a free, sovereign, and independent Nation; but it considers itself a segregated section of the Republic of Central America. Therefore, it recognizes as a primordial necessity to return to the Union with the other sections of the dissolved Republic.

ART. 2. The sovereignty is one, inalienable, and imprescriptible, and is vested essentially in the people.

ART. 3. Public functionaries have no other powers than those expressly given them by law. Every act performed by them outside of the law is void.

TITLE II.—*Nicaraguans.*

ART. 4. Nicaraguans are either native or naturalized.

ART. 5. Native Nicaraguans are:

1. Those born in Nicaragua of Nicaraguan parents or domiciled foreigners.

2. Children of Nicaraguan fathers or mothers born in foreign countries, if they choose the Nicaraguan nationality. This provision may be changed by international conventions, if the principle of reciprocity is observed.

3. Natives of the other Republics of Central America who reside in Nicaragua and do not declare before the competent authority their desire to the contrary.

ART. 6. Naturalized Nicaraguans are:

1. Spanish-American citizens who declare before the respective authority their desire to become naturalized in the country.

2. All other aliens who have resided two years in the country and make the same declaration.

3. Those who obtain naturalization papers according to law.

4. Naturalized citizens of the other Central American States who reside in the country and declare before the competent authority their desire to be Nicaraguans.

TITLE III.—*Foreigners.*

ART. 7. Foreigners shall enjoy in Nicaragua the same civil rights as Nicaraguans.

ART. 8. Nicaragua has not in favor of foreigners any other obligations, nor does she recognize any other responsibilities, than those established by the constitution and the laws in favor of Nicaraguans.

ART. 9. Foreigners are bound from the day of their arrival in the territory of the Republic to respect its authorities and observe its laws.

ART. 10. They can acquire all kinds of property in the country; but they shall be subject to the same ordinary and extraordinary taxation as Nicaraguans.

ART. 11. Foreigners shall not resort to diplomatic interposition, except in cases of denial of justice. Those making undue claims shall lose the right to inhabit the country.

ART. 12. Extradition for political offenses is hereby forbidden, even in case that a common offense has been committed in consequence thereof.

ART. 13. The law shall establish the manner and the cases in which a foreigner can be refused admission into the territory of the Nation, or be expelled therefrom.

TITLE IV.—*Citizens.*

ART. 14. Nicaraguan citizens are all Nicaraguans over eighteen years of age.

ART. 15. Citizens shall have the following rights: 1, the right to vote; 2, the right to hold public office, and 3, the right to carry arms, all of which is subject to law.

ART. 16. The rights of citizenship are suspended:

1. By an order of arrest or a declaration that the party concerned should be subject to criminal proceedings.

2. By a sentence imposing disability for the exercise of political rights during the term of the sentence.

3. By sentences imposing penalties of graver character than the purely correctional ones.

4. By accepting employment in the service of foreign nations, excepting those of Spanish America, without permission of the legislative power, if the person referred to resides in Nicaragua.

5. For mental incapacity.

ART. 17. The right to vote can not be waived and is compulsory for all citizens.

ART. 18. Suffrage shall be direct and secret.

TITLE V.—*Rights and guarantees.*

ART. 19. Liberty, individual security, equality, and property are guaranteed to the inhabitants of the Nation, whether Nicaraguans or foreigners.

ART. 20. The penalty of death shall only be imposed for grave military offenses, designated by law.

ART. 21. The constitution recognizes the writ of *habeas corpus*. In consequence thereof every inhabitant has the right to demand that he be brought personally before the court.

ART. 22. Detention for the purposes of investigation in cases of common offenses shall not exceed eight days, except in the judicial districts where the means of communication are difficult, in which case the time required on account of the distance to place the prisoner at the disposal of the competent court shall be added.

ART. 23. No order of imprisonment shall be issued without full proof that an offense, punishable with a penalty greater than a purely correctional one, has been committed, and without grave presumption, at least, that the party against whom it is issued is guilty.

ART. 24. No one shall be tried by special commissions, or by any other courts than those established by law previous to the act which gave rise to the proceedings.

ART. 25. No one shall be deprived of the right of defense. Trials shall always be public.

ART. 26. The imposition of perpetual penalties and of torture of all kinds is forbidden.

ART. 27. The dwelling place of every individual is a sacred asylum which shall not be entered except in the following cases:

1. When a criminal, surprised in *flagrante delicto*, is sheltered in it.

2. When an offense is committed in the interior, when some disturbance requiring prompt remedy has taken place therein, or at the request of the tenants.

3. In case of fire, earthquake, inundation, epidemics, or any other analogous emergency.

4. To take possession, by order of the court, of objects to be found therein, or to execute a judicial decree legally issued.

5. To release a person unlawfully sequestered.

6. To arrest parties whose imprisonment has been ordered, provided that there is sufficient proof that they are concealed in the place.

In the three cases mentioned, the dwelling place shall not be entered except upon written order of competent authority.

When the place to be entered is not the domicile of the party pursued, the authority or its agents shall previously ask the permission of the tenant.

ART. 28. The entering of a domicile in the cases referred to in clauses 4th and 6th of the preceding article shall not be made between the hours of seven p. m. and six a. m., except by permission of the owner.

ART. 29. In no case shall the Executive power or its agents have authority to take possession of epistolary or telegraphic correspondence, or open or retain it. Intercepted letters or telegrams shall not be admitted as evidence.

ART. 30. The enactment of proscription, confiscation, and *ex post facto* laws, or laws imposing penalties carrying with them infamy, is forbidden.

ART. 31. Imprisonment for debts, even if incurred in agricultural pursuits, is forbidden.

ART. 32. The State does not profess or protect any religion; but permits all kinds of worship inside the temples.

ART. 33. The expression of thought, orally or in writing, is free, and the law shall not restrict it.

ART. 34. Education shall be laical, and primary instruction compulsory. When supported by public funds it shall be gratuitous.

ART. 35. No authority shall prevent the holding of meetings for lawful purposes.

ART. 36. Convents and all kinds of monastic institutions are forbidden.

ART. 37. Every person legally capable of exercising his rights shall be free to dispose of his property by sale, donation, last will and testament, or any other legal way of conveyance.

ART. 38. The entailment of property and every endowment in favor of dead hands is forbidden.

ART. 39. No authority shall ignore the petitions addressed to it, but shall act upon them in the manner provided by law.

ART. 40. No one shall be deprived of his property except by judicial decision founded on law, or through condemnation for public use. The latter shall not be made without previous indemnification according to law. In case of war it is not indispensible for the indemnification to be previous.

ART. 41. The right to recover confiscated property shall never be barred by limitation.

ART. 42. No penalties of a graver character than the purely correctional ones shall be imposed in cases of common offenses, without proper conviction by jury.

ART. 43. Monopolies of all kinds are forbidden.

ART. 44. Everyone has the right to travel through the territory of the Republic, or remain therein, without any other restrictions than those established by law.

ART. 45. The guarantees above named, excepting those relating to confiscation, and to the inviolability of human life, may be temporarily suspended by the declaration of a state of siege.

ART. 46. Laws regulating the exercise of these guarantees shall be inefficient in everything which diminishes, restricts, or adulterates the same.

ART. 47. The functionary who, without legal authority, should restrict any of the guarantees set forth in the present title shall be bound to pay an indemnity proportional to the evil done, independently of incurring any other legal responsibilities.

TITLE VI.—*Form of government.*

ART. 48. The Government of Nicaragua is republican, democratic, and representative. It consists of three independent powers, namely, legislative, executive, and judicial.

ART. 49. The legislative power is vested in an Assembly of Deputies, which shall meet in the capital of the Republic every two years, on the 1st of December, without the necessity of previous convocation.

ART. 50. There shall be forty meetings in each ordinary session, which may be increased to sixty at the will of the Assembly.

ART. 51. The legislative power shall also meet in extra session when called to do so by the Executive, and in this case it shall only deal with the business submitted to it by the latter.

ART. 52. The Assembly, after having met in the capital, may resolve to move to some other city.

ART. 53. Five days before the meeting of the Assembly the Deputies shall hold preparatory meetings and shall, with the concurrence of at least five of its members, resolve what may be necessary for the attendance of the others and the solemn opening of the Assembly.

ART. 54. An absolute majority of the members of the Assembly shall be sufficient quorum to transact business.

ART. 55. Ten Deputies shall have power to call an extra session of the Assembly to be held at any place in the Republic, when the Executive has dissolved it or impeded its meetings.

ART. 56. Deputies shall serve for six years and shall be renewed by thirds every two years.

ART. 57. To be a Deputy, it shall be necessary to be a citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights as such, not to belong to the clergy, and be elected by the people.

ART. 58. The following can not be deputies:

1. Employees appointed by the Executive.
2. The justices of the tribunals and the district judges.
3. The relatives of the President of the Republic within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity.
4. Those who have managed or collected public funds, pending the auditing and approval of their accounts.

ART. 59. Deputies shall enjoy from the day of their election the following privileges:

1. Personal immunity against trial by the courts, if the Assembly does not previously declare that there is reason to proceed against them.
2. Not to be sued before the civil courts during a period beginning thirty days before and ending fifteen days after the sessions of the Assembly.
3. Not to be called to the military service without their consent.

4. Not to be banished from the Republic, compelled to reside in a certain place, or deprived of their liberty for any reason whatever.

ART. 60. Deputies shall not obtain positions from the Executive power during the sessions of the Assembly, excepting those of diplomatic agents, ministers of state, and professors. For the acceptance of diplomatic positions and professorships they shall not lose their seats in the Assembly, but they shall lose them by becoming ministers of state.

When the Assembly is not in session they may obtain any other office from the Executive, but by their acceptance thereof they shall also lose their seats.

The Executive shall report to the Assembly, if it is in session, the appointments he may have made, in order that a resolution be passed ordering the places to be filled. If the Assembly is not in session, this order shall be made by the Executive.

ART. 61. For the election of Deputies to the Assembly, the territory of the Republic shall be divided into electoral districts, each one containing ten thousand inhabitants or a fraction thereof consisting of not less than five thousand.

TITLE VII.—*Powers of the legislative body.*

ART. 62. The following powers are vested in the Legislative Assembly:

1. To open and close its sessions, be the judge of the election of its members, approve or disapprove their credentials, and to receive from them the promise of law.

2. To call the respective substitutes in case that the regular members can not through legitimate cause be present, and order new elections in cases of vacancy.

3. To accept the resignation of its members, if tendered upon legal causes duly established.

4. To make rules for its interior government.

5. To enact, construe, amend, and repeal the laws.

6. To create and abolish offices, grant pensions, honors, and amnesties.

7. To provide everything conducive to the security and interior defense of the Republic.

8. To count the votes for President of the Republic and proclaim the election of the citizen who has obtained absolute majority.

9. To declare elected President of the Republic, in case that there is no absolute majority, the citizen who has obtained relative majority. In case of a tie vote the Assembly shall elect the President from among the citizens having equal number of votes.

10. When the same individual has been elected for several positions the order of preference shall be as follows: First, President of the Republic; second, Deputy; third, substitute Deputy.

11. To receive the constitutional promise to the functionaries elected or declared elected by it, and to accept or refuse to accept their resignations.

12. To appoint every two years three of its members to replace the President of the Republic, when an absolute or temporary vacancy occurs. These "Designados" are not eligible for any other position, nor shall they be qualified to exercise any executive office, unless it is as professors.

13. To grant permission for the criminal prosecution of the President of the Republic, secretaries of state, Deputies, diplomatic agents, justices of the supreme court and of the courts of appeals.

14. To order for grave reasons the change of residence of the supreme powers.

15. To grant rewards and temporary privileges to authors and inventors, and to those who have introduced new industries of general usefulness or improved those in existence.

16. To grant subsidies, bounties, and rewards for purposes of public utility, and the promotion of new industries or the improvement of the existing ones.

17. To grant or refuse permission to Nicaraguans to accept offices from foreign nations, except the nations of Spanish America.

18. To approve or disapprove of the conduct of the Executive.

19. To approve, amend, or disapprove the treaties concluded with foreign nations.

20. To regulate the commerce by land and sea.

21. To approve or disapprove the accounts of the public expenses.

22. To appropriate every two years the amount required to meet the national expenses.

23. To levy taxes.

24. To order national property to be sold, leased, or applied to public uses, or authorize the Executive to do the same, in the manner most profitable to the Republic.

25. To decree foreign loans and make rules for the payment of the national debt, or establish the bases upon which the Executive power may do the same.

26. To establish ports of entry, and create, transfer, or abolish custom-houses, or make rules according to which the Executive may do the same.

27. To decree the weight, fineness, and denominations of the national coin.

28. To declare war and make peace, or authorize the Executive to do the same.

29. To fix in each ordinary session the number of troops composing the standing army.

30. To permit or refuse to permit troops from other countries to

pass through the territory of the Republic, and authorize national forces to leave the Nicaraguan territory. During a state of war the Executive shall be vested with these powers.

31. To declare according to law the territory of the Republic, or a portion thereof, in a state of siege.

32. To appoint major-generals or brigadier-generals, upon nomination by the Executive.

33. To decree the coat of arms and the flag of the Republic.

34. To grant pardons or commutations of sentences upon recommendation of the Executive and previous favorable report of the judicial power.

35. To grant rewards or recompenses for eminent services rendered to the Nation.

36. To approve, or disapprove, the contracts entered into by the Executive with private individuals or companies respecting foreign loans, colonization, navigation, and works of public utility, whenever the said contracts imply the concession of temporary privileges, affect the public revenue or the property of the Nation, or involve the payment of moneys not included in the budget.

37. To delegate to the Executive the power to legislate, during its recess, on the subjects of Finances, War, Police, Promotion of Public Welfare, and the Navy, without opposing the spirit of the Constitution and the laws.

ART. 63. The legislative power shall not make any alteration of, or any declaration in regard to, the civil status of any person, nor shall it grant academic or literary titles.

TITLE VIII.—*The Enactment, Approval, and Promulgation of Laws.*

ART. 64. Exclusive power to originate legislation is vested in the Deputies, the President of the Republic through the secretaries of state, and the supreme court of justice in matters within its jurisdiction.

ART. 65. No bill shall be finally voted upon which has not been discussed in two meetings held on different days, except in case of urgency, when declared to exist by a four-fifths vote, in which case only one debate shall be permitted.

ART. 66. All bills after having been approved by the Assembly shall be sent to the Executive within three days after their passage, in order that they may be approved and promulgated.

ART. 67. If the President, upon the advice of the council of ministers, should object to a bill, he shall return it to the Assembly within ten days, with an explanation of the reasons upon which he bases his disapproval. If no objection is made to a bill during the period aforesaid, it shall be considered approved, and published as law. When the Executive returns a bill, the Assembly shall submit it to a new deliberation, and if it is ratified by a two-thirds vote it shall be sent

again to the Executive with this indorsement: "Constitutionally ratified." The Executive shall then publish it without delay.

ART. 68. Bills passed by the Assembly in the last five days of the session, which the Executive does not deem it advisable to approve, shall be returned to the Assembly with the proper objections, during the first ten days of the immediate session.

ART. 69. Rejected bills shall not be reintroduced until the next session of the Assembly.

ART. 70. The following decrees and resolutions shall not require the approval of the Executive:

1. Those relating to elections made or declared by the Assembly or to acceptances or refusals to accept resignations.
2. Those granting permission for criminal prosecutions.
3. Appropriation bills.
4. Acts and resolutions relating to the conduct of the Executive.
5. Rules for the interior government of the Assembly.
6. Resolutions providing for a temporary transfer of the place of meeting of the Assembly, or for its adjournment.

ART. 71. No bill having for its object the amendment or repeal of any provision contained in the Civil, Penal, Commercial, Mining, or Procedure codes of the Republic, not originated in the Supreme Court of justice, shall be discussed without first hearing the opinion of said court, said opinion to be given according to the importance, urgency, or magnitude of the reform, either during the same session of the Assembly or in the next.

TITLE IX.—*Executive power.*

ART. 72. The Executive power is vested in a citizen to be known as the President of the Republic.

ART. 73. The President of the Republic shall be a citizen in the full exercise of his rights, not a member of the clergy, and a native of Nicaragua or of any of the other Republics of Central America.

ART. 74. The President of the Republic shall be elected by direct vote of the Nicaraguan people.

ART. 75. The Presidential term shall be six years, to begin on the first of January, in the year following the election.

ART. 76. In case of absolute or temporary vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic, the Executive power shall be entrusted to one of the "designados" chosen by lot by the council of ministers, out of the three appointed by the Assembly.

ART. 77. Until the office of President is filled by the person called by law, the Executive power shall be vested in the secretary of government, who shall give possession thereof to the corresponding "Designado" when the Assembly is not in session.

ART. 78. When the President of the Republic has to deposit the power, he shall turn it over to any one of the Deputies of the Legislative Assembly. If the Assembly is in session it shall designate the one to whom the power shall be entrusted.

ART. 79. Whenever the President of the Republic decides to put himself at the head of the army, he shall transfer the functions of supreme chief of the nation to the functionary constitutionally called to replace him, and shall remain vested only with the power of General in Chief and Chief Commander.

TITLE X.—*Duties and powers of the Executive.*

ART. 80. The President of the Republic is the supreme chief of the nation and the commander in chief of the forces of land and sea; he has in his charge the administration of the general government of the country and the following duties and powers:

1. To defend the independence and honor of the nation, and the integrity of its territory.

2. To finally ratify the treaties having for their object the union of Nicaragua to one or more States of Central America.

3. To execute and cause others to execute the laws, for which purpose he shall issue the proper orders and decrees without changing the spirit of said laws.

4. To appoint according to law the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and all other executive officials.

5. To preserve the peace and internal safety of the Republic and repel all foreign attacks or aggressions.

6. To watch for the prompt and faithful administration of justice, render to the functionaries of the judicial powers all the assistance required for the enforcement of their decisions.

7. To remove officials whose appointment belongs solely to him.

8. To grant amnesties, when Congress is in recess, if so required by the public good, and to commute the death penalty when imposed for military offenses.

9. To call the Assembly to convene in extra session.

10. To submit through the Secretaries of State, within the first fifteen days after the meeting of the Assembly, a report on all the branches of the administration.

11. To conclude treaties and all kinds of diplomatic arrangements, and submit them for ratification to the Assembly at the next session.

12. To conduct the foreign relations, appoint diplomatic and consular agents of the Republic, and receive ministers and consuls of foreign nations.

13. To cause the revenues of the Republic to be collected, and to regulate the expenditure of the same according to law.

14. To contract, in cases of invasion or revolution, if the resources of the State are insufficient, general loans, either voluntary or forced, the use of which shall be reported to the Assembly at the next session.

15. To make, in times of peace, all military appointments up to that of colonel, inclusive, and to nominate for the positions of general of division and brigadier-general, and to make the latter appointments in times of war.

16. To command the military forces, and organize and distribute them according to law and the necessities of the Republic.

17. To grant letters of mark and reprisals.

18. To declare in conformity with the law the territory of the Republic, or a portion thereof, in a state of siege, in cases of foreign aggression, or domestic rebellion, when the Assembly is not in session.

19. To grant letters of naturalization.

20. To promote public instruction and diffuse popular education.

21. To approve the laws, or veto them, as the case may be, and promulgate without delay all legislative measures not requiring the approval of the Executive.

22. To order during the recess of the Assembly the vacant places of deputies to be filled according to law, the election to be made at the latest within one month after the vacancies occur.

23. To publish monthly a statement of the Government receipts and expenditures.

24. To watch over the legal correctness of the national coin, fix the standard of weights and measures, and exercise supreme direction of the police.

25. To attend to the internal safety of the country and its defense against foreign aggression.

26. To enter into all classes of contracts to provide for the necessities of the administration, and to submit to the Legislative Assembly for its ratification those entered into concerning foreign loans, colonization, navigation, and works of utility, when involving temporary privileges or affecting the public revenue and the property of the Nation, or entailing the expenditure of moneys not provided for in the budget.

27. To declare war when authorized to do so by the Assembly, and make peace when required for the good of the Nation.

28. To conduct the operations of war as the supreme chief of the national army and navy.

29. To see that the Assembly meets on the day appointed by the Constitution, and to issue for that purpose the necessary orders.

30. To grant patents, guaranteeing for a certain period of time the ownership of literary productions, and of useful inventions applicable to new industrial operations or to the improvement of those now in existence.

31. To designate the place to which the powers of the State should temporarily move when justified by grave reasons.

32. To issue proper measures for the taking of the census of population and all other branches of national statistics.

33. To establish the special system under which the unpopulated regions of the country or those inhabited by uncivilized Indians shall be temporarily governed.

34. To raise the necessary forces to repel invasion or put down rebellion.

35. To use the armed forces on land and sea for the defense and safety of the Republic, to preserve the order and the peace thereof, and all other purposes which public service require.

36. To remove from citizens, according to law, the disabilities to which they may be subject through the suspension of their rights of citizenship.

37. To take measures of safety in grave and unforeseen cases of foreign aggression or domestic disturbance before the decree of a state of siege is issued, and report thereon to the Legislative Assembly at its next session.

38. To take all the measures necessary to cause the elections to be held at the time fixed by law and see that the rules established for such elections shall be complied with.

39. To close or open ports during the recess of the Assembly.

40. To make rules for the occupation or sale of vacant lands and grant the ownership of the said lands for colonization and other useful purposes.

41. To sell or lease the national property.

ART. 81. The measures of the Executive power, not taken through the proper department of the Government, are illegal. The President and his ministers shall be held responsible for everything done by them contrary to the Constitution and the laws.

TITLE XI.—*The secretaries of state.*

ART. 82. The secretaries of state shall be Nicaraguans, not members of the clergy, and citizens in the exercise of their rights. Central Americans and naturalized Spanish Americans may also be secretaries of state.

ART. 83. The following can not be secretaries of state: Contractors of public works or services on account of the nation; those who in consequence of these contracts have claims in their own name; and the debtors or creditors of the treasury.

ART. 84. The secretaries of state may attend the meetings of the Assembly and take part in the debates, but shall have no vote; and they shall be bound to appear before the Assembly whenever sum-

moned to answer the interpellations of any Deputy on matters relating to the public administration. In this case the secretaries of state may ask to be excused from answering when the question relates to matters of war and foreign relations of confidential character. The Assembly shall take into consideration such a request, but may overrule it and compel the secretary to answer.

TITLE XII.—*The judicial power.*

ART. 85. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in the courts of appeals, and in the judicial functionaries established by law.

ART. 86. The members of the courts shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly and shall serve for six years. The appointment of the other functionaries of the judicial power shall be made in accordance with the organic law of the tribunals, which shall fix the duration of their terms of office, their duties, powers, and everything else relating to the administration of justice.

ART. 87. To be a member of a court it shall be necessary to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights, not a member of the clergy, a lawyer, and over twenty-five years of age.

ART. 88. The power to give judgments and cause them to be enforced belongs exclusively to the judicial power. No other power, or agents thereof, shall assume jurisdiction in cases which have not been terminated, or stop their prosecution, or reopen cases already settled.

ART. 89. The law shall grant the remedy for reviewing decisions in grave criminal cases, when after the termination thereof proof can be given that the convicted party was innocent.

ART. 90. In civil cases the parties may have the facts passed upon by a jury. The verdict having been rendered, the judge shall limit his action to the application of the law.

ART. 91. The Supreme Court of Justice shall make the election and appointment, according to law, of the functionaries and employees under its control, accept their resignations, and grant leaves of absence permitted by law.

ART. 92. The Supreme Court shall have, furthermore, the following powers:

1. To make rules for its interior government, and approve those of the courts of appeal.

2. To take cognizance of the cases of impeachment of the high functionaries when the prosecution thereof has been ordered.

3. To apply the laws in the individual cases submitted to its examination, to interpret their provisions in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, or not to apply them, on its own responsibility, when they prove to be contrary to the said Constitution.

4. To grant authority to lawyers and notaries, whether citizens or foreigners, to practice their professions, and suspend or reinstate them according to law.

5. To take cognizance of all the remedies granted by law against the decisions of the tribunal of accounts.

ART. 93. The administration of justice is gratuitous in all classes of cases and in all stages of the proceedings.

ART. 94. The members of the courts shall not be qualified to exercise any other function except that of professors. They shall be exempted from military service.

ART. 95. No more than three instances shall be allowed to any case, and the same judge shall not act in more than one.

ART. 96. Judicial functionaries may demand military assistance or the assistance of private citizens to enforce their decisions.

TITLE XIII.—*The budget.*

ART. 97. The budget shall be voted upon by the Assembly after examination of the estimates submitted by the Executive.

ART. 98. Expenses not authorized by the budget are illegal, and the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officer who made the payment shall be jointly responsible for the amounts of money expended in this way. They shall also be liable to punishment according to law.

ART. 99. The sums appropriated to meet the expenses of the Government shall not exceed the probable receipts as estimated by the Department of the Treasury.

TITLE XIV.—*The public treasure.*

ART. 100. The public treasure of the Nation consists of:

1. All national property, real and personal.

2. All the debts due to the Nation.

3. All duties, taxes, and contributions paid by the inhabitants of the Republic.

ART. 101. The public funds shall be administered by a general treasurer and all other necessary officers.

ART. 102. The general treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive power. No one shall be general treasurer who is a creditor of the Government or has accounts pending therewith.

ART. 103. The Executive power shall not enter into contracts affecting national funds without previous publication of proposals in the official newspaper inviting public competition. An exception to this rule shall take place in regard to those contracts entered into to meet necessities of war, or which, according to the nature of the business to which they refer, can only be negotiated with certain persons.

ART. 104. For the proper vigilance over the management of the National Treasury there shall be a comptroller's office, or tribunal of accounts, whose functions shall be to examine, audit, and approve the accounts of all managers of public funds.

ART. 105. The members of this tribunal shall have the same qualifications as the general treasurer; their number, duties, and powers shall be determined by law.

TITLE XV.—*The Army.*

ART. 106. Public force is established to protect the rights of the Nation, the fulfilment of the law, and the preservation of public order.

ART. 107. The discipline of the Army shall be maintained by military laws and ordinances. Armed forces shall not deliberate or exercise the right of petition.

ART. 108. Military service is compulsory. The law shall regulate it.

ART. 109. Offenses purely military, committed by members of the Army in actual service, shall be tried by military courts, according to the military code.

TITLE XVI.—*The departmental government.*

ART. 110. For political purposes the territory of the Republic shall be divided into Departments, the number and boundaries of which shall be fixed by law. Each one of these Departments shall have the executive functionaries which the law shall provide.

TITLE XVII.—*The municipal government.*

ART. 111. The local government of the towns shall be administered by municipal corporations directly elected by the people.

ART. 112. The number of members of the municipal corporations shall be fixed by law, the population of the towns being taken into consideration for that purpose.

ART. 113. The powers of the municipal corporations and the rules for their organization shall be the object of special laws.

ART. 114. The powers of the municipal corporations shall be purely economical and administrative.

ART. 115. No member of a municipal corporation shall be compelled to accept another position or called to render military service.

TITLE XVIII.—*Responsibilities of public functionaries.*

ART. 116. All public functionaries shall be responsible for their acts.

ART. 117. The members of the supreme powers, justices of the courts of appeals, secretaries of state and diplomatic ministers, shall be responsible before the Legislative Assembly for the offenses com-

mitted by them. The Assembly shall declare whether or not criminal proceedings shall be instituted against them. If the decision is affirmative the Assembly shall place them at the disposal of the competent court.

ART. 118. Public functionaries who have been tried and acquitted shall be reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

TITLE XIX.—*Amendments to the Constitution.*

ART. 119. All amendments to the Constitution shall be ordered to be made by a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly in ordinary session, and a constitutional convention assembled for that purpose shall give them the proper form. Absolute reform shall not be ordered except after the lapse of ten years.

ART. 120. The delegates to the constitutional convention shall be elected in the same manner and the same number as the representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

ART. 121. The Constitution of the tenth of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the amendments thereto of October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, are hereby repealed.

ART. 122. The present Constitution shall go into effect on the day of its publication.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I—*Decree of December 12, 1904, relating to the exportation of silver coin or bullion.*

ARTICLE 1. Silver coin is authorized to be exported without restriction.

ART. 2. The export duty on silver coin shall be at the rate of 2 per cent in gold on the face value in silver.

ART. 3. There shall be levied a duty of 80 *centavos* in gold upon every kilogram of silver bullion exported.

ART. 4. In effecting payment of the duties aforesaid, the provisions of article 3 of the decree dated 14th May, 1904, shall be complied with, and the persons paying duty may, at their option, discharge the sums due either in coin or notes of the public treasury.

ART. 5. The present decree, which shall enter into force on the day of its publication, repeals the decree dated 5th February, 1903, and all other provisions inconsistent herewith.

II—*Decree dated December 1, 1904, as to the importation of bicycles.*

["*Diario Oficial*" of December 8, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The customs duties at present leviable on imported bicycles and accessories thereof are reduced by 50 per cent.

Art. 2. The present decree shall enter into effect from and after the date of publication thereof in the "*Diario Oficial.*"

III—*Decree of January 23, 1905, relating to the exportation of hides and skins.*

["*Diario Oficial*" of January 25, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The export duty on neat-cattle hides and cayman skins, known in the country under the name of "*lagarto*," shall be at the rate of 1 *centavo* in American gold per kilogram, and deer skins shall be liable to an export duty, payable in the same money, at the rate of 2 *centavos* per kilogram.

ART. 2. For the purposes of collecting the duty the provisions of the decree dated May 14, 1904, shall be complied with.

ART. 3. The present decree shall enter into operation on the date of its publication, and all provisions inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1902 AND 1903.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 2436.]

Imports by countries.

Country of origin.	1902. *a*	1903. *a*	Country.	1902. *a*	1903. *a*
United States	$1,204,537.35	$1,457,156.90	British Honduras	$1,017.74	$1,553.03
France	209,967.98	137,761.85	Costa Rica	2,693.00	651.09
Germany	250,387.93	259,515.91	Mexico	282.90	65.00
England	393,324.47	517,875.87	Guatemala	12,301.52	18,741.14
San Juan del Norte	25,852.38	8,580.68	Peru	.....	81.00
Belgium	17,760.18	10,553.16	Scotland	4,675.00	4,227.58
Italy	22,455.37	15,758.80	Chile	304.00	63.00
Colombia	8,042.80	2,230.17	Ecuador	2,575.00	492.25
Salvador	2,773.30	23,535.57	Cuba	220.00	200.00
Honduras	1,455.45	1,065.23			
China	2,441.67	101.75	Total	2,169,510.26	2,460,942.92
Spain	6,442.27	1,232.94			

a Values in gold.

IMPORTS.

Recapitulation of the imports in 1903, by ports.

Port.	Packages.	Weight.	Value in national money.
		Kilos.	
Corinto	101,049	6,957,796	$1,161,277.51
San Juan del Sur	11,779	644,265	86,052.08
El Castillo	26,555	1,261,364	199,109.97
El Bluff	245,724	10,545,681	865,003.14
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios	22,282	1,097,143	149,500.22
Total	407,389	20,506,249	2,460,942.92

EXPORTS.

Recapitulation of the exports in 1903, by months.

Month.	Packages.	Weight.	Value in national money.
		Kilos.	
January	132,085	1,266,118	$2,107,767.49
February	145,499	1,510,567	2,017,185.87
March	199,507	1,295,008	2,105,902.46
April	354,707	1,796,728	2,546,365.34
May	292,527	1,970,928	2,789,371.72
June	304,491	1,177,793	1,861,095.10
July	147,320	887,345	1,369,894.46
August	149,276	1,204,558	1,776,753.92
September	262,483	239,000	1,427,301.87
October	232,296	427,282	1,137,498.64
November	239,174	243,741	1,392,496.89
December	191,479	1,751,199	1,386,108.32
Total	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

Exports by countries during the years 1902 and 1903.

[Declared value in national money.]

Destination.	1902.	1903.	Country.	1902.	1903.
United States	$5,014,551.51	$13,201,056.84	Chile	$435.00	$2,220.00
France	960,977.71	1,717,139.89	Holland	22,447.50	91,461.38
Germany	1,854,069.77	2,935,278.79	Austria-Hungary	11,803.32	45,818.74
England	1,277,750.18	1,804,763.27	Sweden	6,909.00	35,598.40
San Juan del Norte	100,890.51	24,381.32	British Honduras	7,428.74	172,124.26
Belgium	300.00	3,658.00	Mexico	.....	2,611.75
Italy	219,118.25	248,850.78	Ecuador	120.00	.....
Colombia	31,556.47	15,347.77	Spain	7,575.00	.....
Salvador	244,003.95	208,159.73	Peru	6,817.50	.....
Honduras	140,637.20	192,575.41	Cuba	2,430.00	.....
Costa Rica	672,375.10	1,191,263.50			
Guatemala	48,656.00	21,431.55	Total	10,630,852.71	21,913,742.08

Recapitulation of the exports by custom-houses.

Custom-house.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	
Corinto	164,300	10,851,765	$7,472,941.41
San Juan del Sur	21,939	1,753,541	254,560.84
Rivas	18,737	.....	1,151,312.00
Nueva Segovia	320	.....	12,800.00
El Castillo	15,729	949,221	1,629,269.01
El Bluff	2,427,661	171,586	10,826,364.72
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios	2,108	14,154	566,594.10
Total	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

CONCESSION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF POWDER, CAPS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of Managua, No. 2499.]

The National Legislative Assembly decrees:

SOLE ARTICLE. The contract made by the Minister of Finance, in representation of the Government, and Dr. TELÉMACO LOPEZ, in representation of himself, on November 8, 1904, in the following terms, is hereby approved:

I. The Government leases to TELÉMACO LOPEZ the income from powder, caps, lead, and revolver, Winchester rifle and gun cartridges, on the Atlantic coast, for a period of four years, counting from January 1, 1905, that he may import, for his own account, into the country.

II. Mr. LOPEZ shall pay to the Government at the subtreasury in Bluefields, the sum of $10,000 silver annually. He shall make this payment semiannually in advance, delivering the amount within the first thirty days of each period of six months.

III. Mr. LOPEZ agrees to increase said annual payments as follows: Ten per cent the second year, 20 per cent the third year, and 30 per cent the fourth year.

IV. The stock of these materials which the Government has on hand on the Atlantic coast on April 28, 1905, and which is in good condition, shall be taken over by Mr. LOPEZ at its actual cost.

V. The Government also grants to Mr. LOPEZ the right to import dynamite, caps, and fuse to sell to the miners of that section during the life of this contract; and it is understood that these articles are at the disposal of the Government at cost. Mr. LOPEZ, as well as the miners or persons to whom he sells, are subject, with respect to this right, to the laws now in force or which may in future be enacted concerning this subject.

VI. Mr. LOPEZ shall not transfer this contract to any person or corporation without the consent of the Government, and the contract will be forfeited if the payments named therein are not paid as agreed, or if the articles or explosives referred to should be used to endanger peace.

VII. In case of war or other disturbance in the country, the Government shall reduce the payments of the concessionaire, corresponding to the year in which the disturbance occurs, 25 per cent.

The foregoing contract was signed on November 8, 1904, and was promulgated by President ZELAYA on April 28, 1905.

PARAGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1902 AND 1903.

[Extract from report of the Argentine legation at Asunción published in the Argentine Consular Reports in March, 1905.]

Imports and exports.

1902:	Gold.
Imports	$2,406,381.00
Exports	3,890,658.00
Total	6,297,039.00

1903:	Gold.
Imports	$3,551,824.92
Exports	4,253,652.00
Total	7,805,476.92

A comparison of the foreign commerce during the two years mentioned shows an increase in 1903 over the foreign commerce of 1902 of $1,508,437.92, made up as follows:

Excess of imports in 1903 over those of 1902	$1,145,443.92
Excess of exports in 1903 over those of 1902	362,994.00
Total excess of foreign commerce in 1903 as compared with 1902	1,508,437.92

The following tables show the commerce of importation by countries for the years 1902 and 1903:

[Values in gold.]

Country.	1902.	1903.
Great Britain	$863,455.00	$1,139,045.70
France	412,455.00	328,988.40
Germany	325,185.00	517,785.45
Argentina	295,300.00	421,153.19
Italy	202,350.00	269,095.99
United States	109,115.00	122,505.39
Spain	79,415.00	186,671.77
Belgium	15,945.00	30,443.79
Uruguay	7,050.00	16,971.92
Brazil	4,140.00	27,604.50
Other countries	91,536.00	491,558.72

The imports in 1903 were made up of the following items:

Woven fabrics	$1,032,035.28	Ready-made articles	$35,919.47
Groceries	621,830.99	Perfumery	29,975.20
Hardware	329,818.99	Hides and skins	21,461.45
Beverages	265,846.30	Glassware and chinaware	12,253.86
Drugs	151,461.52	Lamps	8,693.50
Notions	121,464.03	Furniture	6,175.38
Books and stationery	46,274.70	Boots and shoes	6,654.21
Hats	77,579.27	Saddlery	2,719.93
Arms	33,758.58	Miscellaneous	748,062.26

The following table shows the imports of foreign merchandise into Paraguay during the years 1882, 1902, and 1903:

[Values in gold.]

	1882.	1902.	1903.
Groceries	$230,742.82	$404,830.06	$621,830.99
Beverages	165,578.87	193,008.82	265,846.30
Woven fabrics	407,656.12	625,803.43	1,032,035.28
Arms	6,493.25	14,031.77	33,758.58
Boots and shoes	28,287.05	4,249.67	6,654.21
Drugs	35,332.06	22,202.09	151,461.52
Notions	62,548.63	74,435.82	121,464.03
Hardware	79,595.97	170,720.88	329,818.99
Ready-made articles	85,314.90	24,054.23	35,919.47
Saddlery	3,388.25	754.31	2,719.93
Miscellaneous	32,388.21	818,212.91	950,315.62

The following tables show some of the exports of Paraguayan products during the years 1900 to 1903, inclusive:

Exports of extract of quebracho.

Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).	Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).
1900	316,000	$25,280	1902	2,752,050	$220,160
1901	1,174,800	93,894	1903	3,757,856	300,628

Exports of cocoanut kernels, curupay bark, cedar logs, ties, medicinal leaves, logs of hard wood, oranges, palms, posts, ironwood sleepers, boards, slabs, and beams.

Year.	Value (gold).	Year.	Value (gold).
1900	$956,596	1902	$1,300,335
1901	1,178,693	1903	915,757

The exports of oranges in 1900 were to the number of 86,529,000; in 1901, 114,115,000; in 1902, 126,712,600, and in 1903 the oranges exported numbered 105,500,000.

Exports of hard-wood beams or joists.

Year.	Meters.	Year.	Meters.
1900	1,130,000	1902	1,400,976
1901	1,150,212	1903	1,411,839

Exports of cattle on the hoof, horns, hair, meat, jerked beef, oxhides, grease, hoofs, bones, wool, tongues, tallow, etc.

Year.	Value (gold).	Year.	Value (gold).
1900	$905,099	1902	$1,486,692
1901	1,188,809	1903	1,687,121

Exports of dry and salted hides.

Year.	Dry hides.	Salted hides.	Total.
1900	131,088	94,125	225,213
1902	90,941	147,901	238,842
1903	92,451	171,298	271,749

Exports of jerked beef.

Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).	Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).
1900	157,636	$15,610.00	1902	932,215	$95,495.00
1901	774,927	74,994.00	1903	2,657,053	497,115.90

Imports of wheat and flour from the Argentine Republic.

FLOUR.

Year.	Kilos.	Value in gold.	Duties.	
			Gold.	Paper.
1898	1,941,410	$97,070.50	$12,619.17	$16,501.99
1899	1,767,820	88,391.00	11,490.83	15,026.47
1900	1,593,485	79,674.25	18,364.95	.....
1901	2,606,795	130,339.75	30,043.30	.....
1902	1,977,366	98,868.30	22,789.14	.....
1903	2,695,615	134,780.75	35,110.34	.....

WHEAT.

1898	4,848,040	$96,960.80	.....	$24,240.20
1899	5,739,802	114,796.04	.....	28,699.01
1900	5,435,840	108,716.80	$10,926.43	.....
1901	5,871,772	117,435.44	11,802.25	.....
1902	5,575,442	110,308.84	11,086.03	.....
1903	5,739,857	114,797.14	12,685.19	.....

PERU.

DEPOSITS OF TIN AND BISMUTH IN PERU.

[Extract from the "*Boletin de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería*," No. 87.]

Until lately tin ores were considered rare in Peru, the only deposits known to exist being those described by Professor RAIMONDI in the district of Moho, Province of Huancané, Department of Puno, in which locality the eminent authority referred to encountered a new ore deposit containing sulphur, lead, tin, and antimony. Mineral veins and veinlets containing tin were afterwards described by Engineer CARLOS POSTH as existing in quartz formations in the Pataoca and Acaobina spurs of the Andes in the Vilque district. Nevertheless as molybdenum, a mineral which usually accompanies ores containing tin, is widely distributed in Peru, it has long been prophesied that tin would be found in other Provinces of the Republic. This has actually happened, inasmuch as among some samples of ores sent to the School of Engineers by Doctor AZZALI to be analyzed one of these, which came from the Province of Cajatambo, was rich in metallic tin.

RAIMUNDI was also the first to make known the existence of bismuth in the district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri, Department of Lima. Afterwards Dr. LEONARDO PFLUCKER Y RICO found bismuth in Yauli, and at the present time a deposit containing this element is known to exist in the Province of Jauja, the analysis of the ore from the Jauja deposit being as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Sesquioxide of bismuth	48.84	Lime and magnesia	2.74
Sesquioxide of iron	23.42	Water	12.20
Clay	5.80		
Carbonic acid	3.20	Total	100.00
Sulphuric acid	3.80		

THE RAILWAY FROM OROYA TO CERRO DE PASCO.

The following is the decree whereby the railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco was opened to public traffic:

The company of the railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco having completed the extra works specified in the resolution of July 26 last for the definite opening to public traffic of this railroad;

And as it has presented its by-laws, and from the report of the inspecting engineer of the said line, Mr. JOAQUIN RÉGAN, it is evident that the aforesaid railroad is in condition to render comfortable, easy, and safe service: It is

Resolved, That the railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco be definitely opened to public traffic.

Let it be registered, communicated, and published.

(Signed) BALTA.

LIMA, *June 2, 1905*.

HYDRAULIC POWER FROM ANDEAN WATERS.

The United States Consul at Callao, in a report concerning the possibility of using the waters of the Andean highlands for irrigation and industrial purposes, furnishes the following data by Mr. C. REGINALD ENOCK, an English engineer, whose extensive travels through the interior of Peru, and numerous reports on engineering subjects published in England and the United States, have made him competent to speak authoritatively in the matter:

"Peru possesses a valuable element in the yet undeveloped hydraulic power which exists on both the eastern and western slopes of the Cordillera of the Andes. The source of this water supply is the ice cap above the line of perpetual snow which crowns the summit of the range and the continual and exceedingly heavy snow and rain storms of the high plateaus. All along this vast chain, from Ecuador to Chile, there exists a series of lakes, practically astride the summit of the Andes, at altitudes varying from 12,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, and these, together with the streams to which they give rise, form the source of enormous hydraulic energy. The volumes of water which descend upon the Pacific side are not necessarily very great, but they are numerous and constant and their fall is exceedingly rapid.

"As an example, the river Rimac, which rises in the ice cap of the Cordillera, at an elevation of more than 17,000 feet, debouches on the coast at Callao, with a course not more than 80 miles long. This river is already used as motive power for generating electricity for the railway between Lima and Callao, and could furnish constant and unlimited power over any portion of its course. Similar conditions exist, more or less, with the numerous other rivers and streams all along the 1,500 miles of Pacific littoral belonging to Peru.

"On the eastern slope of the Cordillera the volume of the streams is greater, for the rainfall is far heavier, due to the well-known climatic conditions to which the Andes give rise. In short, the Andes may be considered as a mighty engine, continually intercepting and storing up the moisture of the continent upon its summits, and thence discharging it again under such conditions as create energy in a limitless form and available for the uses of man."

SALVADOR.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST QUARTERS OF 1904 AND 1905.

RECEIPTS.

	1904.	1905.
From imports	$1,002,290.05	$1,204,983.10
From exports	478,517.35	581,125.57
From liquors	571,729.78	567,515.78
From sundries	85,465.82	147,680.37
From services	80,082.05	95,177.22
Other receipts	253,351.57	364,443.40
Total	2,471,436.62	2,969,925.44

EXPENDITURES.

For National Assembly	$24,019.63	$29,400.33
For the Presidency	6,495.00	9,205.00
For Home Affairs	282,513.63	358,253.82
For Fomento	173,308.70	300,706.63
For Public Instruction	137,282.51	140,744.94
For Charity	45,383.26	44,572.88
For Foreign Affairs	8,546.15	16,150.47
For Justice	145,381.49	163,469.91
For the Treasury (Finance)	124,763.98	136,759.32
For Public Credit	971,285.07	1,109,424.02
For War and Navy	425,461.57	466,679.44
For Miscellaneous	70,756.38	187,226.21
Total	2,415,197.37	2,962,532.97

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, MARCH, 1905.

In March, 1905, the Consul of Salvador at Birmingham, England, issued 82 consular invoices, covering 104,861½ kilograms of merchandise, comprising 3,043 packages, valued at £2,085. Coffee from the Republic of Salvador to the quantity of about 8,000 sacks was sold in England during the month of March at prices varying from 48s. to 58s., according to class and quality. The rubber market remained firm during the month, and the sales from Central America aggregated 124 bales.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campechc; Pão de campcche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	7,420	.....	7,420	35,205
Mexico	876	.....	876	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	.....	.....	698	93
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	26,234	5,760	144,465	54,229
Brazil	3,841	41,208	1,014,570	1,175,333
Other South America	144,163	341,384	1,877,435	1,603,403
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	625,056	724,937	4,013,058	5,682,806
Mexico	304,850	416,793	1,974,115	1,830,015
Brazil	2,490,129	3,586,855	45,555,079	62,645,391
Other South America	960,537	423,590	9,458,898	7,851,557
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	149,777	302,217	1,402,558	2,839,068
South America	120	56	3,552	15,483
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	21,120	13,581	462,301	441,583
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,264,342	1,226,743	14,707,459	13,777,434
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	398,589	445,159	3,379,455	3,931,851
Cuba	357,210	271,179	1,429,992	1,141,473
South America	32,066	82,858	515,625	544,488
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	408	8	6,281	3,797
Mexico	1,640	1,121	60,351	43,036
Cuba	.....	12	3,668	3,603
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	19,729	33,931	207,721	224,008

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	39,475	44,109	475,243	610,541
Mexico	223,379	284,694	2,977,675	3,098,762
South America	1,009,787	1,183,900	10,354,944	11,330,523
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	63,103	93,851	635,867	787,726
Mexico	24,273	39,851	128,514	145,746
Brazil	1,458,215	895,446	21,769,111	27,443,986
Other South America	49,593	92,642	875,287	1,139,552
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	216,794	176,761	2,986,552	3,161,074
South America	.....	9	58,741	9,962
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escola holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	25,404	10,756	108,229	106,170
Mexico	1,355	117,905	14,629	577,343
Cuba	7,285,106	6,721,985	48,660,472	58,845,203
Brazil	.....	421,080	200,096	1,266,275
Other South America	2,544	95,344	2,257,975	2,714,022
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	8,965	1,821	25,611	34,157
Cuba	691,280	840,960	9,190,151	10,014,103
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	62,840	1,837	754,773	570,212
Mexico	25,512	38,440	555,418	278,782
Cuba	3,713	697	301,070	87,886
South America	.....	.....	24,021	41,684
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	725,145	217,951	2,167,133	7,058,774
Class 2 (combing)	22,298	16,154	292,832	493,662
Class 3 (carpet)	69,259	20,140	798,659	607,010

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,159	1,824	10,173	17,249
Mexico	25,016	35,935	341,902	331,666
Cuba	24,332	24,785	108,995	177,596
Argentine Republic	122,907	203,853	3,714,917	4,528,502
Brazil	5,902	7,894	45,032	143,100
Chile	3,593	6,562	230,947	243,464
Colombia	117	96	2,428	3,196
Venezuela	64	8	1,089	1,856
Other South America	1,459	15,962	200,689	148,036
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	2,933	84,729	32,517	392,165
Mexico	381	16,029	273,295	281,574
Cuba	50,949	57,629	591,157	873,046
South America	2,800	25,581	19,720	109,765
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	5,055	.....	27,328	13,168
Mexico	4,535	6,039	641,670	26,980
South America	.....	14	24,583	266
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	116,412	187,060	1,092,082	1,579,414
Mexico	17,099	22,074	149,414	217,742
Cuba	194,849	265,022	2,401,122	3,084,620
Brazil	96,903	125,732	1,665,095	1,146,868
Colombia	70,035	15,196	512,312	377,880
Other South America	123,226	184,789	1,620,700	1 952,463

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	42,117	25,974	135,227	187,681
Mexico	153,173	124,560	2,000,787	1,097,695
Cuba	8,492	24,981	329,230	487,654
Argentine Republic	30,781	192,576	429,755	1,048,108
Brazil	5,961	2,969	56,220	56,341
Chile	1,345	15,048	43,859	104,494
Colombia	2,265	2,829	37,555	29,443
Venezuela	2,688	18	22,803	8,802
Other South America	7,807	11,686	194,901	157,537
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	156	258	2,916	4,039
Mexico	2,793	5,296	40,210	45,469
Cuba	3,329	3,225	18,480	32,773
Argentine Republic		588	10,589	16,172
Brazil	591	733	11,094	9,902
Colombia	231	120	1,629	3,465
Venezuela	13	135	604	461
Other South America	1,090	1,160	15,540	12,252
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	50,021	86,574	844,760	1,030,307
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	49,074	215,267	3,265,568	3,723,377
South America				25,926
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	113,646	110,351	1,070,690	1,349,244
Mexico	17,980	33,840	191,658	247,775
Cuba	57,177	114,918	324,105	803,796
Argentine Republic	18,422	40,682	150,105	346,280
Brazil	38,614	64,565	627,296	678,725
Chile	43,295	90,599	627,399	684,603
Colombia	58,063	26,818	748,841	764,556
Venezuela	15,693	30,172	481,716	388,123
Other South America	29,252	53,411	369,892	431,022
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	38,670	46,623	503,345	640,070
Mexico	41,227	59,006	472,658	555,749
Cuba	27,374	38,516	245,983	359,371
Argentine Republic	17,634	56,949	98,315	333,085
Brazil	6,735	11,711	98,865	70,561
Chile	3,044	1,309	20,489	19,626
Colombia	9,659	1,887	104,567	75,850
Venezuela	2,745	2,487	44,636	20,286
Other South America	3,752	5,092	45,366	47,869
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	6,351	13,796	120,013	113,076
Mexico	38,711	60,933	511,652	812,779
Argentine Republic	5,696	19,683	143,170	217,606
Brazil	50,064	29,240	275,298	331,405
Chile	5,893	9,571	62,623	83,505
Venezuela	9,787	14,972	63,579	96,714
Other South America	6,957	15,941	219,010	174,461
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	4,954	3,352	80,458	288,042
Mexico	46,911	38,671	371,355	764,872
South America	45,380	185,766	74,421	1,307,020
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Maicriales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	19,728	19,685	148,507	213,971
Mexico	68,169	93,760	726,689	737,342
Cuba	25,564	49,995	334,751	453,122

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	48,354	47,587	358,271	525,621
Brazil	23,482	40,633	266,010	305,857
Chile	8,534	14,014	152,053	136,013
Colombia	9,063	4,494	128,327	69,586
Venezuela	4,130	2,214	42,923	34,652
Other South America	14,062	19,348	195,140	191,156
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	5,807	5,223	77,212	91,168
Mexico	58,422	60,886	508,582	507,037
Cuba	34,714	41,581	205,533	318,869
Argentine Republic	20,709	65,178	217,850	444,888
Brazil	7,677	18,621	97,003	128,204
Colombia	8,925	2,445	80,977	87,866
Other South America	22,079	24,158	225,277	272,523
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	8,900	.....	37,150	60,810
Mexico	406,300	11,800	1,609,857	362,626
Cuba	.....	8,420	145,436	216,801
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	87,596	207,448
Brazil	42,045	.....	129,791	117,086
Colombia	8,126	.....	47,251	19,330
Other South America	.....	6,625	249,207	78,316
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,425	5,631	12,651	33,806
Mexico	28,556	27,833	220,102	237,216
Cuba	4,448	5,647	29,733	61,936
Argentine Republic	3,386	6,210	38,660	74,368
Brazil	1,373	2,731	16,330	30,811
Colombia	1,196	469	6,959	7,645
Other South America	6,406	14,215	79,342	127,065
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	8,296	14,287	98,708	135,138
Mexico	7,112	9,807	52,505	70,489
Cuba	13,450	16,331	131,168	210,693
Argentine Republic	4,014	26,842	111,610	215,967
Brazil	15,196	9,981	109,195	90,145
Chile	3,757	5,827	33,316	34,304
Colombia	1,121	539	47,090	22,268
Venezuela	8,165	3,134	62,021	48,093
Other South America	3,024	18,196	47,007	55,392
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	20,184	17,011	215,462	249,794
Mexico	55,280	108,087	731,369	1,005,521
Colombia	13,866	2,945	127,859	105,937
Other South America	10,056	19,805	126,112	184,351
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	913	823	12,019	15,314
Mexico	1,184	533	11,705	14,383
Cuba	3,436	5,507	46,054	56,201
Argentine Republic	16,475	1,292	208,305	215,889
Brazil	22,416	41,429	367,792	275,597
Chile	375	1,889	31,307	16,797
Colombia	3,365	248	17,002	15,610
Venezuela	2,630	1,552	30,737	26,882
Other South America	7,932	7,437	79,315	151,612
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,434	1,531	14,111	22,307
Mexico	493	318	6,391	7,261
Cuba	6,728	4,120	55,168	59,305
Argentine Republic	24,950	7,210	153,364	177,261
Brazil	3,283	5,958	83,120	85,890
Chile	1,155	2,256	64,756	53,532
Colombia	638	706	8,173	6,041
Venezuela	645	280	8,669	6,384
Other South America	3,279	1,716	48,011	51,735

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	500	63,737	603,306	732,751
Cuba	32,515	137,813	404,275	475,434
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	22,213	17,897	244,500	267,451
Mexico	21,726	18,271	201,777	201,422
Cuba	10,018	10,578	236,117	364,279
Argentine Republic	115,837	227,909	1,600,819	2,153,192
Brazil	151,840	132,565	2,234,657	2,215,485
Chile	60,948	90,019	778,909	755,974
Colombia	11,377	7,175	166,935	106,990
Venezuela	8,802	12,423	144,677	132,669
Other South America	85,904	114,693	725,930	702,375
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	2,495	1,821	18,850	27,556
Mexico	50,501	39,761	1,146,514	633,557
Cuba	3,421	5,847	34,862	71,205
Argentine Republic	1,161	1,937	60,014	37,183
Brazil	91,716	21,035	321,781	178,953
Chile	194	1,444	7,206	41,603
Other South America	10,453	13,921	146,715	124,476
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,389	3,132	16,925	20,467
Mexico	877	1,118	17,837	37,491
Cuba	300	1,441	6,024	9,764
Argentine Republic	20	27	713	352
Brazil	137	302	7,809	6,010
Colombia	589	327	9,240	4,504
Other South America	2,071	2,101	25,436	21,549
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	2,918	3,214	41,823	66,262
Mexico	3	449	1,148	2,736
Cuba	191	.....	1,648	2,830
Brazil	30	648	2,171	1,428
Chile	200	.....	4,877	5,403
Colombia	1,598	400	11,991	11,166
Other South America	15,800	16,523	179,896	132,299
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	8,717	6,383	90,621	98,149
Mexico	1,456	2,417	8,445	27,735
Cuba	1,189	.....	34,074	9,388
Brazil	.....	.....	3,212	1,327
Chile	1,492	.....	13,850	4,427
Colombia	1,737	480	9,141	6,626
Other South America	4,450	2,766	54,616	47,167
Bacon (*Toeïno; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,379	794	28,415	15,860
Mexico	4,088	3,155	41,544	38,297
Cuba	21,098	44,959	279,093	409,156
Brazil	5,041	6,594	93,591	64,458
Colombia	360	85	2,477	912
Other South America	2,423	1,318	18,941	9,994
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,686	8,618	35,349	55,783
Mexico	6,759	10,184	75,249	112,112
Cuba	29,158	42,095	482,883	417,126
Brazil	301	52	2,626	1,396
Colombia	946	256	11,765	6,697
Venezuela	.....	2,565	42,448	36,264
Other South America	2,380	2,422	38,917	30,335
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	10,143	10,187	122,208	132,890
Cuba	12,707	24,944	238,369	312,530
Brazil	464	4,867	33,401	55,605
Colombia	683	210	10,300	8,187
Other South America	20,428	14,255	255,676	186,570
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	5,907	61,226	136,802	241,952
Mexico	13,795	25,663	215,588	311,372

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	117,318	194,116	1,322,420	1,537,496
Argentine Republic	277	92	3,416	2,443
Brazil	15,123	13,003	309,530	190,220
Chile	4,625	7,845	52,222	58,789
Colombia	26,431	30,114	294,704	125,920
Venezuela	8,128	30,729	319,058	257,239
Other South America	23,775	21,394	323,671	351,308
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	5,047	7,260	53,745	74,030
Mexico	11,154	13,917	94,956	118,751
Cuba	865	1,338	21,459	21,562
Brazil	6,297	5,009	119,134	91,607
Colombia	1,574	656	19,178	12,950
Venezuela	4,075	3,924	82,415	51,778
Other South America	1,939	689	21,386	16,486
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,322	4,480	26,992	43,880
Mexico	5,781	2,352	41,632	38,516
Cuba	1,567	2,837	10,794	13,650
Brazil	21	.....	48	.....
Colombia	301	258	5,350	3,484
Other South America	60	22	975	504
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	6,501	2,737	40,550	52,194
Mexico	11,145	21,687	151,187	152,897
Argentine Republic	7,500	.....	38,696	84,818
Colombia	40	.....	41,199	19,512
Other South America	6,786	6,369	74,136	74,382
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	9,815	6,658	70,203	98,846
Mexico	2,538	853	21,426	16,686
Cuba	11,260	6,621	111,499	102,051
Argentine Republic	.....	47	15	6,501
Brazil	.....	70	41	70
Colombia	108	370	25,945	11,798
Other South America	2,792	2,237	45,956	48,681
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	25,858	36,651	120,562	392,091
Mexico	69,301	114,112	474,796	613,836
Cuba	820	584	10,137	37,391
Argentine Republic	3,300	4,556	25,474	35,439
Brazil	.....	684	4,111	8,961
Chile	14,650	16,241	18,296	30,979
Colombia	70	.....	12,836	17,527
Other South America	31,742	3,200	143,828	64,432
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	24,864	20,395	127,011	353,968
Mexico	164,174	155,325	1,984,975	1,799,270
Cuba	113,595	126,599	1,110,465	1,425,232
Argentine Republic	253,869	152,172	2,059,858	2,057,886
Brazil	56,420	29,759	480,581	568,656
Chile	27,174	48,573	397,640	304,616
Colombia	3,758	6,183	63,476	53,199
Venezuela	3,097	569	15,232	12,886
Other South America	28,951	62,421	712,268	533,689
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	5,420	9,720	56,977	144,403
Mexico	63,219	54,774	557,558	579,775
Cuba	33,726	55,420	371,127	498,012
Argentine Republic	1,918	29,180	101,631	192,261
Brazil	1,493	2,389	22,803	24,839
Chile	1,336	5,769	18,908	33,650
Colombia	4,151	4,857	37,423	44,753
Venezuela	629	16,566	8,462	31,855
Other South America	3,633	10,568	63,395	84,908

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1905, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 103,287 packages of merchandise. During the same period 12 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 189,844 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month mentioned were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alligator skins....bales..	37	Honey....barrels..	485
Broom root....packages..	941	Ixtle....bales..	3,440
Chicle gum....bales..	2,473	Jalap....sacks..	150
Cigars....boxes..	12	Lead bullion....bars..	17,607
Coffee....sacks..	16,588	Mahogany....logs..	852
Copper bullion....bars..	3,074	Metals....boxes..	53
Deerskins....bales..	265	Ores....sacks..	7,540
Fustic....logs..	18,698	Pepper....do....	54
Garlic....sacks..	2,016	Rubber, crude....bales..	151
Goatskins....bales..	834	Sarsaparilla....do....	381
Hair....do....	45	Sugar....sacks..	6,668
Henequen....do....	11,869	Tobacco, leaf....bales..	1,585
Heron plumes....boxes..	4	Vanilla....boxes..	134
Hides....bales..	2,647	Wine....kegs..	147
Hides, loose....number..	4,537		

The Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the shipments from that port to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur in the month of May, 1905, aggregated 4,059 packages of merchandise, weighing 251,893 kilograms, valued at $28,656.93, a detailed statement of which is as follows:

Article.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Flour	1,519	102,855	$5,599.27	590	40,120	$2,502.62
Groceries	663	38,684	4,892.19	238	27,922	1,980.64
Hides for shoes	14	572	1,419.04			
Rice				500	11,000	650.20
Cotton fabrics	57	6,203	2,630.71			
Silks	22	1,103	5,905.75			
Corn	122	6,832	290.00			
Horned cattle				141	7,057	1,225.25
Machinery	37	1,057	300.00			
Paints				55	2,600	499.75
Sundry goods	101	5,888	761.50			
Total	2,535	163,194	21,798.46	1,524	88,699	6,858.47

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of May, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of 318,907 *pesos*, made up of the following items:

	Mexican silver.
Silver ores	$59,748
Gold coin	1,000
Gold bullion	20,506
Silver bullion	168,942
Sundry merchandise	68,711
Total	318,907

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $124,948, of which sum $117,123 was the value of American merchandise exported and $7,825 the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong in May, 1905, consisted of 629,684 *pesos*.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York has compiled the following comparative statement showing the exports in *bolivares* from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports during January, 1904, and January, 1905:

Port.	Remarks.	January, 1904.		
		Packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	27,542	2,059,812.39	813,706.40
Do	Silver	39	5,409.00	404,000.00
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	7,554	311,794.25	215,054.30
Maracaibo	do	9,223	531,625.75	375,555.05
Do	Gold	4	99.00	300,000.00
Carúpano	Merchandise	2,336	126,376.00	58,711.00
Guanta	do			
Cumaná	do			
Ciudad Bolivar	do			
Cristobal Colón	do			
Total		46,708	3,038,116.39	2,167,026.75

Port.	January, 1905.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	29,258	2,086,363.80	704,085.95	−109,620.45
Do	10,775			−404,000.00
Puerto Cabello	10,775	519,143.90	197,921.65	− 17,132.65
Maracaibo	9,106	460,669.25	263,954.25	−111,700.80
Do				−300,000.00
Carúpano	2,132	119,095.00	33,249.95	− 25,461.05
Guanta	410	29,249.00	13,685.00	+ 13,685.00
Cumaná	524	25,906.20	3,720.35	+ 3,720.35
Ciudad Bolivar	3,385	149,000.40	234,551.00	+234,551.00
Cristobal Colón	17	417.00	305.00	+ 305.00
Total	25,607	3,300,244.55	1,451,373.15	

	Bolivares.
Decrease	967,913.95
Increase	252,261.35
Total decrease	715,652.60

FOREIGN COMMERCE, MAY, 1905.

The figures published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor of the foreign commerce of the country during May, 1905, show an increase of exports from $89,886,925 last year to $123,942,789

this year for the month of May, and from $1,367,602,405 to $1,397,557,400 for the eleven months. It will be observed that the increase for the month of May more than covers that for the whole eleven-months' period, for which it was $29,954,995. The "banner" fiscal year for exports was that of 1900–1901, but the record for eleven months now exceeds that for the corresponding period ending with May, 1901, when it was $1,384,990,728.

The increase in imports is still more notable, and it has run more regularly through the year and through a series of years. For May the value of imports was $92,828,437, against $80,698,161 last year, but for the eleven months the increase is from $909,930,136 to $1,027,768,839, a gain of $117,838,703. The figures for May are the largest on record for that month, and the total for eleven months exceeds by more than $56,000,000 any previous record. May is not a heavy month for either exports or imports. The former reached $162,427,943 last October and the latter attained $110,431,188 in March, but the comparison by corresponding months shows a significant gain. In the fiscal year 1900–1901, when the high record for exports was made, the heaviest month was October with $163,389,680, and the exports for May amounted to $124,567,911, which is a little better than this last month. That year's record has been exceeded in the current year in September, November, February, March, and April. The high monthly record for imports that year was $78,642,703 in May.

For the last month this excess was $31,114,352, against $9,188,764 in May last year, but for the eleven months it was $369,788,561, against $457,672,269, a reduction of $87,883,708. In the eleven months ending with May, 1901, it was $630,223,220.

The gold movement for the month of May was an uncommonly light one, involving the import of $2,656,803 and the export of only $481,570. May is usually a month for an excess export of gold. For the eleven months' period the movement was heavy, the export being $88,563,142 and the import $51,499,570, an excess of $37,063,572. The bulk of the exports went out in the four months from November to February, inclusive, and were due to European needs, and not to heavy demands for payment on our own account, like those of April and May, 1904. There was an excess of silver exports for the eleven months amounting to $18,950,344.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 27, 1905, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

Clifford Stevens Walton, Consul-General of Paraguay at Washington, District of Columbia.

Rodman Wanamaker, Consul-General of Paraguay at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Carlos A. Galarce, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Boston, Massachusetts.

Rodolfo Perez, Consul of Panama at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Richard Barthel, Consul of Peru at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Waldemar E. Lee, Vice-Consul of Brazil at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Francis Russell Hart, Vice-Consul of Colombia at Boston, Massachussetts.

Carlos Hall Adams, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Boston, Massachusetts.

Salomon Brash, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Apalachicola, Florida.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. This authority was given the Department by an act of the last Congress and becomes operative on July 1, after which date the agents will start upon their mission. The five agents selected are: Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, University of California; Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Raymond F. Crist, and Dr. Edward Bedloe. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to the Orient. Professor Hutchinson is assigned to South America, and already has entered upon his work. He will visit all the seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent. Mr. Pepper will go to Canada and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Doctor Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for Congress in January.

Detailed instructions have been prepared for the agents, which require them to make full investigation into American trade with the countries to be visited; what proportion of the entire trade is shared by the United States, and what methods may be adopted to increase its volume. While the instructions are comprehensive, including methods of handling, packing, and transportation, the tastes of the people and relative popularity of textiles and other products, the agents are admonished that the entire scope of their duties is "to investigate trade conditions abroad with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States."

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1905.

The customs receipts of Uruguay for the month of April, 1905, were as follows:

Importation	$710,805.68
Exportation	81,627.12
Departments, estimate	86,000.00
Total	878,432.80

The figures quoted compare with those for the same month in previous years, as follows:

1904	$924,239	1899	$1,078,362
1903	863,850	1898	1,018,950
1902	954,976	1897	702,631
1901	990,898	1896	1,039,614
1900	1,012,882		

VENEZUELA.

DECREE ESTABLISHING A CUSTOM-HOUSE AT THE PORT OF CARENERO.

Under date of May 22, 1905, President Castro promulgated the following decree:

"Article 1. A custom-house is hereby established at the port of Carenero for the importation of articles for consumption, the exportation of products, and the transaction of coastwise trade.

"Art. 2. The jurisdiction of this custom-house is embraced between Cabo Codera and the mouths of the Unare River.

"Art. 3. The personnel and budget relating to this custom-house shall be designated in a separate decree.

"Art. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of this decree."

CUSTOM-HOUSES AT CAÑO COLORADO, BARRANCAS, AND RÍO CARIBE.

I, Cipriano Castro, Provisional President of the United States of Venezuela, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Constituent Congress in decree of May 2, 1904, decree:

Article 1. The custom-house at Caño Colorado, with respect to exports and imports of articles intended for its consumption, is hereby reestablished in conformity with the provisions of Law XIV of the

Treasury Code, and with the jurisdiction that it had before it was closed.

ART. 2. There is hereby established at the port of Barrancas the Barrancas custom-house for the exportation of stock and other natural products and the importation of articles for consumption in said port.

§ SOLE PARAGRAPH. The jurisdiction of this custom-house comprises the course and shores of all the mouths of the Delta of the Orinoco from the fork of this river at Caño Piacoa to its mouths.

ART. 3. There is hereby likewise established, and in the same terms as those mentioned in the foregoing article, another custom-house at the port of Río Caribe, whose jurisdiction extends from Carúpano Bay to Paria Promontory.

ART. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of this decree, whose rules shall be made by special resolutions of said Department.

Given, signed, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit in the Federal Palace at Caracas on May 20, 1905, the ninety-fourth year of the Independence and the forty-seventh of the Federation.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

UNIFICATION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

Below will be found the material clauses of the contract for the unification of the Venezuelan debt, which has been signed by Mr. J. A. VELUTINI, on behalf of the Government of Venezuela; by Lord AVERBURY, for the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Committee of the Holders of the Bonds of the Consolidated Debt of 1881; and by Doctor SALOMONSOHN and Herr SCHLIEPER, for the *Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft:*

"ART. 1. The Government of Venezuela, in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the law of April 16, 1903, ratified on April 16, 1904, shall issue, bolivares gold 132,049,925, equal to £5,229,700, in bonds of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt, denominated "3 per cent diplomatic debt of the United States of Venezuela, issue of 1905," destined for the unification and conversion of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent loan of 1896.

"ART. 2. The bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be to bearer, expressed in bolivares gold and in pounds sterling in certificates of—

505 bolivares gold	£20
2,525 bolivares gold	100
12,625 bolivares gold	500

"ART. 5. The bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall bear interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable half yearly on July 1

and January 1, in Venezuela in bolivares gold, in London in pounds sterling, and in Berlin in reichsmarks at the sight rate of exchange on London. The first coupon, which will mature on July 1, 1905, and represents the interest accrued since January 1, 1905, shall, as an exception, be paid on August 1, 1905.

"ART. 8. The coupons which shall not have been presented for encashment within the five years following their due date shall be prescribed to the benefit of the Government of Venezuela; the period of prescription for amortized bonds shall be twenty years.

"ART. 10. The service of interest and amortization of this debt shall be effected by an annuity of 4 per cent, commencing from January 1, 1905.

"ART. 11. The amortization of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be effected in a period of, at the most, forty-seven years, either by half-yearly drawings or by purchases on the market, or by means of tenders, and shall take place on July 1 and January 1 of each year, with the exception of the first amortization, which shall take place on August 1, 1905. Consequently, the Government shall provide annually for the integral service of interest and amortization a fixed sum of £209,188, equal to bolivares gold 5,281,997, increased by the commission for the administration of the service by the cost of remittances, and by all other accessories.

"ART. 13. The drawings shall take place in London on June 1 and December 1 of each year, and the bonds drawn shall be paid on July 1 and January 1 following. The numbers of the bonds drawn at the drawings shall be published at the expense of the Government of Venezuela, immediately after each drawing, in two newspapers in London and in three in Berlin.

"ART. 15. In the event of the price of the bonds being below par on the day before that fixed for the drawing—that is to say, May 31 and November 30—the drawing shall not take place; the integral portion of the annuity destined for the amortization having then to be applied to the purchase of bonds on the market, or by means of tenders.

"ART. 17. If, on the day fixed for the opening of the tenders, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft should not be in possession of any reasonable offer or should not have sufficient tenders to be able to employ the amount destined for amortization, the sum remaining unemployed shall be applied to drawings to be held on June 20 and December 20 following, unless before these dates it should have been possible to apply it to purchases of bonds on the market. The bonds purchased by tender shall be paid on July 1 and January 1 following.

"ART. 20. The amount of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, to be issued in accordance with the present contract, shall constitute a direct engagement of the State, which shall insert each year in its estimates

of expenditure the sum required to meet the integral service of the said debt in respect of interest, amortization, and accessories.

"ART. 21. The diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall, in addition, be guaranteed by the irrevocable and preferential assignment of 25 per cent of the ordinary customs duties. It is, nevertheless, understood that until the total payment of the liabilities to which 30 per cent of the revenues of the custom-houses of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello is assigned in virtue of the protocols signed at Washington on February 13, 1903, there shall be assigned to the diplomatic debt of 1905—in temporary substitution of the 25 per cent of the ordinary customs duties—60 per cent of the ordinary customs duties of all the other ports of Venezuela.

"ART. 23. The customs duties assigned to the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be encashed by the Bank of Venezuela, which shall credit therewith a special account denominated 'Account of the service of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt of the United States of Venezuela, issue of 1905.' The settlement of the said account shall take place on the 1st and 15th of each month, the Bank of Venezuela paying, in pounds sterling, to the debit of that account, by the application of the sums encashed in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the twenty-fourth part of the sum required to meet the integral annual service of the interest, amortization, and accessories of the bolivares gold 132,049,925, equal to £5,229,700 of this diplomatic debt, issue of 1905. One moiety of the sum corresponding to this service shall be delivered in pounds sterling, on the day of each fortnightly settlement, into the hands of the Minister Resident in Venezuela of the German Government, the other moiety, also in pounds sterling, into those of the Minister Resident in Venezuela of the British Government. The sums received by the German and British Ministers Resident shall be remitted to the Council of Foreign Bondholders and to the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

"ART. 24. In the event of the sums encashed from the customs duties assigned to the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, not producing in any fortnight the amount necessary to cover the twenty-fourth part of the integral service, the Government undertakes to immediately make up the sum necessary for such service.

"ART. 26. In order that the service in London and Berlin may not suffer any delay, the integral amount in respect of the interest, amortization, and accessories necessary to meet the half-yearly service, at the periods fixed in the contract, must be in the hands of the Ministers Resident mentioned in article 23 six weeks before each due date—that is to say, on May 15 and November 15 of each year for the succeeding date of payment. The whole sum required to pay in pounds sterling, in London and Berlin, the coupons maturing on July 1, 1905 (payable on August 1, 1905), increased by the amortization and other corre-

sponding expenses, must be in the hands of the already-mentioned Ministers Resident on July 1, 1905.

"ART. 27. The bonds and coupons of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be forever exempt from all Venezuelan imposts, taxes, stamp duties, or charges whatsoever, present or future, and the service shall be faithfully maintained, as well in time of war as in time of peace.

"ART. 28. The Government of Venezuela can not contract any loan abroad without the product of the new loan being applied to the repayment of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, to be created in accordance with the present contract.

"ART. 29. Inasmuch as the present contract does not include the internal debts of Venezuela now in circulation, it is stipulated that any arrangement relating to these debts shall provide for a treatment the conditions of which shall be neither the same as nor more favorable than those applied to the consolidated debt of 1881 in the present contract.

"ART. 30. The Government undertakes not to change the existing gold standard of its coinage, nor to give forced currency to banknotes, and also not to proceed to any direct or indirect issue of paper money during the duration of this contract.

"ART. 31. The capital of the consolidated debt of 1881 shall be exchanged at the rate of 72½ per cent, and that of the 5 per cent loan of 1896 at par, for bonds of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt, issue of 1905. The bonds of the 5 per cent loan, 1896, drawn at the drawings and unpaid or partially paid shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the undrawn bonds.

"ART. 32. The interest in arrear on the two debts, calculated up to December 31, 1904, shall be exchanged at par.

"ART. 34. The Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft are charged with the operations of the conversion and with the arrangement of all the details relating thereto.

"ART. 35. The conversion shall remain open during a period of three years after the date at which it is opened. At the end of this period the balance of the bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be placed by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, and by the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft at the Bank of England, which, acting as trustee for the Government of Venezuela and for the holders of the old bonds, shall be charged by the Government of Venezuela with the continuance of the exchange of the old debts on the conditions provided above, for a period of twenty years for the bonds and of five years for the matured coupons, dating from the commencement of the conversion. The bonds and coupons of the old debts not presented within the period fixed in this article shall be excluded from subsequent exchange, and after twenty years the balance of the bonds of the

diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be returned by the Bank of England to the Government of Venezuela.

"ART. 41. Within a period which shall not exceed fifteen days after the signature of this contract, a resolution ratifying the same having been passed by a general meeting of the holders of the bonds of the consolidated debt of 1881, the Council of Foreign Bondholders shall transmit this ratification to the Government of Venezuela. Within the same period, the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft shall transmit to the Government of Venezuela the concurrence of the holders of the majority of the bonds of the 5 per cent loan of 1896. Immediately after it has received the above-mentioned ratification of the bondholders, the Government of Venezuela shall issue the decrees necessary in order to put into force the present contract, and shall bring the same to the cognizance of the Council of Foreign Bondholders and of the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft."

LATIN AMERICA IN 1904.—A REVIEW.

General conditions in Mexico, Central and South America, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti during the year 1904 show satisfactory indications of commercial and industrial progress, and while in a few instances internal disorders rather retarded development along certain lines, yet the main trend was toward a greater appreciation of the possibilities inherent in each Republic and a greater concert of effort in their application to practical advancement.

The total exports from South America to the United States amounted to $120,000,000, and the imports made by South America reached a valuation of $51,000,000. Since 1886 the exports have increased more than $54,000,000, while, on the other hand, South American imports from the United States have advanced but $24,500,000. The year 1904, however, shows a decided increase in the latter regard, so that out of a total import valuation of $375,000,000 for South America the share of the United States is shown to have been 13 per cent.

The figures of trade of South American countries in the year show that they imported from the United Kingdom $120,000,000 worth of merchandise, chiefly manufactures; from Germany, $54,000,000; from France, $35,000,000; from Italy, $24,000,000, and from Spain, $8,000,000, while, as already indicated, the United States contributed $51,000,000. The exports from Brazil to the latter country in 1904 amounted to over $76,000,000, while the imports from the United States amounted to $11,000,000. From Chile the exports to the United States in 1904 were over $10,750,000, and the imports amounted to $5,000,000. From Colombia the exports to the United States amounted

to $8,000,000 and the imports to $4,750,000. The exports from Venezuela were $7,000,000 and the imports $3,000,000. The exports and imports of the Argentine Republic and Paraguay are equal, and sometimes the imports exceed the exports.

The figures published in the following résumé of affairs in Latin America during the year 1904 are compiled from the latest available official data furnished by the several countries; and it has been found more satisfactory to retain the units of value employed by the original sources of information, thereby obviating, as far as possible, inaccuracies growing out of the fluctuations in currency values.

Argentine Republic.—For the Argentine Republic the year of 1904 was one of great and uninterrupted prosperity. The most important event of the year was the election of Dr. Manuel Quintana as President of the Argentine Republic in succession to General Roca. He took office on the 12th of October, 1904, the transmission of power being peacefully accomplished, the Republic maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the world, and especially with the nations of America.

The Argentine Republic was one of the countries participating in the St. Louis Exposition, exhibits in the following branches being made: Education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy.

A new valuation tariff for the assessment of customs duties in the Argentine Republic became effective on January 1, 1905. Numerous modifications of the former valuations were introduced and a number of new classifications made. Lower valuations were set upon various articles which come under the headings of textiles, hardware, earthenware, glass, and drugs. On the other hand, certain kinds of ready-made clothing are valued at a higher rate than in the former tariff.

The Government and private schools were attended by 560,000 pupils, and during the year there were 199,888 immigrants and 105,360 emigrants. The prevailing nationalities among the immigrants were: Italians, 54,611; Spaniards, 34,377; Russians, 3,278; French, 2,496; Turks, 2,441; Germans, 1,012; Austrians, 1,742, and British, 689.

The estimated amount of revenue in 1904 was $42,936,339 gold and $64,155,000 paper, or converting gold to paper at the rate of 44 cents to the dollar, $161,737,588. The actual receipts amounted to $52,254,428 gold and $70,004,834 paper, making a total of $188,764,894 paper, thus showing an excess of $27,027,306 paper over the estimate. The expenditure authorized by the Budget was $160,190,587 paper, so that there was an actual surplus of $28,574,307 paper. The surplus was expended in accordance with special Congressional laws in payments for public works in cash instead of in bonds, in additions to the conversion fund, in payment of floating debts contracted prior to 1904, and in increasing the Treasury reserves. The detail

of receipts in gold was as follows: Import duties, $37,963,832.68; additional 2 per cent, $2,332,972.28; export duties, $2,258,761.58; warehouse and lighterage dues, $1,632,578.52; port, wharf, and dock dues, $1,384,695.58; other receipts, $1,155,804.21. In paper currency the receipts amounted to: Alcohol, $15,601,405.59, $2,600,000 in excess of the estimate; tobacco, $13,810,792.21, exceeded the estimates by $1,810,792; stamped paper, $7,332,831.90, an excess of $833,000 over the estimate; post-office and telegraphs, $5,347,727.77 and $1,555,702.58, respectively, an aggregate excess of more than $700,000; State railways, $6,232,406.19, an increase of $1,023,400; beer, $1,797,942.46, exceeded the estimates by $297,972; sanitary works, $5,806,649.08; other receipts, $13,389,255.75. The foreign debt was reduced by $5,072,119 gold, and stood on December 31 at $370,772,667 gold. The internal debt was also reduced during the year by $82,500 gold.

The year was very favorable for agriculture, the crops having been splendid and free from any mishaps, while the area under cultivation was largely extended. Of the cultivated area, 3,753,613 hectares were devoted to wheat, 1,268,556 produced linseed, and 2,106,819 maize. The quantity of wheat produced was 3,379,100 tons, the production of linseed amounted to 937,601, and of maize 4,449,134, showing an average yield per hectare of 900 kilograms wheat, 739 kilograms linseed, and 2,112 kilograms maize. The exports of wheat, maize, and linseed augmented to a notable degree, all three showing increases for the year as follows: Wheat to the amount of 2,341,884 tons, as against 1,672,233 in 1903; maize, 2,447,079 tons, against 2,161,653 tons; linseed, 888,872 tons, against 587,750 tons; flour, 110,980 tons, against 75,562 tons.

The only South American country producing cereals for export is the Argentine Republic. Thirty years ago it imported cereals from the United States, from Chile, and even from Turkey, but in 1902 the value of the quantity exported was $65,000,000, and exceeded $100,000,000 in 1904.

The grain elevators, which are already beginning to work, and the mills which make the flour encourage the hope that the quality of this article will be improved, and, being more completely cleared of impurities, the grain will reach the markets drier and in better condition generally.

The Argentine Republic has also begun the attempt to supply fresh fruit to the European market, and although its efforts in this direction have not yet met with success, it should be remembered that similar results were experienced in the opening of this trade from nearly every country now in this business. The industry is still in its infancy. Fresh fruit does not figure in the exports of the Republic for more than $21,000. Such a country, which possesses all climates, and which produces fine grapes and peaches, also apples, pears, plums, and

oranges, might export these in large quantities, and will do so when refrigerating chambers in steamers are more general, and the voyages to Europe and the United States are shortened.

The cultivation of cotton was begun during the year upon a commercial scale, and before many years are over the export of this article from the Argentine Republic will have to be reckoned with in the markets of the world. The heavy fall in the price of cotton gave this young industry a severe setback, but the land is so well suited to the cotton plant that there is every possibility of the rapid advance of this line of development. The Louisiana variety has had the best results, the average return being about 1 ton per acre.

The Argentine Republic has the greatest number of sheep of any country. There has been, however, a decrease in the number during the last few years. No general live-stock census has been taken for some time, but it is evident that the pastoral industry devoted to the production of wool is gradually being abandoned to make way for the exportation of meats, which is a much more lucrative employment. When it is borne in mind that the Republic, during the last few years, has remained practically free from the ravages of great epidemics or devastating diseases affecting sheep, it will be seen that, generally speaking, the times have been exceedingly favorable for the development of the sheep industry in all its multifarious branches, and that the production of wool per head has continued to remain normal.

The live stock in the country is estimated, in round numbers, as follows: Horses, 5,000,000; cattle, 28,000,000; sheep, 110,000,000; hogs, 800,000. Stock raising in the Argentine Republic, like agriculture and other allied industries, has greatly progressed and expanded during the last two years. This is especially true with respect to dairying and the preparation of meats intended for the export trade. The number of animals slaughtered by the beef-salting and meat-extract factories during the fiscal year 1903–4, as compared with the preceding one, was 1,607,500 in 1903–4 and 1,471,100 in 1902–3. The live-stock exports during the calendar year 1904 from the port of Buenos Ayres were 6,112 cattle against 181,860 in 1903; 14,952 sheep against 167,747; horses, 5,361 against 13,903; donkeys, 2,954 against 20,652; mules, 8,462 against 30,668, and pigs, 73 against 54. The pedigree stock importations into the Republic for the year were cattle, 1,193; sheep, 3,264; pigs, 492, and horses, 180.

The sugar crop of 1903–4, beginning in May, 1903, and concluded by November, showed 142,895,134 kilograms, distributed among the following provinces: Province of Tucuman, 124,861,045 kilograms; Provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Santiago, 11,768,373 kilograms; Province of Corrientes and Territories of El Chaco and Formosa, 6,265,716 kilograms. The crop of 1904–5, up to December 31, 1904, amounted to 126,550,172 kilograms, of which the Province of Tucuman

produced 109,249,839 kilograms; Provinces of Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago, 13,152,152 kilograms; and the Provinces of Corrientes and Tertories of El Chaco and Formosa, 4,148,181 kilograms. The exports of sugar in 1904 showed a decrease of 12,000 tons, the figures for the past four years showing a progressive decrease.

In Mendoza the wine industry is in a prosperous condition; better wine is being made and the price has risen from 7 to 20 centavos per liter. About 50,000 acres are in bearing and the land under cultivation is being increased. The output of wine in 1903 from Mendoza and San Juan was 200,000 tons, but the figures for 1904 show a decline to 160,000 tons. There is no trade in raisins, but 8,000 tons of fresh grapes were sent to the coast from the interior in 1904.

The year witnessed the employment of a large amount of Argentine capital in gold-dredging enterprises on Bolivian territory in the Rio San Juan del Oro. Some progress was made in the important undertakings of Famatina, Rinconada, and Capillitas copper, silver, and gold mines, while the mineral resources of the country, though not yet fully explored, are known to be enormous. Official investigations continue to demonstrate with undeniable proofs that the Argentine Republic contains deposits of coal which can be economically exploited. The coal question is one of real importance, inasmuch as within a period of ten years the Argentine Republic bought foreign coal to the amount of $58,854,550 gold.

The figures covering the total foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic show import valuations (exclusive of gold) in 1904 of $187,305,969 gold, of which $142,457,294 was subject to duty, the total exceeding that for 1903 by $56,099,369. The total value of exports for the year was $264,157,525 gold, exceeding those of 1903 by $43,173,001. The amount subject to duty was $78,203,586, being $4,461,894 less than in 1903. The amount of gold imported was $24,917,951, and the amount exported was $1,604,292.

The trade of the Republic with foreign countries during the year was as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	$126,016	$4,941,314	France	$17,109,716	$30,596,559
Germany	24,926,278	29,522,112	Italy	19,127,902	4,344,952
Belgium	9,069,123	17,566,034	Holland	1,007,639	3,500,834
Bolivia	108,243	392,498	Paraguay	1,569,119	216,468
Brazil	6,032,973	10,427,012	United Kingdom	64,517,103	36,445,139
Cuba	571,870	282,719	Uruguay	862,020	5,020,526
Chile	469,534	1,440,266	Various	12,536,560	11,068,602
Spain	4,797,996	1,923,892	Orders		96,253,609
United States	24,473,877	10,214,989			

In imports the United States ranked after Great Britain and Germany; in exports after Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Brazil. The imports from the United States for 1904 were

$24,473,877, against $16,684,954 in 1903, an increase of $7,788,923. Exports to the United States were $10,214,989, against $8,126,346 in 1903, an increase of $1,998,643. The four principal imports from the United States were, agricultural implements, $4,468,215; wood and manufactures thereof, $2,940,875; naval stores, $2,925,770; iron and steel manufactures, $1,008,887. The following were the principal exports, other than grain, in the year 1904: Frozen sheep and lambs, 3,673,778 quarters; frozen beef, 1,209,998 quarters; wool, 168,599 tons; sheepskins, 76,280 pieces; hides, 3,716,400 pieces; tallow, 128,526 tons, in pipes, casks, and hogsheads; horsehair, 4,597 bales; butter, 5,220 tons; quebracho and extract, 289,839 tons; sugar, 26,845 tons; hay, 837,300 bales; tobacco, 28,711 bales. Seven of these items showed an increase, frozen beef being the largest, namely, 213,975 quarters.

Figures of British reports show the export trade of the Argentine Republic during the year 1904, as follows: Wheat, £7,522,331; maize, £5,518,693; fresh beef, £2,482,704; fresh mutton, £2,491,210; wool, sheep or lambs', £403,830; tallow and stearin, £472,175; linseed, £2,292,750. Imports into Brazil from Great Britain were: Coal, coke, etc., £1,019,510; cotton manufactures, £2,354,045; jute manufactures, £206,616; linen piece goods, £102,944; woolen tissues, £431,933; worsted tissues, £404,609; carpets, £38,688; cutlery, £31,034; hardware, £71,972; iron manufactures, £31,552; galvanized sheets, £581,796; cement, £24,878; earthen and china ware, £101,002.

Among the various items of export showing increases for the year were horses, an advance of 30,000 being noted over the preceding year. The whole of these were sent to Uruguay. Shipments of frozen beef increased by 16,000 tons, all of which was sent to the United Kingdom. The establishment of new freezing works at La Plata has given a great impetus to this trade. Frozen mutton increased by 10,000 tons, sundry destinations being mentioned, though the bulk probably was sent to South Africa, and though some small trial shipments were made to the Continent of Europe, they were not very successful. The increase to the United Kingdom was 2,000 tons. Goatskins increased 500 tons, the United States being the largest consumer. Hides, dry and salted, show no increase over 1903, in spite of increased slaughterings at the freezing works. This is due to diminished slaughterings at the salting works and fewer deaths from disease. Germany is the largest buyer of salted hides, as the United States is of dry. The United Kingdom has slightly increased purchases of both. Wool decreased 24,000 tons. France is the best customer, followed by Germany and Belgium.

Butter was stationary, four-fifths of the exports going to Great Britain. Tallow and bones both show a decrease, as in the case of hides. Large increases are noted in linseed, maize, and wheat flour.

Of the destinations specified, Germany takes most linseed, and the United Kingdom most maize and wheat, while Brazil takes most flour. A very large amount of grain was shipped "for orders." There has been a great increase in bran shipments, Germany taking the largest quantity. The increase in quebracho and quebracho extract was large, more especially in the former. The United States takes most of the former and Germany most of the latter. A large quantity of logs goes to "order" and possibly is destined eventually for the United Kingdom. This industry is being developed and organized, the value of the quebracho forests being greatly increased and extract factories being established. The business is largely in the hands of the Germans. There was an increase of 400 tons in the exports of marble and of 300 tons in those of bar copper, both new items of export, and also an increase in gold and silver ores of 2,800 kilos. Hog bristles and cow hair are new articles of export, but their destinations are not mentioned in the returns. It will be seen from the above that apart from quebracho the increase in trade is due to the abundant harvest, which in its turn is the result of fine weather. An exception to this is the casein business, the increase in which has been very marked—1,700 tons having been exported in 1904 against 300 tons in 1903.

In 1894 the weight of the quebracho exported in logs was 74,358 tons, valued at $743,582; in 1900 it had risen to 239,836 tons, valued at $2,398,362, and in 1902 to 254,723 tons, valued at $2,457,233. In 1903 there was a decline to 200,201 tons, valued at $2,002,010, but in 1904 the quantity again rose to 252,723 tons, with a value of $2,527,227. Of the exports in 1903, the quantity consigned to Germany direct was only 4,322 tons, or 15,877 tons less than in 1902, while the United States received 23,511 tons; Portugal, 30,893; and 130,747 tons (11,332 tons less than in 1902) were dispatched on British account "for orders." It is regarded as quite likely that a large proportion of this last-mentioned quantity went to Germany. As regards quebracho extract, the total quantity exported in 1895 was 402 tons, valued at $40,167; in 1900 it rose to 5,957 tons, valued at $595,701, and in 1903 it was 12,040 tons, valued at $1,204,049, while in 1904 it reached 20,111 tons, valued at $2,011,130. In 1903 Germany received 2,812 tons (409 more than in 1902), the United States 6,352 tons, and the United Kingdom only 1,214, besides 200 on British account "for orders." According to the statistical department, the value of quebracho extract in Buenos Ayres is $100 gold per ton and that of quebracho logs $10 gold per ton, while other authorities give slightly differing valuations.

As regards imports, the six leading classes, which includes food stuffs, liquors, textiles, wood, iron, and earthenware, all show increases. Food stuffs include all animal substances, fruits, condiments, cereals and pease, tea, coffee, and flour, and in each of these subdivisions

there were increases, including such articles as ham, of which 273 tons were received in 1904, condensed milk, lard, and cheese. In bottled sauces there was an increase of 45 tons. There was an increase in chicory of 280 tons; in chocolate, of 50 tons; in hops, of 78 tons; in tea, of 280 tons; in starch, of 120 tons, and in sweetmeats, of 80 tons. Liquors, wines, beer, and mineral waters all show increases, with the exception of port and vermuth. In brandy the increase was 23,000 dozens; in whisky, 21,000 dozens; in cider, 15,000 dozens, and in mineral waters, 92,000 dozens. A very large quantity of soda water is produced in the country. Textiles show a general increase as follows: Silk; special increase in silk and union ribbons, in silk and union handkerchiefs, and in union piece goods. Woolen goods and wool show a large general increase, especially in yarn; in woolen piece goods, 400 tons; piece goods of wool and cotton, 1,400 tons. In cotton there was a general increase of 31 per cent over 1903. In cotton yarns there was an increase of 834 tons; in sewing thread, of 1,000,000 dozens; in cotton piece goods, of 5,300 tons; in domestics, of 1,200 tons, and in towels, of 140 tons. There is a considerable demand for cotton wicks, matches, and candles, the United States furnishing the larger quantity of the latter article. A general increase in sundry textiles is noted, the largest individual increase being of goods connected with the harvest, such as: Bags, 4,000 tons increase; hessians, 1,600 tons; binding twine, 3,500 tons; sewing twine, 200 tons; canvas, 700 tons; waterproof cloth for tarpaulins, 260 tons.

Wood shows a general increase over the imports for 1903. Among the imports of raw material there was a large increase of 190,000 square meters in walnut veneer which (in 1903) came from the countries of Germany and France; in staves and empty barrels (United States, chiefly); in white and pitch pine (chiefly United States); in spruce (United States, chiefly), and a decrease in oak veneer which is chiefly of German origin. In manufactured wooden goods the principal increase was in carts (1,903 from the United Kingdom); in pianos (1,100), which, as a rule, came from Germany, and in straw hats 25,000 dozens, chiefly from Italy.

In imports of iron there was a general increase of 57 per cent, divided as follows: Raw material; large increase in fencing wire, amounting to 22,000 tons, of which Germany furnished the largest share; bar and flat iron, 39,000 tons, and steel rails, 52,000 tons, the United Kingdom being the principal source of supply; iron columns and joists, 48,000 tons, Germany and France supplying four-fifths of the total; bolts and nuts, 3,300 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France, while fencing posts came chiefly from Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany sharing the remainder. Of agricultural implements and machinery, furnished principally by the United States, there was a general increase of 30 per cent. The implements

most in use are plows, sulky or riding, plow and furrow; harrows, peg tooth, and also disk; seeders, broadcast, 14 feet and drills 9 feet; binders, 7 feet; headers, 12 feet; thrashers, 4½, 5, and 5½ feet, driven by traction engine, burning straw. Of other articles of iron there was a general increase of about 57 per cent; special increases in cooking utensils, 1,000 tons, from the United Kingdom and Germany; in iron pipes, 7,000 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom; locomotives, increase of 43, chiefly British; railway materials, mostly from the United Kingdom; electric appliances, mostly German; spare parts and repairs, mostly from the United States; wheels and axles, British; screws, increase of 105 tons, mostly French.

Stones, earths, earthenware, and coal show a general increase of some 34 per cent, raw material showing an increase of 2 per cent, largely due to coal increase of 350,000 tons, all British; cement, increase 16,000 tons, three-fourths British. In manufactured articles of this class there was a general increase of 71 per cent, the special increases being in glass bottles, 700,000 dozens, mostly German; earthenware, increase of 90 per cent, divided between the United Kingdom and Germany; porcelain, increase 50 per cent, mostly German. While the percentages of increase in the foregoing have reference to the year 1904, the countries of origin are in most cases the same as are credited with the supplies mentioned for 1903, as the character of the trade varies little from year to year.

There were also imported in 1904 automobiles to the number of 129, an increase over 1903 of 67, and their use is growing for both government and private business enterprises.

There are many factories throughout the country; the total number, including small workshops, is reported as 24,000, five-sixths of which belong to foreigners. The total number of employees is 16,000 and the total horsepower of the machinery is 35,000.

There are various factories of furniture and iron bedsteads and of appliances connected with agriculture and stock keeping. All the wax matches used are made in the country, protected by an import duty. Candles and soap of an inferior quality are also made, the importation of candles in 1904 amounting to 360 tons, of which amount the Netherlands furnished one-third and the United Kingdom about the same quantity. Soap imports for the year amounted to 480 tons, three-fifths being British. There is one paper factory in Buenos Ayres and two for the manufacture of cardboard. A good deal of tanning is done, but much of the leather is imported. The flour mills in the country are of the most modern type, and the largest can turn out 300 tons of flour a day. In the provinces of Jujuy and Tucuman there are 51 sugar-boiling factories. Of distilleries there are 131 which employ sugar, wine, or grain in their processes. Some of the largest have closed down, as it has been found impossible to work at a

profit in consequence of the heavy taxes. The output has diminished one-third since 1898.

The directors of the *Refinería Argentina*, in their report for the year ended April 30, 1904, state that a larger quantity of sugar was refined by the company than in the previous year, and by reason of greater economy being practiced, the results were more favorable. The profit on the year's working amounted to $112,683.89 gold, which, after meeting various charges, allows for a dividend of $10 gold on the preferred share and $3 gold on the ordinary share, and preferred shares to the value of $24,330 were amortized, and the sum of $31,860.88 carried forward.

A large meat-freezing plant began operations in July, 1904, and two others are nearly completed. The seven companies now working have a daily capacity of 54,300 carcasses of 56 pounds each. The canning of fruit, fish, and vegetables is done on a scale insufficient to supply the local demand, and the only tinned-meat works are those connected with the freezing companies. There is a large output of beer, wine, and other liquors. Manufactories for shirts, ties, gloves, corsets, white underclothing, hats, caps, umbrellas, and walking sticks are numerous, and while there are no silk mills, there are mills of considerable importance for the fabrication of woolen textiles, of cotton, and jute. Most of the yarn employed is imported. No flax is worked in the country in spite of the fact that there are 1,000,000 tons of stalks available in an ordinary year. Many fiber plants, such as ramie, cáñamo, jute, esparto, and various agaves, grow freely, but they are not made use of commercially. Sawmills for working up imported lumber and the poplar and willow which grow so freely on the islands of the Parana are numerous.

The development of railroads in the Argentine Republic is progressing without cessation, both in building new lines and extending old ones. The value of the old lines is being increased by the use of stone ballast, better rails, heavier sleepers, and faster trains. Real-estate values are also increasing, and the various exploitations of the country require better railroad facilities. The financial condition of many railroads has been bettered, owing both to their development and to the good crops.

From the results known it is evident that the year 1904 was the best ever experienced by Argentine railways. The total length of line at the close of the year was 19,238 kilometers, against 18,404 in 1903, and 2,462 kilometers in construction. The gross earnings were approximately $61,675,515 gold, and the working expenses, $32,349,705, making the net receipts aggregate $29,325,810. The interest earned was 5.12 per cent on the capital, which amounted to $573,089,585.

The railways show, almost without exception, large increases in traffic receipts. The receipts show an increase of 16 per cent, as

against 26 per cent of 1903 on 1902. The expenses have increased 21 per cent, as against 9 for the year 1903, when compared with 1902. The net receipts show an increase of 11½ per cent, as against 30 per cent for the previous year. Passenger traffic shows a steady increase, and freight shows an increase of 16 per cent, as against 21 for the previous year.

Other data available shows that the number of passengers carried was 22,519,220, and the freight aggregated 20,344,324 tons. It is further stated that not a single line worked at a loss, which establishes a record in the history of Argentine railways.

In 1903 there were constructed and in exploitation in all the territory of the Argentine Republic 18,294 kilometers of railroads, of which 2,024 kilometers are of the Government and 16,270 kilometers belong to private companies; and at the beginning of 1904 there were in construction 2,617 kilometers more, of which 1,512 kilometers belong to the Government and 1,105 kilometers are of the private companies. In the course of 1904 there were granted concessions for the construction of various other lines, and the Federal Government, as well as the different governments of the Provinces, specially that of the Province of Buenos Aires, have under study divers projects of railroad lines to run in every direction, for the construction of which the necessary funds have been appropriated.

The works of the construction of the railroad from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso have again entered into their period of activity. The conclusion of this railway line will put in direct communication, within thirty hours, Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso and with Santiago, the capital of the sister Republic of Chile. When finished this railway line will have in all 1,436 kilometers (893 miles), and will cross through elevations of over 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) above the sea level. At present there are constructed and in exploitation 1,388 kilometers, therefore lacking only 48 kilometers for its accomplishment.

A good deal of work was done in establishing electric traction, the results being most satisfactory to the companies and to the public.

At the end of the year 1904 there were 1,878 post-offices in the Republic, 94 being opened during the year and 26 closed. The correspondence numbered 390,950,810 letters, etc., an increase of 6.9 per cent for the year. The Dead-Letter Office holds 451,335 letters, etc., the movement of this branch representing 0.11 per cent of the total. The correspondence per inhabitant is 75.3, matter received being 40.3 and matter sent 35 per cent. The employees, including the Department of Telegraphs, number 6,870, and the expenditure for the year was $7,642,476, while the revenue was $6,969,403, as against $6,104,275 for 1903.

The National Government owns and operates 14,375 miles of tele-

graphs, in addition to the systems maintained by the provincial governments and the various railway companies.

Bolivia.—The foreign relations of Bolivia with the States of America and the European Powers were maintained and cultivated with particular care during 1904, the following being some of the important affairs of external policy receiving attention.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Bolivia and Chile, this treaty replacing the treaty of peace and friendship of May 18, 1895, which, in its turn, replaced the pact of indefinite truce of April 4, 1884. Señor José María Escalier, accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission near the Argentine Government for the purpose of conducting, in conjunction with the Minister of Peru, Señor Osma y Pardo, the acceptance of the arbitration *juris* agreed upon with that nation, advised that he had been successful in his efforts, and gave official notice of the acceptance of the Argentine Government as arbitrator in our boundary disputes with Peru. In accordance with the compact of November 17, 1903, and for the purposes of the arbitration agreed to concerning the claims arising out of the uprisings and warlike conditions in Acre, the Government of Brazil appointed as its representative the distinguished statesman Mr. Carlos Agusto de Carvalho. The meeting of this tribunal or court of claims was held on November 10, 1904. In conformity with the Treaty of Petropolis, the Government of Brazil placed to the order of the Government of Bolivia, through the Rothschilds, the sum of £2,000,000, corresponding to the fund of indemnization. This amount is at the disposal of the National Government, and draws interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum. Señor Ignacio Calderon, accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near the Government of the United States of North America, was officially received by President Roosevelt on the 27th of May, 1904. Señor Calderon was also charged with the negotiation of the formation of a railway constructing company, a work which he undertook with energy and success, and forwarded reports thereon which will be submitted to the Congress by the proper department of the Government. On April 20, 1904, the Government acknowledged the independence of the new Republic of Panama, the presentation of the document according recognition having been delivered personally by Mr. Ignacio Calderon while in transit through the Isthmus. The opening of the canal will be an act which will affect advantageously the commerce of the Pacific.

On August 14, 1904, Señor Ysmael Montes was elected President of the Republic of Bolivia for a term of four years.

The estimated population and population per square mile of the Departments and Territories in 1904 was as follows: National Territory, 192,200 square miles, 38,159 inhabitants, or an average of 0.3

per square mile; La Paz, 53,760 square miles, 534,732 inhabitants, average of 9.9 per square mile; El Beni, 102,080 square miles, 38,616 inhabitants, 0.3 per square mile; Oruro, 19,120 square miles, 103,297 inhabitants, 5.4 per square mile; Cochabamba, 23,320 square miles, 393,796 inhabitants, 16.8 per square mile; Santa Cruz, 141,330 square miles, 251,510 inhabitants, 1.7 per square mile; Potosi, 48,790 square miles, 392,738 inhabitants, 8.0 per square mile; Chuquisaca, 26,410 square miles, 245,320 inhabitants, 9.2 per square mile; Tarija, 70,870 square miles, 123,464 inhabitants, 1.7 per square mile; Litoral, 25,520 square miles, 59,784 inhabitants, 2.3 per square mile, making a total of 703,400 square miles, 2,181,415 inhabitants, an average of 3 per square mile.

The budget for 1905, founded on the figures for the preceding year, estimates the receipts at 7,928,730 *bolivianos*, the revenue being derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works.

The expenditures are given at 9,473,577.35 *bolivianos*, showing a deficit of 1,544,847.35 *bolivianos*. The largest item of the expenditure is for the War Department, 2,081,119 *bolivianos;* the Department of Government and Public Works coming second with 2,021,427.82 *bolivianos;* Justice and Public Instruction, 1,878,941 *bolivianos;* Treasury and Industry, 1,462,259.33 *bolivianos;* Foreign Affairs, 930,478.20 *bolivianos;* Colonization, 845,560 *bolivianos;* and Legislative, 253,792 *bolivianos*.

Of the 2,300,000 *bolivianos* ($970,600) in nickel which the Government has ordered coined at different times, only 190,258 *bolivianos* ($80,288.88) remain on hand unissued. Of the amount of nickel coin which has already been placed in circulation, there are in the vaults of the banks the sum of 92,126 *bolivianos* ($38,877.17).

The Bolivian Government promulgated on November 7, 1904, a decree for the issue of bonds, to be known as "bonds of the State," to the amount of 2,000,000 *bolivianos*, for the cancellation of the total of the debt due by the Government to the several local banks.

The latest figures for production in the Republic of Bolivia are mainly for 1903, the mineral resources covering the largest items.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. In 1903, the weight of silver and silver ores exported from Bolivia amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms, valued at 7,277,060 *bolivianos*. In 1903, the silver output amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms. Of great importance now is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining center is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. In 1903, tin and the ores were exported to the

amount of 22,132 metric tons. During the year 1904 the total amount dispatched from Oruro reached the large figure of 8,000 tons of metallic tin, or over 10 per cent of the world's production. In 1903 it was about half this amount. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons; in 1903, 4,093 metric tons were exported from Bolivia. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs. Mining enterprises have been begun, but there is no information as to results. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia, and mineral oil is also met with. The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 2,000 gross tons, valued at $590,000.

Wheat, maize, barley, beans, and potatoes are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and the Argentine Republic. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but distilled spirit is largely imported from Peru. The export of rubber, mostly from the Acré region, amounted in 1903 to 1,321 metric tons. The export of coca in 1903 was 211,595 kilograms, about three-fourths of the total being from Yunges, in the department of La Paz. Cinchona bark is also exported. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas, as well as mules and donkeys, are employed for transport purposes.

The total foreign trade of Bolivia during the calendar year 1903 amounted to 42,254,357.70 *bolivianos*, of which the exports were 25,909,458.31 *bolivianos* and the imports 16,344,899.39 *bolivianos*. The exports consisted of minerals to the value of 21,674,629.04 *bolivianos;* agricultural produce, 3,507,991.34 *bolivianos;* animal produce, 438,288.20 *bolivianos;* manufactures, 232,027.66 *bolivianos;* and various, 56,522.07 *bolivianos*. The chief exports were silver and silver ore, 7,277,060.09 *bolivianos;* tin and tin ores, 11,830,073.87 *bolivianos;* copper ore, 1,801,249.33 *bolivianos;* bismuth, 186,901.40 *bolivianos;* other minerals, 239,404 *bolivianos;* rubber, 2,977,819.32 *bolivianos;* coca, 330,372.25 *bolivianos;* quina, 105,112.16 *bolivianos*. The exports were distributed to the following countries: Littoral, 11,448,699.53 *bolivianos;* England, 6,314,783.15 *bolivianos;* Germany, 2,553,997.49 *bolivianos;* Peru, 1,695,982.65 *bolivianos;* Argentine Republic, 198,117.14 *bolivianos;* Chile, 169,529.03 *bolivianos;* Belgium, 130,105 *bolivianos;* Uruguay, 69,275.50 *bolivianos;* France, 34,511.14 *bolivianos;* Brazil, 33,503.02 *bolivianos;* United States, 13,599.03 *bolivianos;* destination unknown, 3,247,355.27 *bolivianos*. The principal imports were cottons, woolens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, and clothing. The following countries were instrumental in furnishing these imports: Peru, 3,165,266.37 *bolivianos;* Germany, 2,982,099.17 *bolivianos;* England, 2,749,871.46 *bolivianos;* United States, 1,080,620.02 *bolivianos;* Chile, 1,074,710.27 *bolivianos;* Argen-

tine Republic, 840,789.93 *bolivianos;* Belgium, 736,875.21 *bolivianos;* France, 463,323.62 *bolivianos;* Italy, 406,107.46 *bolivianos;* Spain, 100,816.94 *bolivianos;* Uruguay, 36,440.43 *bolivianos;* Brazil, 18,378.50 *bolivianos;* Paraguay, 3,911.35 *bolivianos;* Ecuador, 3,868.02 *bolivianos;* Central America, 2,765 *bolivianos;* Portugal, 1,118.10 *bolivianos;* Cuba, 1,088.20 *bolivianos;* Colombia, 157.60 *bolivianos;* origin unknown, 2,584,781.95 *bolivianos.* The customs duties amounted to 2,863,433 *bolivianos.*

The imports and exports of Bolivia during 1904 amounted to 1,914,114 *bolivianos*, of which 1,597,187 *bolivianos* were imports and 334,926 *bolivianos* exports.

Concessions were granted during the year for railway lines which are being studied and will soon be built, notably one from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo, on the Pacific coast, to Puno, on Lake Titicaca. This line is half completed. Another runs from the river Paraguay, in the east of the Republic, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Colquechaca. The route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. There are about 1,430 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers. A project was also authorized by Government for the establishment of a steamboat service on the Bolivian portion of Lake Titicaca.

Following this same policy, the present President has secured from Congress authorization to apply the $10,000,000 received from Brazil to the construction of other railroads that will not only open the way to the Amazon River by facilitating the navigation of the tributaries of this great river, but will connect the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, etc., and develop the enormous mineral wealth that makes Bolivia one of the richest mineral countries in South America. Besides, the Argentine Republic is now pushing the construction of a railroad from Jujuy to Tupiza, in Bolivia, and when this is completed and the Bolivian system extended to Tupiza the most important link of the Pan-American Railroad will be established.

Bolivia has a great network of rivers, the larger ones of which are navigable, as are also some of the branches or tributaries. Many of these streams are now being navigated with steam launches, and canoes, and rafts are gradually being displaced in the larger rivers as means of transportation. Some of the Bolivian rivers contain rapids which impede navigation, especially during the dry season when the water is low, but it is contended that many of these obstacles could be removed with but little trouble by dredging and blasting. Lakes Titicaca and Poopó are navigable bodies of water, and a large com-

merce is borne upon their waters. Water communication to the Atlantic can be had from parts of Bolivia via the Amazon region, and from other portions of the Republic by way of the Paraguay River.

The Peruvian corporation owning and operating the Southern Railway of Peru from Mollendo on the Pacific to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and operating lake steamers in connection therewith between Puno and Guaquai, has acquired control and taken possession of the Guaquai-La Paz Railway from Guaquai, the Bolivian Lake Titicaca port of entry, to the city of La Paz, for the term of seven years from June 1, 1904, under a contract or lease.

The efficiency of the Post-Office Department advanced during the year, and every effort was made to establish the postal service in a manner which will satisfy the exigencies of the public and at the same time observe the treaties made abroad. The conventions celebrated with some of the neighboring Republics with respect so postal money orders facilitated the dispatch and receipt of letters and printed matter as well as the interchange of parcels.

Great attention was also given to the Department of Telegraphs; notwithstanding some new lines were built and the old ones repaired and equipped with the necessary telegraphic supplies and materials. There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca, and to Santa Cruz midway between the two oceans; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine Republic on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 3,100 miles; 68 telegraph and telephone offices.

Certain modifications of the tariff were made during the year, as noted from time to time in the BULLETIN.

Brazil.—With the year 1904 ended the second year of office of President RODRIGUES ALVES, who was installed in power at the close of 1902. Under the administration of his predecessor Brazil made substantial progress, and the anticipations entertained, on the accession of the present President, that the Republic would continue its progressively recuperative development, have not been disappointed.

As regards foreign relations, it may be stated that Brazil is at present on cordial terms with all foreign powers. By the terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Brazil and Peru, and signed at Rio de Janeiro July 12, 1904, the claims of Brazilian and Peruvian citizens for pecuniary or other losses which they may have suffered on the upper Juruá and upper Purús since 1902 were to be submitted to a mixed arbitration tribunal. By another agreement of the same date it was decided that the diplomatic negotiations for a treaty to define the boundary between Brazil and Peru should begin August 1 and terminate December 31, 1904, which was

afterwards extended to May 31, 1905. Pending these negotiations the territories of the upper Jurúa and upper Purús were declared neutral, and are to be administered by mixed police commissions. The £2,000,000 indemnity due Bolivia by the terms of the treaty of November 17, 1903, was paid to the representative of that country on June 10, 1904, and March 31, 1905. Other matters affecting the foreign relations of the Republic and which were peaceably settled during the year include the following: The boundary treaty concluded with Ecuador May 6, 1904, was approved by both Governments; negotiations were entered into for the establishment of the boundary with Dutch Guiana, and also that with Colombia and Venezuela; the boundary dispute with British Guiana was finally adjusted by the award of the King of Italy on May 6, 1904; the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with the Government of Persia July 16, 1903, was approved by the Brazilian Congress.

The time of the provisional trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Italy and Brazil, July 5, 1900, has been extended to December 31, 1906. By this agreement the import duty on Brazilian coffee in Italian ports was reduced from 150 to 130 lires per 100 kilograms, while in return Brazil conceded preferential tariff rates to Italian products imported into Brazil.

By an exchange of notes between the French and Brazilian Governments, dated January 11, 1904, the *modus vivendi* of 1900 between the two countries, which was denounced on June 15, 1903, was reestablished. The renewed *modus vivendi* is not to terminate until one year after it has been denounced by either of the contracting parties, this constituting the only modification of the former agreement.

Important works of sanitation were executed in the city and port of Rio de Janeiro, the beneficial effect of which is already manifest in the improved public health, a rise in the exchange, and higher quotations for Brazilian securities abroad.

In connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis, United States of America, during the year, Brazil's participation was shown by exhibits in the following lines: Education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, varied industries, electricity, transportation, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy, anthropology, machinery.

The financial and economic situation of the country notably improved during 1904, and its productive energies are gradually being placed on a wider and more assured basis. The high rate of exchange, which is now above 16 pence per *milreis*, and the excellent quotations of the bonds of the public debt, some of which are above par, may be cited as proof of the prosperous condition of the country.

The budget for the fiscal year 1904 estimated the general revenue at 47,515,510$ gold and 251,281,000$ paper; the revenue actually received

during that period was 50,566,571$ gold and 342,782,191$ paper, showing an increase over the estimated receipts of 4,051,060$ gold and 91,501,191$ paper. The general expenditure of the Republic was estimated at 46,941,368$ gold and 253,161,461$ paper; the amount actually expended was 48,476,413$ gold and 352,292,166$ paper. The amortization fund comprised on April last (1904) 19,406 bonds, representing a value of 18,350,200$.

The national debt of Brazil up to and including December 31, 1904, reached the sum of 2,804,083,878 *milreis*. The foreign funded standing debt amounted to 1,315,033,540 *milreis;* internal funded gold debt, 60,608,240 *milreis;* internal funded currency debt, 537,408,536 *milreis;* floating debt, 216,633,562 *milreis;* paper money in circulation up to April, 1905, was 673,176,991 *milreis*.

The increase of indebtedness from 1903 to 1904, amounting to £1,458,993, or 13,571,867 *milreis*, is exclusively in the floating debt, and is largely nominal, representing liability for securities and valuables, against which the securities and valuables themselves are held in deposit, with the exception, of course, of the issue of 6,000,000 *milreis* of Treasury bills. For the twelve months ended December, 1904, the total revenue recovered at the customs amounted to 208,489,043 *milreis*, as against 202,193,360 *milreis* last year, an increase of 6,295,683 *milreis*, and the consumption duties in 1904 amounted to 35,193,480 *milreis*.

The movement of population in 1904 shows immigrants numbering 27,751 and emigrants to the number of 32,179, an excess of emigration of 4,428.

Coffee growing retained its position of preeminence as a national product, but it is, nevertheless, satisfactory to observe welcome indications of agricultural activity in other directions. The world is too much accustomed, when speaking of Brazil, to imagine that, except as regards coffee production, its agricultural and other potentialities are inconsiderable. Nothing can be more at variance with the truth, for, in fact, no country on the face of the earth excels Brazil as to the diversity and value of the products it is capable of contributing to the requirements of universal consumption and commerce. A large part of Brazil is well adapted to cattle raising, and it seems inevitable that the future will see a great increase in this industry, inasmuch as the countries which have furnished the largest exports of meat are now needing more for home use, and the area for ranches is being encroached upon for other purposes. The States of Bahia and Alagoas offered various prizes for the purpose of promoting agriculture and allied industries throughout the year, notably for the stimulation of the production of cotton, sugar, and tobacco.

The mineral resources of Brazil are enormous, and their development has hitherto been much retarded by antiquated regulations, the

effect of which has been to discourage the development of its riches in this direction. Under more liberal and up-to-date regulations a new era will be inaugurated, and the prosperity of the Republic immensely increased. The Brazilian iron-ore display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition called attention to the possibilities of that country as a source of iron ore, and to the probability of the developments of these deposits for home trade. Brazil is also making very rapid strides in the shipment of manganese, the total reaching 161,926 tons in 1903, as against 157,295 tons in 1902. When it is taken into consideration that the ores were first seriously mined in 1894, the progress must be allowed to be very striking.

In addition to the mines of diamonds, sapphires, topazes, amethysts, and rubies found in the Republic, the following useful mineral deposits are under recent exploitation: A rich lead mine has been discovered at Machadinho, municipal district of Abacté, in the State of Minas Geraes. A rich deposit of amianthus has been recently discovered at San Thomé das Lettras, municipal district of Campanha, in the State of Minas Geraes. The mercury mines, situated at Maciel on the Tripuhy, State of Minas Geraes, are being actively worked. Large quantities of quicksilver, cinnabar, and gold have been found; also monazitic sands containing a large percentage of thorium. A monazite deposit has been recently discovered in the municipal district of Iconha, State of Espirito Santo.

According to the Brazilian trade returns for 1904, the imports were valued at 524,053,056 *milreis*, compared with 505,538,114 *milreis* in 1903 and the value of the exports was 776,217,443 *milreis*, against 744,704,836 *milreis* in 1903. This shows an increase of 50,027,549 *milreis* in the foreign trade of Brazil in 1904, compared with 1903. The articles of export in which increases are noted are monazitic sands, rubber, cacáo, cotton seed, carnauba wax, bran, yerba maté, manganese, skins, and hides. Coffee exports showed a decrease of 4,735,270 kilograms in quantity and an increase in value.

In 1904 the United States alone took half of the total exports of Brazilian merchandise, the share of Germany and Great Britain combined aggregating about 30 per cent. The shipments to the United States, however, are almost entirely for consumption and use by that country, while those of Germany and Great Britain are largely reexported. Brazil exported to the United States in 1904 a valuation of $94,673,789, as against $69,636,414 in 1903. The principal items were: Cocoa, $1,253,430; coffee, $63,446,518; rubber, $25,024,665; sugar, $101,476. Imports from the United States by Brazil were valued at $10,724,389 in 1904, as compared with $10,486,755 in 1903, the leading items being: Agricultural implements, $52,248; breadstuffs, $1,652,916; carriages and cycles, $53,790; cotton, manufactures of, $754,728; electrical and scientific apparatus, $281,696; iron and steel, manufactures

of, $545,509; leather, $39,705; naval stores, $396,663; oils, $2,661,325; provisions, meat and dairy products, $519,934; wood, manufactures of, $634,525.

The trade of Brazil with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Brazil from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £707,366; yarns and textile fabrics, £2,150,624; metals and manufactures thereof, £162,115; cement, £12,105; earthen and china ware, £83,570; seed oil, £47,034. Exports from Brazil to Great Britain during the year were: Coffee, £251,235; sugar, £32,295; cotton, raw, £629,988; wet hides, £49,222.

Argentine statistics for the first half of 1904 show an increase of $410,595, or 14.6 per cent, for imports from Brazil into the Argentine Republic and an increase of $909,116, or 22.4 per cent, for exports to Brazil.

There was a general movement of foreign commerce, and exportation was favored by high prices, notably in the case of rubber. Brazil supplies the largest share of rubber imports of the United States. Of the 62,000,000 pounds of india rubber imported by the United States in 1904, 34,500,000 pounds came from Brazil. The rubber production of Pará from July, 1903, to June, 1904, amounted to 11,362 tons, valued at £2,807,641. The exports of coffee from Brazil in 1904 were 10,024,536 bags, valued at £19,957,569, as compared with 12,927,239 bags and a value of £19,076,277 in the preceding year. The sugar exports in 1904 to the United States amounted to 7,851,450 bags, as against 21,888,998 bags in 1903. To Liverpool, England, the exports of sugar were 68,682 bags. During the first six months of 1904 there was a total decrease in imports of flour into Brazil of 95,157 barrels, of which decrease the share of the United States was 86,600 barrels.

A Brazilian decree of April 16, 1904, granted a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties on the following articles coming from the United States: Wheat, flour, condensed milk, manufactured rubber articles included in article 1033 of the customs tariff, clocks, inks mentioned in article 173 of the tariff, with the exception of writing inks, and varnish. The Federal budget for 1905 was published the 1st of January, 1905, and the authorization to grant preferential duties to foreign products was withdrawn from the Executive Power, consequently, the imports from the United States ceased to benefit from the 20 per cent reduction allowed the above-mentioned article in virtue of this authorization up to December 31, 1904.

Other modifications of the existing tariff have been noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Various new industries have attracted the attention of Brazilian enterprise, and during the year great strides were made in adapting the native products to the demands of the world's markets. The wool-growers of Rio Grande have already taken advantage of the natural

conditions to establish themselves in a firm manner, as is demonstrated by the products of the Rheinjautz woolen factory, which find a ready and profitable market. The Government added stimulus to the industry by adopting the homemade woolens for the military uniforms of the country, and as a result of this policy another factory was speedily established at Rio de Janeiro. In the front rank of those industries which are in a flourishing condition in Brazil must be placed the manufacture of household furniture. In addition to the production of high-grade or art furniture, Brazilian manufacturers supply many cheaper lines of substantial and tastefully designed articles.

The materials used in the preparation of the hides and dressing the leather are found in abundance and of such superior quality as to assure for Brazilian leathers a durability and softness entitling them to rank with the products of any other country. The leather thus prepared is suitable for all commercial purposes, such as belts, chair seats, art work, etc. The principal agents used in the preparation of the hides are "*barba tinao*," containing 90 per cent of tannin; *maugue*, which has been found superior to oak bark; *aroeira*, and several other barks. The superiority of the Brazilian hides is fast becoming known to the world, and already a great number of manufacturers of Europe and America have representatives in the Brazilian market.

Another promising Brazilian industry is connected with the cultivation of cotton and its manufacture into cloth, and also the manufacture of straw, silk, wool, and felt hats. The States of São Paula and Rio Grande, as well as the city of Rio de Janeiro, have large hat manufacturers who dispose of their entire product to the home market. The importation of hats is confined entirely to those of extra fine quality, and though all raw materials used in this branch of manufacturing industry are found in Brazil in large quantities, the import lists still report numbers of them.

A number of the railway lines were extended during the year and new lines built, and the Government hoped to begin the construction of the railway from Madeira to Mamoré, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Brazil and Bolivia.

The harbor works at Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, and Santos progressed satisfactorily, and similar works at Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, and Rio Grande were under consideration.

Chile.—For Chile, the year 1904 was on the whole prosperous, President Jerman Riesco continuing as Chief Executive. The most satisfactory feature of internal development was the improvement in the nitrate industry, upon which so many of the people depend and from which the National Treasury receives such a large proportion of its revenue. It would seem from the trade report that the demand for nitrate of soda in Europe is greater and the price higher than they have been for many years, and the prospects of the conditions continu-

ing are very encouraging. This improvement has been indicated in the quotations of the nitrate companies shares, the quotations for which are nearly all several points higher than twelve months ago. The fears of the exhaustion of the nitrate fields has been removed by the discovery of other extensive deposits both in Antofagasta and Taltal, which are considered to surpass even those of Tarapaca, so that the exploitation will continue for many years longer than was at one time believed. Copper, another important product of Chile, also advanced in price during the year, which will enable more mines to be worked. The general trade of the country was very satisfactory. The position of the Treasury is regarded as exceptionally strong, and a substantial surplus is anticipated for 1906. Unfortunately the conversion of the paper currency was again postponed. A bill to this effect was approved in June, 1904, and a law definitely postponing the conversion and authorizing the issue of 30,000,000 *pesos* paper was promulgated on December 30, 1904.

Legislation, however, was not fruitless in 1904, since several important measures were passed. Principal among them was the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Bolivia, ratified in December, 1904, whereby the latter ceded to Chile all the Pacific littoral, accepting the limits fixed by the preliminary agreement, which includes Antofagasta, while Chile undertook to pay to Bolivia £200,000 to settle war claims and to guarantee the construction of a railway from Tacna to La Paz, touching at Viacha, Oruro, Cochabamba, and Potosi; the delimitation of the Chiclaya frontier to be submitted to arbitration; Bolivian products to enter Chile on payment of duties on the most-favored-nation basis; Bolivia accords to Chile the most-favored-nation treatment, Germany to act as arbitrator. A very important provision is that Chile has undertaken to pay the entire cost of constructing the railway from Arica to the Bolivian frontier, and to spend £2,000,000 more in carrying the line onward through Bolivian territory, so that Bolivia will not be called upon to find money for building the line nor to pay interest upon capital, but only to refund the cost by a sinking fund of 3 per cent, which will pay it off in about twenty years.

Another important measure was the completion of the contract for constructing the Chilean section of the Transandine Railway, which has been pending for so many years. The opening of this line will have a marked effect upon Chilean commerce and upon the country generally. Many other important public works are projected in Chile. These include a great longitudinal railway to complete land communication from north to south of the Republic, with many branches to the coast and to the Cordilleras; numerous other broad and narrow gauge railways, maritime and fluvial works, roads and bridges, and sanitary works. Principal among these are the drainage of Santiago and the

improvement of the port of Valparaiso. For the latter undertaking a law was approved by Congress sanctioning the expenditure of £2,570,000.

An extradition convention between Chile and Belgium, negotiated, concluded, and signed on May 29, 1899, was promulgated by the President of Chile on March 30, 1904.

The year 1903 closed with a surplus of $14,628,762.74, and the revenue for 1904 was calculated at $155,899,931.74, while the expenditure for the year was fixed at $159,299,462.91, thus necessitating a deficit for the year of $3,399,531.17. For 1905 the revenue is estimated at $142,983,333.33 and the expenditure at $126,668,563.15, a surplus of $16,314,770.18 being thus indicated.

The internal debt on December 31, 1903, is stated to have been $75,301,716.51, the service of which cost $976,274.27. The foreign debt outstanding on the same date was $221,991,999.97. In this statement are not included the £1,000,000 owing to the bank of Tarapacá and the £1,500,000 owing to Rothschild.

The total customs revenue for 1904 amounted to $81,189,137, as compared with $78,416,418 in 1903. Export duties contributed to the revenue in 1904 with $50,852,701, as compared with $49,549,014 in 1903; and import duties contributed, in 1904, with $30,336,436, as compared with $28,867,404 in 1903, showing an increase in the total customs revenue of $2,777,719 in 1904 over the preceding year. The Arica custom-house, which is subject to special stipulations under the treaty with Bolivia, yielded in 1903 the sum of $98,957 and in 1904 $105,395.

Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá. The chief metallic product is copper, the output of which is large. Other metals worked are gold and silver. Cobalt mining has proved unsuccessful; sulphur mining is being restricted; borate lime is extracted and shipped in large quantities from Peruvian ports; coal and guano are also worked. The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316,000,000 metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The production for 1904 is stated as 33,893,292 Spanish quintals, and exceeding that of 1903 by 1,604,614 quintals. The export quantity for 1904 is given as 32,609,756 quintals, an excess of 914,902 over the year previous. The deliveries for consumption in 1904 totaled 32,755,543 quintals, or 128,062 quintals more than in 1903.

The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 33,000 gross tons valued at $9,471,000.

The soil and climate of Chile indicate that the sugar industry would

prosper in the Republic, if properly exploited, not only to the extent of supplying the domestic needs of the nation with that important product of prime necessity, but also in such quantities as would leave a considerable surplus for export to foreign markets. The sugar beet is one of the tubers that flourishes most luxuriantly in the lands of the central zone of the Republic. In addition to the natural adaptability of the soil and climate of Chile for the growth of this tuberous root, the country also possesses deposits of nitrate and guano which are recognized to be the best and most appropriate fertilizers in the cultivation of this highly saccharine-producing tubercle. Unfortunately the cultivation of the sugar beet has not been sufficiently extended, due perhaps to circumstances foreign to the industry itself, and at the present time there are two factories in the country capable of extracting and refining sugar from the sugar beet.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 amounted to $10,685,189, of which the largest items were nitrate of soda, $11,434,892; minerals, $1,523,591; iodine, $957,889; hides, $212,920; walnuts, $93,872, and wool and cotton, $54,307.

The exports to the United States in the calendar year 1904 amounted to $10,896,564, as against $9,926,837 in 1903. The imports from the United States were represented by $5,202,890 in 1904, and $4,381,727 in 1903. The imports in detail were as follows: Agricultural implements, $264,317; carriages, $69,491; cotton, manufactures of, $746,258; electrical and scientific apparatus, $86,136; builder's hardware, $163,193; leather, $35,863; naval stores, $72,145; oils, $860,695; provisions, meat, and dairy products, $68,678; wood, manufactures of, $409,605.

The trade of Chile with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Exports from Chile to Great Britain—wheat, £327,303; copper ore, £236,245; regulus and precipitate, £144,857; copper, wrought and unwrought, £950,459; alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool, £82,628. Imports into Chile from Great Britain were: Coal, coke, etc., £261,620; yarns and textile fabrics, £1,210,209; metals and manufactures therefrom, £173,010.

The Territory of Magellanes, which has an extent of 19,000,000 hectares, is destined to a great future. This part of the Chilean territory owes its present prosperity to sheep raising and to the discovery of gold mines. The annual exports of wool abroad amount to 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 kilograms. Sheepskins figure in the exports for the sum of 230,000 to 250,000 *piasters*. Sheep raising is distributed as follows: Terra del Feugo, 1,200,000 head; adjacent islands, 225,000 head; Territory of Magellanes, 2,750,000 head. The sheep which grow in this region seem to be native to the country and furnish a strong, silky, and white wool. To gain an idea of the profits which this commerce yields it is only necessary to note the fortunes realized in a short time by the cattle raisers of Magellanes. Stock raisers who

began with a capital of 20,000 to 40,000 *piasters* ten or fifteen years ago are now owners of 60,000 to 90,000 head.

During the year, 59 agricultural, nitrate, and banking companies were incorporated in Chile, with a total capital of about $30,000,000. There were also incorporated 7 foreign concerns, with $8,000,000 capital. Commercial and industrial enterprises of all kinds, representing hundreds of millions of dollars, were organized.

The Permanent Industrial Exhibition inaugurated during the year owes its origin to the efforts of the *Sociedad de Fomento Fabril* (Society for Furthering Manufactures), an active organization that secures subsidies from the State for the support of technical education and which aims, above all things, at the protection of Chilean industries. The tariff legislation of Chile during the last six or seven years is traceable to this organization, particularly to the opinions submitted by its experts to the Chilean Government. Hitherto the society has supported an industrial museum in Santiago, Chile's capital. In this were exhibited machines, implements, tools, etc., of Chilean and foreign production. Most of the space was taken up by machines and furniture. In the new permanent museum or exposition, in which Chile's exhibit in the Paris Exposition of 1900 is to have a permanent place, foreign as well as Chilean samples and models will be exposed. It is hoped and expected that the new venture will so commend itself to the country as to secure a healthy and steady growth.

The Commission appointed by the Government of Chile to treat with a French firm for the establishment of the iron industry in that country terminated their labors and drafted an agreement *ad referendum* for presentation to Congress. By this agreement the President of the Republic is authorized to enter into a contract with M. Carbonel for the establishment of the iron industry in Chile, subject to certain specified conditions. It is stipulated that the Chilean Government shall pay to M. Carbonel a bounty on the iron and its derivatives produced in Chile for home and foreign consumption. No bounty will be paid, however, on the articles for home consumption when these articles are protected by an import duty equal or superior to the bounty.

The act of Congress authorizing the construction of harbor works in the Bay of Valparaiso in accordance with the Krauss plans was officially promulgated on Saturday, November 19, 1904, thereby becoming a law of the Chilean Republic.

The extension of the State railway from Chañaral to the Inca gold district was completed and opened to traffic during the year, and the Government voted 70,000 *pesos* for the laying out of the continuation of the line 100 miles to Copiapo. This line will pass through the important mineral districts and will undoubtedly be the means of opening up mines hitherto worked on a small scale only. It will also afford

a direct line of communication by rail between the ports of Caldera and Chañaral. The line is part of the projected longitudinal Government railway, and will eventually connect with Vallenor, in the south, a distance of 160 miles.

In three years Chile has extended its central railway system from south latitude 37° to 40°, and has advanced not a little the branches which, united in the north, will enable it before long to have a single system to the lowest point of latitude 20°. At the same time it is climbing and tunneling the Andes through the east. By the end of the present year (1905) Valparaiso will be within forty hours of Buenos Ayres, and in two years more that journey, with the trains traversing heights of 4,000 meters, will be as short and easy as the trip from Washington to St. Louis. Chile has also just contracted with Bolivia the obligation to carry its locomotives from the Pacific to the central plateau, which is 12,000 feet above sea level. Various other railway extensions and developments occurred during the year, all tending to the promotion of closer internal communication.

Colombia.—The official announcement of the inauguration of General Rafael Reyes as President of the Republic of Colombia on August 7, 1904, was forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the United States Department of State under date of August 12, 1904, the Constitutional Assembly of Colombia having approved, on May 2, 1904, the new Constitution, giving the President a term of six years instead of four, as previously.

In his inaugural address President Reyes stated that he would by no means consent to act or to be considered as the chief of any political party; that his aim was to redeem the country from the ruin and the misery in which it found itself, and that he demanded and expected the assistance and cooperation of all Colombians, irrespective of party distinctions, in furtherance of his work. He also made it quite clear that in maintaining public peace he would stop at no sacrifice, stability and order being the essential conditions of life of the Republic.

Among measures carried out by the various ministries of Government during 1904, the following deserve special mention:

The salaries of all public employees in the civil service, posts and telegraph, and in the judiciary, which, when the present Administration took office, were eight months in arrears, have been reestablished and brought up to date. The telegraphic system of the Republic, which had been almost destroyed, was reconstructed and rendered efficient.

Diplomatic missions were accredited to Venezuela and to Brazil, with which two countries Colombia has pending questions of boundaries of the greatest importance, as well as with Peru; these questions refer especially to that section of the Amazon Valley which General Reyes himself first explored and made known to the world. It may

be remembered that at the Second International American Conference, which met at Mexico in 1901, President Reyes, at that time Colombian Delegate to the Conference, presented a report of the work done by himself and his two brothers in Amazon exploration, in acknowledgment of which, and bearing in mind that the two brothers had perished, victims to the hardships, the delegates to the Conference ordered a bronze medal to be struck, which bears the following inscription: "The delegates to the Second International American Conference, assembled in Mexico in 1901 and 1902, to the memory of Nestor and Enrique Reyes, who died in the service of civilization in America." No one, therefore, is better able than General Reyes to appreciate the boundless possibilities of the Putumayo and Caqueta regions, which are the very ones in dispute.

A Minister Plenipotentiary was also accredited in Washington to settle all pending matters with the United States, especially those which refer to Panama.

The consular service, which hitherto had not been regulated efficiently, was put on a far sounder basis; the consuls, besides rendering such reports as they may deem most useful to their countrymen periodically, being instructed to give all possible information about Colombia, its natural resources, industrial and commercial prospects and facilities, etc., in the countries where they may be stationed.

A convention was celebrated between Colombia and Spain for the exchange between the citizens of the two countries of diplomas or degrees authorizing the holders thereof to practice the learned professions. The convention stipulates that citizens of these countries who shall have obtained a degree or diploma in either of the signatory States, issued by the competent national authority, for the exercise of the learned professions shall be authorized to practice in either of the countries mentioned. The convention was ratified on August 5, 1904, and is to continue in force for a period of ten years.

A parcels-post convention was also celebrated with the French Republic from September 19, 1904, and transit through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, of foreign merchandise destined for the Colombian town Orocué was authorized. This action is of great value to Colombia, which country has for many years past been deprived of this convenient means of communication with parts of its interior. It is considered as a marked proof of the sincerity of the renewed friendship between the two countries.

A decree was issued by the Colombian Government increasing the import duties under the Colombian tariff by 70 per cent. The tariff classification of articles is to be in accordance with that established by the tariff of 1886. The decree introducing these alterations became effective January 1, 1905.

A great impetus was given to the public schools for primary edu-

cation. Missions were sent among the tribes of wild Indians in the different sections of the Republic to convert them to Christianity and to civilize them. Normal schools for teachers were established in five Departments, and a special school of mines was established at Cipaquira, in the very heart of a rich mining region. A school of commerce, on the most approved plans, was established at the capital of the Republic, and also a special school for arts and handicrafts, such as carpentry, mechanics, etc. This establishment is doing very well. A school of decorative arts was also established at the capital with great success. The National Academy of Music, that had been closed for four years, was reopened, and measures taken to increase the efficiency and prestige of the National University.

The work in the Department of the Treasury was principally devoted to the establishment of an efficient system for the keeping of the public accounts, which were in a chaotic condition; furthermore, numerous measures were adopted, owing to which the administration of the public finances was brought up to date, and the work simplified in every respect.

The salt revenue, which is a national monopoly, arising both from rock salt, mined in the interior of the country, and from marine salt deposits, and which, since the days of the colony, has constituted a most important revenue, was, on account of the revolution, reduced in an extreme degree, such being also the condition of the customs revenues. These two branches of the public service were thoroughly overhauled and now work regularly and accurately, to the great relief of the National Treasury.

As the Government was confronted with an appalling deficit in the national budget, it became indispensable to create new resources with which to meet the heavy outstanding liabilities and to carry on the public administration.

Acting upon this, the Government created several new revenues raised from taxes on cigarettes, alcoholic drinks, denaturalized alcohol for industrial purposes, etc., from which a yearly yield of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 gold is expected. These new taxes, as well as an increase on the customs duties, have been well received by the country. The collection of the new taxes has been placed in the hands of a syndicate or group, formed by men of experience and ability, who, under the supervision of the Government, will do their work, receiving as a remuneration 10 per cent of the gross receipts. Jointly with this operation, a central bank was established, the shares of which have been subscribed by Colombian citizens from all sections of the Republic. It will undertake the amortization of the paper currency, which it is expected it will be able to accomplish in its totality within a period of five years.

The official estimates of the revenue for 1903–4 place it at 426,031,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure at 451,557,930 *pesos*, the revenue mainly derived from customs duties. Both import and export duties are levied, the latter falling heavily on the staple products of the country, such as coffee, hides, skins, rubber, minerals, and live stock.

The internal debt amounted to 656,000,000 *pesos* in 1903 and the external debt to £2,983,500 in the middle of 1904.

The exports to the United States in 1903–4 consisted of the following: Coffee, $4,669,614; hides, $1,146,027; minerals, $239,739; rubber, $99,327; straw hats, $71,606, and woods, $57,114.

The total exports of the Republic of Colombia during 1904 to the United States are given by official statistics of the latter country as worth $7,436,628, compared with $6,836,695 in 1903; while imports from the United States aggregated $3,982,169, as against $4,936,069 in 1903. The details of this trade show the following items and values: Imports from the United States: Agricultural implements, $3,381; breadstuffs, $507,986; carriages and cycles, $44,544; cotton, manufactures of, $1,077,748; iron and steel manufactures, $252,819; leather, boots and shoes, $207,671; naval stores, $26,260; oils, $127,998; provisions, meat and dairy products, $227,378; tobacco, $36,110; wood, manufactures of, $106,105.

The trade of Colombia with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Yarns and textile fabrics, £494,247. British statistics give no information as to receipts of merchandise from the Republic.

The natural results of the confidence in the Government, even by former political enemies of President Reyes, is trade extension and the development of new industries. In the Chocó region the imports and exports have increased to such an extent as to tax to the utmost the existing transportation facilities, which will have to be greatly increased on the opening of mule roads, now under construction, to the neighboring department of Antioquia and the north of the Cauca Valley.

Important as is the gold mining of the Chocó, its supremacy is being disputed by the rubber industry. Cultivated trees are now producing about a ton of rubber a day. Most of the negro farmers are planting rubber in a small way, and the total is very large.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product, but coffee planting has been very much overdone. Tobacco is grown and shipped to Germany. Cotton is produced in Magdalena and Bolivar. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, and plantains. The rubber trees grow wild and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped

but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena River, but little or no wood is exported. Banana planting is being extended in the Gulf of Urabá, and also near Santa Martha. The fruit is excellent, and it is expected that this will become one of the important industries of the country.

Chicago capitalists are said to have arranged to locate at Cartagena a meat-packing plant, to cost $1,500,000. Despite the recent revolution, 500,000 head of cattle have been shipped to Cuba in the last two years, and the supply is almost inexhaustible.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The average annual output of gold and silver is about £823,000 in value. Mining is carried on in some cases with modern appliances, but more frequently by primitive methods, nearly all the gold mines being either alluvial or in veins. The mines, mostly gold and silver, are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar, of which there are 14 mines, manganese, there being 7 mines, and emeralds, 32 mines of which exist in the Republic.

In the Chocó, gold mining continues to be the principal interest. At present the output is mostly from small placers worked by negroes, who also are very proficient in diving to the river bottom. The results obtained by the gold-dredging enterprises now established here are such as to place beyond question the prosperous future of this industry when the modern dredges now being arranged for are placed at work. Great interest is also manifested in quartz mining, as the Davaiba mine has been recently fitted up with five small wooden steel-shod stamps and is said to be clearing over $100 a day. This mine is located on the cordillera between the headwaters of the Andagueda and Atrate rivers. Here is an immense stretch of untrodden ground, where, judging from the richness of the river beds below, many valuable discoveries ought to be made.

The emerald is the one precious stone mined in this country, and large quantities are taken from the Muzo mines, situated in Boyaca, 70 miles by mule road from the Magdalena River and 670 miles from the Atlantic coast. The rental paid to the Colombian Government has ranged during the past three years from $250,000 to $300,000 a year. These mines were discovered by the Spanish in 1555, and have been worked intermittently since that date, but only of late years on a large scale. Emerald mining was a Government monopoly up to some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the monopoly was abolished, the Government reserving for itself the Muzo group. About five years ago a mine, very extensively worked two hundred years ago by the Spaniards, was rediscovered by means of old records, and, according to expert reports, is likely to compete with the Muzo group in production.

In the Department of Public Works, created in January, 1904, the following internal improvements received attention and promotion:

A contract was signed with an American citizen for the construction of a railway line from the Gulf of Uraba to the city of Medellin. Two concessions were granted, one for the exploitation of the territory lying between the rivers Caqueta and Putumayo, and the other for the territory between the rivers Orinoco, Guaviare, Guiana, and Vaupes. These concessions entail the building by the concessionaires of several mountain roads, which will open the vast and rich regions mentioned to trade and exploitation of their natural resources. Three mountain roads were contracted for, opening the region of Choco, well known for its wealth in gold and platinum. A contract was entered into for the dredging of the Magdalena River with a reputable company, that has ordered powerful machinery for its work, which will shortly be in operation. Steam navigation was established on the rivers Atrato and Sinu, as well as on the river San Juan. A contract was made with an English company for the dredging of the Patia River, rich in gold-bearing sands, by which the Government is to receive 5 per cent of the gross yield. The reconstruction of the Buenaventura Railway was taken in hand. That line is included in one of the proposals under consideration by the Government, which, if entertained, will extend the line to Bogota. The Giraidot Railway, between the capital and the upper Magdalena, is being most actively pushed.

Besides the above, numerous mountain and mule roads are being constructed in various sections of the Republic and three railroad concessions were granted by the Government, as follows: The first to an English syndicate in which Americans are interested, consisting of 400 miles of line from Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, to Bogota; the second to Americans for 400 miles of line from Bogota to the Pacific Ocean; and the third, also to Americans, for the completion of a railroad from the Pacific port of Buenaventura into the Cauca Valley, where it will open up very large beds of first-class steam coal which can be delivered at tide water at a low price. Coal on the Pacific coast of South America is at present stated to be worth $25 per ton. Puerto Wilches, the initial point of the first-named enterprise, can be reached by steamboat from the ocean in forty-eight hours. The Government is also contracting to build a short road from a point on the upper Magdalena to Bogota. The construction of railroads already chartered will open up large districts very rich in mineral ores to which it is at present almost impossible to transport machinery. While exact statistics on the subject are not available, it is calculated that about $4,000,000 in gold is being exported annually by the Republic, and the mining laws are very simple and favorable to both natives and foreigners.

The most important result achieved is the universal feeling of confidence in the maintenance of the public peace, and the disappearance of political animosities from public life, which the present Administration has succeeded in bringing about. Both at home and abroad the belief seems to gain ground steadily that the era of revolutions has been finally closed in Colombia, and that General REYES is the very man who can lead the country to a future of assured peace and prosperity.

Costa Rica..—Should there be doubt in the mind of anyone that Costa Rica is not now rising with renewed strength and vigor from the prostration with which she was afflicted by the unfortunate crises of former years, that doubt should now be dispelled by the fact that the operations of the Government under the administration of President Esquirel for 1904, show an excess of receipts over the expenditures estimated in the last budget of 1,896,839.97 *colones*, which sum will enable the Executive of the nation to provide for the present needs of the Government, extend and improve the service of the Administration, pay a considerable portion of the interior public debt of the Republic, and leave a balance at the end of the fiscal year of more than 4,000,000 *colones*. The customs receipts during the year 1904 amounted to a total of 2,748,475.71 *colones*, showing an increase of 83,975.71 *colones* over the budget estimate, which was 2,664,500 *colones*.

All the bank notes in circulation and all the fractional silver money of Costa Rica are exchanged without difficulty, and for the same value, in gold colons. All payments are, in fact, received in gold, bank notes, or in silver, exactly as in France. This monetary reform, which presented a great many difficulties in the beginning, reflects the greatest honor on the Costa Rican Government and offers every guaranty and security to capital invested in the country. At the present time there are nearly $1,000,000 American gold in circulation in Costa Rica, and this same dollar is exchanged for 2 colons 15; that is to say, at par value. This large influx of American money is due to the United Fruit Company, the great American enterprise.

This abundance of gold has produced another result most advantageous to this country. The rate of interest, which has been maintained for years at 12 per cent per year, at a minimum with first-trust guaranty, is decreasing considerably. Several loans on mortgages have already been made at 10 and even 8 per cent.

With the other Central American Republics the sentiments of cordial good will are being daily strengthened and united by stronger ties.

During 1904, the diplomatic service remained in the hands of Señor Don MANUEL M. PERALTA, the Costa Rican representative near several European countries, and Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, representative near the Government of the United States.

In regard to the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia,

and with the Republic of Panama, negotiations between the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama were in progress during the year, giving promise of a just and successful termination.

A review of the economic situation shows the future to be very promising, and that the agricultural productions of the nation, far from diminishing in any of their various branches, are increasing in some of them, and especially is this the case with respect to the great banana and cacao productions. Industrial undertakings of all kinds are flourishing, and are being encouraged to greater prosperity by the decrease in the rates of interest, the stability of exchange, and the establishment of new banking centers.

The banana industry, unknown to Costa Rica twenty-five years ago, has reached such proportions, especially within the last few years, that bananas now form the main export of the country. It is no longer an infant industry, but a giant one, as important as that of coffee, which for a long time has been the mainstay of this small but stable Republic. At the close of 1904 about 50,000 acres of land were devoted to banana growing in Costa Rica, of which 90 per cent is owned by the United Fruit Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, United States, and controlling probably 75 per cent of the total production. The amount exported from Port Limon during the five fiscal years ended with June 30, 1904, was as follows, in bunches: 1900, 2,804,103; 1901, 3,192,104; 1902, 4,427,024; 1903, 5,261,600; and 1904, 5,760,000. During the six months ended December 31, 1904, the exports amounted to 2,911,071 bunches. As shown, banana exports have more than doubled during the last five years, and present indications are that the exports will double again during the next five years.

The favorable predictions made in years past concerning the importance of cacao culture in the Republic have been realized. The output increases yearly, that of 1903 amounting to 80,532 kilos. The cacao crop of 1903 exceeded that of the previous year by 20,404 kilograms and attained a value of $32,212. This estimate does not include a certain quantity retained for home consumption, as the quantity imported from Colombia was relatively small (1,585 kilograms), the native product supplying the native demand almost entirely. The Government has fostered the industry by the offering of premiums for production, and when the new plantations shall have come into bearing cacao will undoubtedly form one of the principal sources of public wealth.

The exports of fustic (*palo de mora*), valued at $79,074, recovered their former volume during the fiscal year, the amount being 8,786,000 kilos in 1903. Although these figures in reference to fustic exports are quite satisfactory, exports of cedar and mahogany, on the other hand, show a steady decline. This is caused as well by the lower prices obtainable in European markets for these woods as by the diffi-

culties attending the transportation from the forests to the coast. There was a decline in cedar exports in 1903, as compared with the preceding year, of 134,894 cubic feet, and in mahogany of 4,396 cubic feet, the values being: Cedar, $70,539, and mahogany, $1,169. The transport of woods by the Sapoa River was granted by the Costa Rican Government in 1902, but no utilization of the permit has been made as yet. The industry in dye and cabinet woods is capable of great development, and might be made a source of great wealth to the nation.

The exports of coffee from Costa Rica to the several countries during the year ended September 30, 1904, were as follows: England, 20,041,920 pounds; United States, 1,761,736 pounds; Germany, 1,595,678 pounds; France, 527,832 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 52,711 pounds; all other countries, 189,626 pounds; making a total of 24,169,506 pounds. The proportion of the entire crop of 1904 shipped in husk was 71.42 per cent and clean 28.58 per cent. The average price, as estimated by the statistical office from records of sales in the London market published in the "Credit Lyonaise," and estimating the price in other markets as 20 per cent less, was 24½ cents (American) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). On this basis the value of the net crop of 1904 was $2,685,988. Compared with the crop of 1903, there was a falling off of 4,754,188 kilograms (10,483,084 pounds), but the average price was one-half cent per kilogram (2.2 pounds) more than that of the crop of 1903. The falling off was due to exceptional circumstances. The unusually long dry season resulted in a greatly reduced crop on the Pacific slope, the yield in some places being less than one-half the normal crop, in some one-third less, while in other places there was practically no crop at all.

The clearest indication of the welfare of a people is the number and power of their factors of production, or, in other words, the condition of their wealth, inasmuch as the progress realized in the domain of thought and in the liberal arts is the result, not of chance, but of the progressive advancement of society as a whole. Due to this cause the Republic, far from losing ground, is gaining little by little, and in a stable manner, as is shown by the commerce of the year 1904, during which period, notwithstanding the fact that the coffee crop was the smallest harvested for the last ten years, the value of the exports amounted to 15,185,929 *colones*, while the imports for the same term, amounting to 12,850,853 *colones*, were greater than they have been for the last eight years, making the excess of exports over imports in 1904 amount to almost three million *colones*. These figures show that the commerce of the country is in a prosperous condition, that mercantile transactions are increasing, and that the credit of the Republic abroad is being strengthened and upheld.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported by Costa

Rica: Coffee, mining and industrial machinery, typewriters, sewing machines; all kinds of railroad, bridge, and electrical materials; hardware, glassware, medicines, kerosene oil, canned goods, flour, calicoes, cotton goods, drillings, prepared paints, lard, lubricating oils, printing paper, phonographs, prepared leather, hams, whisky, chewing tobacco, iron roofing, and wire and iron fences, of which more than 50 per cent of the importations into Costa Rica are from the United States.

Formerly England was the leading country of origin for Costa Rican imports, but at present the United States holds the first place. The industrial development of the United States, its relatively short distance from Costa Rica, and the rapidity and frequency of maritime intercourse between the two countries, fostered by the remarkable growth of the traffic in fruits, fully account for the advance in the import statistics noted.

The principal exports from Costa Rica are coffee, bananas, sugar, beans, rice, and cacao.

The commerce of Costa Rica with the United States in 1904 was represented by the following figures: Exports from the Republic to the United States, $3,628,787, as compared with $3,748,627 in 1903; and imports from the United States, $1,947,585 in 1904, as against $1,838,716 in the preceding year.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 were: Bananas, $1,750,772; minerals, $845,032; coffee, $156,339; hides, $98,568; rubber, $61,682, and pearl shells, $11,099.

The population of Costa Rica on December 31, 1904, as estimated by the Government statistical office, was 340,062, a gain since December 31, 1903, of 17,444, or 5.4 per cent.

Costa Rica was represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by exhibits in the building of agriculture.

Cuba.—The seventh session of the Cuban Congress opened on April 3, 1904, on which occasion President PALMA'S message congratulated the country on the continuance of order and on the fact that there had been no untoward incidents beyond those ordinarily dealt with by the courts. Notwithstanding the great movement to Cuba of workers in the sugar and other industries, the tranquillity in the country continued unbroken, not only on account of the confidence established by the rurales, but because of the respect of the people for the law and institutions of the Government.

In connection with the question of adherence to the Brussels Sugar Convention, President PALMA recommended the lowering of the nominal customs duties on sugars, so that Great Britain, notwithstanding the Brussels convention, can buy Cuban sugar, whether Cuba adheres to the Brussels convention or not.

A treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice

was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, April 6, 1904.

The increasingly fine financial status of the Government is shown by the following statement: The total amount received from the sale of army loan bonds was $31,675,000, of which $13,555,000 has been paid to veterans, the difficulties of proper verification, etc., preventing faster payment. The revenues classified as receipts from customs, internal revenue, postal and telegraph receipts, and consular fees, amounted during the fiscal year 1903–4 to $31,454,733.43, including the balance of the previous year. The expenditures reached the sum of $24,381,207.57, leaving a balance of $5,860,372.37 after deduction of the amount due for fees of honorary consuls, postal money orders, outstanding bills, and funds collected through stamp tax for sinking fund and interest on loan made for the payment of the Cuban army. The relative increase since the tariff was raised with the view to making up the deficit caused by the reciprocity treaty is about 50 per cent.

The total value of the sugar products of 1904 was as follows: Raw sugar, $50,668,995; molasses, $1,639,678; aguardiente, $219,434; total, $52,528,107, against $41,940,955 in 1903; $30,863,524 in 1902; $32,258,580 in 1901; $17,603,839 in 1900, and $19,206,815 in 1899. The prices obtained during the first six months of 1904 showed an average of $2.09.

The tobacco crop in the year was good in both quality and quantity, valued at $30,000,000, and the exports of leaf tobacco in 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by $600,000. The total exports of leaf tobacco amounted to 40,977,946 pounds, valued at $13,245,187, 24,128,430 pounds of which, valued at $9,931,802, went to the United States, and 10,306,574 pounds, valued at $1,921,079, to Germany, the next largest purchaser. Tobacco stems, which are used in the manufacture of snuff, etc., were exported to the amount of 598,178 pounds, valued at $9,959, principally to the United States, Argentine Republic, and Germany. Cigars exported numbered 205,244,298, valued at $12,302,969, of which 45,769,422, valued at $2,888,111, went to the United States; 28,388,074, valued at $1,968,395, to Germany, and 92,559,817, valued at $5,197,785, to England. Of cigarettes, 14,662,209 packages (each package containing about 14), valued at $404,173, were exported during the year. Of these, 287,767 packages, valued at $7,055, went to the United States; 16,693,372 packages, valued at $49,070, to Dutch possessions; 1,323,127 packages, valued at $40,926, to British islands; 7,259,354 packages, valued at $191,854, to Colombia, and 586,002 packages, valued at $17,632, to Germany. Much of the remainder went to the Canary Islands. The export of cut tobacco amounted to 226,648 pounds, valued at $81,031, of which the United States received 75,205 pounds, valued at $23,583, and

Colombia 57,283 pounds, valued at $21,201. Tobacco seed to the value of $3,112 was exported to the United States.

The pineapple crop during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted in value to $1,250,000. The fruit found ready sale in the United States and at higher prices than in preceding years, owing to the fact that large shipments are now made direct from Habana to Chicago, instead of being all made, as heretofore, to New York, which naturally resulted in overloading the market in that city, and thus reduced the value of the fruit.

A decided increase in the shipment of fruits other than pineapples, and in vegetables, is noted in 1904. The Cuban orange is a delicious fruit, and limes and lemons are of good quality and abundant. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, eggplant, okra, etc., were also up to expectation in quality and quantity and brought good prices. The value of the crop of fruits (exclusive of pineapples) and vegetables amounted to $2,712,300.

Nearly all fruit and vegetables not consumed in Cuba are exported to the United States, except cacao, which is shipped in considerable quantities to Spain, Germany, England, and France. The value of the fruit exports to the United States during the years 1899 to 1903 was as follows: 1899, $801,200; 1900, $1,181,700; 1901, $1,442,700; 1902, $1,906,600; 1903, $2,932,300.

Lumber (mahogany and cedar principally) to the value of $3,000,000 was cut during the year, and over $2,000,000 worth exported; of which about $1,250,000 worth went to the United States and the rest chiefly to Germany and England. Dyes to the value of $100,000 were exported to Russia, France, and Germany, and textile fibers to the approximate value of $160,000 are shipped to Italy, Germany, and France. In forest products considerable increase is noted in exports. Since 1899 they have been as follows: 1899, $1,059,900; 1900, $1,265,400; 1901, $1,356,100; 1902, $1,874,800; 1903, $2,528,600.

The value of shells, tortoise and other, gathered during the year amounted to $75,000, and of sponges, $500,000. Of the latter the United States received about 35 per cent and Europe the remainder, France being the principal buyer. The exports of sponges and shells in 1904 amounted to $145,000 more than in 1899.

Honey is shipped to Germany, the United States, France, and other countries. The amount gathered in 1904 exceeds $600,000 in value. About 80 per cent of the wax exported is shipped to Germany, the rest to the United States, France, and other countries; the total annual value is about $500,000.

The cattle industry, at one time one of the principal of Cuba, is to-day making rapid progress toward regaining its former prominence and figures largely in the amount of importations into Cuba. From a table covering the calendar years 1899 to 1903 it appears that the

importations of cattle from Mexico in the five years exceeded those from the United States by nearly $4,000,000.

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals are almost entirely shipped to the United States, and the exports amount annually to $500,000.

The minerals most abundant in Cuba are asphalt, copper, iron, and manganese. The annual production of the number of mines actually operated—namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha—give a total output valued at $1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, $122,900; copper, approximately, $13,068; iron, $1,146,892; manganese, $163,140. Of asphalt there are rich beds to be found in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. In Havana Province are the mines known as Jesus del Potose and Santa Rosa, situated a little more than a mile to the south of Campo Florido. The Angela Elmira mine at Bejucal, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and the Rodas Concepcion and Magdalena mines are located at the inner end of the bay of Mariel. At Bahia Honda the Santa Elena mine has a reputation for excellent asphalt; so has the Union mine at Guanajay. In Sancti Spiritus there are several asphalt mines. The ones best known are the Pozo Colorado and Amparo mines. During 1904 considerable asphalt was exported from Cuba, and as its quality is well spoken of an increase in exports can be safely predicted. An extensive and rich deposit of chromic iron ore has been found on the coast of Cuba, 30 miles from Baracoa. It aggregates from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. It is said that the freight rates by water will permit of its transportation. There is scarcely any metalliferous locality in Cuba where copper is not found in greater or less quantity. The most important Province for copper mining is Santiago de Cuba. The town of Cobre is built on very extensive beds of copper ore, which is also found at Bayamo, Sierra Maestra, Las Tunas, Holguin, and Jiguani. Competition from the mines of Chile and Rio Tinto, as well as those in the region of Lake Superior, has acted as a drawback to the copper-mining industry of Cuba, particularly as low-grade ore has never been handled successfully there. In the Province of Santa Clara several gold mines of more or less importance are said to have been located, the most promising, perhaps, being the Meloneras mine, near the village of Guaracabuya, in the district of Placetas. A salt deposit exists near Salinas Point, Isle of Pines. From this point to the third Salinas Point there are large clear salt pits, without trees, easy to work, which increase in width for some distance.

Practically every article of importance imported by Cuba showed an increase in 1904 compared with 1903, and in the few articles showing a decrease the reduction in value was, in some cases at least, due to lower prices, while quantities were greater than those of the preceding year.

The value of imports in 1904 was $82,842,000 and exports $89,978,000, an increase in imports of $15,764,000 and in exports of $11,492,000 over 1903. The increase in importations from the United States shows mutually beneficial results of reciprocity.

According to United States official figures, exports from that country to Cuba in the calendar year 1904—the first year under the new reciprocity treaty—were larger than in any earlier year in the history of American trade with that island, and were 38.9 per cent in excess of those of the immediately preceding year. The total imports from the United States during the same period were valued at $32,644,345, against $23,504,417 in 1903, an increase of $9,139,928, or 38.9 per cent, for the calendar year 1904. Imports in detail were: Agricultural implements, $141,679; breadstuffs, $3,812,651; carriages and cycles, $390,954; cotton and manufactures, $1,011,884; iron and steel manufactures, $955,959; naval stores, $121,749; provisions, meat, and dairy products, $2,774,066; oils, $904,092; wood and manufactures, $1,923,823; tobacco, $126,221; leather, $200,254. Exports in detail were: Bananas, $1,609,406; oranges, $3,044; sugar, $55,347,309; tobacco leaf, $9,387,519; mahogany, $163,802.

The value of flour imported from the United States in 1904 was $3,039,655, against $2,068,083 in the preceding year, the quantity being in 1904, 639,753 barrels, against 548,423 barrels in 1903. Cattle showed a remarkable increase in number and value.

No consular invoices are required in the shipment to Cuba from the United States of merchandise not exceeding $50 in value.

The exports from Cuba to all countries increased from $44,120,812 in the first six months of 1903 to $60,033,227 in the corresponding period of 1904, a growth of 36.1 per cent, while to countries other than the United States Cuba's exports fell from $8,074,484 in the first half of 1903 to $6,923,608 in the corresponding months of 1904, a decrease of 14.2 per cent.

The exports of Cuba to the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to $74,950,992, against $57,228,291 in 1903, showing an increase of nearly $18,000,000, or 31 per cent.

During the year 1904 immigrants arriving in the Republic numbered 20,211, being 16,691 males and 3,520 females, as compared with 13,191 in 1903, 10,446 being males and 2,745 females.

The annual death rate in 1904, of 14.90 per 1,000, is declared to be very satisfactory, compared with other countries. The birth rate was 34.41 per 1,000. The fact that no contagious diseases have developed, and the declarations of the American Public Health Association, did much to annul the effects of sensational statements published in New York with reference to Cuba's sanitary condition.

The mail and telegraph service were greatly extended during the

year 1904. There are now 350 post-offices, and 50 more on trains and boats (one post-office to each 5,000 inhabitants), and 117 post-offices efficiently transact money-order business.

One of the Cuban industries, which bids fair to become of some importance within a few years, is the cultivation of henequen, or sisal hemp, which by some is claimed to be indigenous to Cuba. Spasmodic attempts at the cultivation of this plant have been made for many years past; but, owing to various causes, continuous effort has been made in very few cases, and the production has never assumed large proportions. The largest of the old plantations, situated on one of the small islands on the north coast of Cuba, has for a number of years past had a more or less precarious existence, due principally to scarcity of labor, but during the past two or three years a number of persons have engaged in the cultivation of the plant, and it is expected that the production will steadily increase from now on.

On the north coast of the island there is an abundance of high, rocky limestone land, which is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the plant, and those who have investigated the subject claim that the industry will be a profitable one if properly conducted. The Cuban leaf is said to contain about 10 per cent more fiber than the product of the well-known plant which has enriched Yucatan, and the quality of the fiber is about the same. The Cuban leaf produces an average of 68 pounds of fiber for each thousand leaves.

A small cordage factory was established at Regla, just across the bay from Havana, eighteen or twenty years ago, but the domestic manufacture of rope and twine was very small until the establishment in Havana, in 1890, by the American firm of a large factory capable of filling the entire needs of the island. In 1900 they absorbed the factory at Regla, and both have since been actively operated by them and their successors. Last year they imported from Yucatan 3,500,000 pounds of fiber and 2,000,000 from Manila. They are now engaged in the cultivation of henequen in two provinces of the island, and expect that the domestic production will within two years reach 2,000,000 pounds, and a short period thereafter will be sufficient for the factory's consumption.

Their present output amounts to 35,000 pounds of rope and twine per day; and, exclusive of tarred hemp rope, which comes from Spain and Italy, they are furnishing about 95 per cent of the rope used in Cuba. They are consuming all of the fiber raised on the island, which in 1904 amounted to about 550,000 pounds. There are now two cleaning plants in sections where most of the fiber is grown, and henceforth it can be handled more advantageously than it has been heretofore. Some of those engaged in the cultivation of the plant believe that within five or six years the production will be more than sufficient for home consumption, and that a considerable amount will be exported.

Sugar, tobacco, tropical fruits, cattle, and timber may be reckoned the chief products of the island and have proved sources of great wealth. A railway company has acquired by purchase, control of large blocks of country as well suited as any on the island for these staple products, and it is preparing to apply capital freely to their production and exportation. Arrangements have already been made for putting up two large sugar mills, the first of a series to be built at various points along the line. The mill of the United Fruit Company, now in successful operation at Banes, near the eastern terminus of the new railway, furnishes a good illustration of an up-to-date modern plant of the type being built by the Cuba Company. A capacity of 1,500 tons of cane per day is accepted as the most economical unit, since thus in a single outfit for crushing can be combined the largest capacity with a maximum strength in the grinding machinery. To supply such a mill for 100 days' crushing requires 150,000 tons of cane, which calls for the planting of 6,000 acres of land, allowing for a minimum average yield of 25 tons to the acre. Of this land, the company will itself cultivate 3,000 acres, depending for the remainder upon future colonists.

The development of fruit culture is scarcely second to that of sugar. The increased taste throughout America, and, in a less degree, in England, for bananas as food, and a more common use of tropical fruits, open a wide future for this industry. When one has driven mile after mile for hours over the vast banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in both Cuba and Jamaica, and has learned that this company alone employs at different seasons from 75 to 125 steam vessels for the transport of its products, some idea of the present extension of this business may be obtained. With the purpose of similarly expanding its work the Cuba Railway is equipping Nipe Bay on the northeastern coast as a great terminal harbor. Here the depth of water will allow the approach to the wharves of the largest ships.

The following is the substance of some decisions affecting the application of the Cuban tariff:

Ships and boats, including those of less than 1 ton, are dutiable under Nos. 232–234 of the tariff.

Shirt collars of tissue covered on both surfaces with celluloid are dutiable under No. 299 (*b*) of the tariff at the rate of $1.56 per kilogram.

Juniper oil is dutiable under No. 101 (*b*) of the tariff at the rate of $3.75 per 100 kilograms.

Easy-chairs with cane backs are dutiable under No. 171 or 172 of the tariff, according to the description of wood of which they are made, without regard to the presence of the cane.

Hides and skins, the surface of which is not entirely smooth, but shows any manipulation whatever, such as carving, graining, stamp-

ing, embossing, etc., are dutiable under No. 194 at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Bibles, testaments, etc., are not entitled to free importation.

Opium pills, containing opium in combination with other substances, are not dutiable as "opium" under No. 81 of the tariff, but as "pills," under No. 99, at the rate of 32½ cents per kilogram.

Width of cotton tissues—"splits:" Cotton tissues cut into strips of 65 centimeters or less are not entitled to the benefit of the provisions in No. 114 of the tariff for "Tissues * * * measuring not over 65 centimeters in width and weighing 8 kilograms or more per 100 square meters." Duty is to be levied on such tissues according to the general rules for the classification of tissues, under No. 114 or 115 of the tariff, without regard to the special provision referred to.

NOTE.—The above decision is applicable to cut tissues only and not to those "splits" which are manufactured of a definite width.

Surtax on tissues manufactured with dyed yarns: The surtax on tissues manufactured with dyed yarns is leviable only when the yarns are of different colors, and not when the tissue is all of one color.

The reductions of duty accorded to agricultural machinery, to machinery for the manufacture of sugar and brandy, and to railway plant, are no longer in force. The special reduction of duty in favor of marine engines is, however, still in force.

The surtaxes on certain articles are remitted in the case of the following materials for use in national industries: Glass vessels, hops, barley, malt, and lupulin extract for use in brewing; phosphorus, paraffin, and wicks for use in the manufacture of candles and matches; cotton yarn for weaving; straw for hat making; and certain kinds of fodder and bran.

It has now been decided that such articles may be imported only by the actual manufacturer, who must sign a declaration that the articles are required for use in his industry. The form of declaration required is given in the Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" for December 2, 1904.

Dominican Republic.—Gen. CARLOS F. MORALES was elected President of the Dominican Republic June 19, 1904, and on the occasion of his inauguration read an important message to the National Congress, assembled in special session, in which he stated that the programme of the Government is embodied in these three words: "Order, honesty, and energy," since without order there can be no liberty, without honesty no administration, and without energy no exercise of rights nor performance of duties. Within the Constitution of the Republic are to be found the effective means of carrying out, observing, and putting in force the salutary plans of the Government.

During 1904 the foreign relations of the country continued most cordial and friendly with all the civilized nations of the world, and especially with the neighboring Republic of Haiti, from which country

the best evidences of good will and friendship were received. The United States of America recognized the legality of the present Government, and appointed a diplomatic agent to reside in the Dominican capital. The relations of the Government with the Holy See remained most amicable, and complete harmony existed between the Republic and the Church.

On taking possession of the Government President MORALES found the Treasury depleted and the fountains of wealth monopolized or unused.

All has not been done in an educational sense that could have been desired, but an endeavor has been made to lay the foundations for future organization and instruction. The normal school at Santo Domingo has at its head a competent and able director, and will doubtless in the near future attain the enviable reputation for thoroughness and learning which it formerly enjoyed.

English, French, and Spanish are the principal languages of Santo Domingo, English and French being especially spoken along the coast, while in the interior Spanish is the principal vehicle of communication. The population is chiefly of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, with some of pure African descent, and a comparatively few whites. The total population of the Republic is estimated at the present time at about 500,000, that being somewhat less than the official estimate of 610,000 made in 1888.

The population of Santo Domingo is much less than that of the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the remaining portion of the island of Haiti, although the area of Santo Domingo is much greater than that of Haiti. The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles, against 10,204 square miles in Haiti, which occupies the western end of the island, while Santo Domingo occupies the eastern portion of the island, its easternmost point being but about 75 miles west of the most westerly point of Porto Rico.

While production at the present time is comparatively small, and confined chiefly to sugar, coffee, cacao, bananas, mahogany, and logwood, the possibilities of production are considered very great at such time as the interior may be opened by railways and roads. An authority on tropical America says that the island "excels nearly all others in the world in natural fertility and diversity of climate." At present the railways of the island have a total length of about 300 miles, and are chiefly on the northern coast extending inland from Samana Bay, one of the finest natural harbors of the West Indies, while another line extends westwardly from Santo Domingo, the capital of the Republic, about 100 miles along the southern coast of the island.

The foreign commerce of Santo Domingo amounts to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 per annum, of which about one-half is conducted with the United States. The exports during the calendar year

1904 to the United States amounted to $2,919,184, as compared with $2,911,245 in 1903, and the imports in that period from the United States were $1,618,428, as against $1,491,327 in the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1903–4 the total value of merchandise exported to the United States from Santo Domingo was $2,885,432, of which $1,935,119 was sugar, $738,858 cocoa, $314,002 bananas, $93,878 hides and skins, $54,406 dye and cabinet woods, $78,481 coffee, and $32,398 wax. Of the total exports, sugar is the most important article in value, while coffee, cocoa, bananas, woods, and wax are also considerable items in the export trade. The total imports from the United States during 1903–4 were $1,543,754, cottons, hardware, and provisions forming the principal items in the import trade. There has been a steady increase in the sales of cotton goods to Santo Domingo. Iron and steel manufactures, leather, illuminating oil, soap and wood, and manufactures therefrom, also formed very considerable items.

About 50 per cent of the commerce of the island, both in imports and in exports, is with the United States. The remaining 50 per cent is chiefly with the European countries—England, Germany, France, and Spain—and in smaller proportions with Cuba, Mexico, and South America. England supplies the largest proportion of the imports, aside from those drawn from the United States, a considerable element along the coast being an English-speaking population. Dominican products were exported to Germany in 1903 to the value of 7,043,000 *marks*. The German exports to the Dominican Republic in the same year aggregated a value of 875,000 *marks*.

An American company has recently exploited an amber deposit on the island of Santo Domingo, province of Santiago, Dominican Republic. The locality is at an altitude of 1,800 feet, near the top of a hill known as Palo Quemado (Burnt Post), at the headwaters of the Licey River, on a small branch of the Miguel Sanchez. The amber occurs in a friable, disintegrated, and much broken sandstone, which at times becomes a conglomerate and contains fragments of lignite. The amber itself is found loose in the soil and disintegrated rock, and also in the friable sandstone. It appears usually in ovate masses, from an inch or two to the size of a man's hand, round, sometimes flattened, dull on the exterior, and covered with a brown surface crust like much of the Baltic amber and like buried resins generally. It possesses somewhat of the opalescent character of the beautiful amber of Roumania and of that from Catania, Sicily. In color it varies from yellow to rich brown.

Ecuador.—The foreign relations of Ecuador continued friendly and cordial with all the world, and the utmost harmony and good will prevailed with other nations in their negotiations with the State during 1904, the Chief Executive being President Leonidas Plaza, G.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of

Ecuador, desiring to avoid possible disagreements in the future and to strengthen and render enduring the *entente cordiale* which should always subsist between the two nations, decided to resume and conclude the negotiations begun in Quito in the year 1853, in which the Plenipotentiary of Brazil and that of Ecuador agreed on the necessity of and manner of defining the frontier of the two countries, and for this purpose named their Plenipotentiaries. An arbitration treaty defining the boundaries between Colombia and Ecuador was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries at Bogotá, November 5, 1904.

In internal affairs the following Executive measures were enacted:

On April 9, 1904, quarantine regulations were adopted by the board of health of the municipality of Guayaquil, the same being published in the Public Health Reports of the United States Treasury Department on May 13, 1904. On September 30, 1904, the President of the Republic of Ecuador promulgated an important decree, passed by the Congress on the 23d of the same month, fixing a bounty for rubber culture and defining the methods of planting and extraction, and a law establishing a State monopoly of matches, tobacco, and cigarette paper was passed.

There are two banks of issue in Ecuador, i. e., the Bank of Ecuador and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, each having a subscribed capital of $3,000,000. The assets of these banks amounted, on December 31, 1903, to $10,668,508.67 and $13,662,872, respectively. The cash on hand on the same date in the Bank of Ecuador was $2,581,255.29, while that on hand in the Commercial and Agricultural Bank was $1,446,911.90. Bank notes were issued by the first-named institution to the amout of $3,669,829.60 and by the Commercial and Agricultural Bank to the extent of $2,686,200. The net profits of the Bank of Ecuador in 1903 amounted to $2,663,941.61, while those of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank aggregated $1,556,304.49. The debt of the Government to the banks on December 31, 1903, was $4,220,243.10.

The total debt of the Republic of Ecuador in August, 1904, amounted to $15,584,189.15.

The staple product of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other Provinces near the coast. Coffee is also grown as well as cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla. The rubber industry is important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees.

Ibarra, in the extreme north of the Republic, is the center of the most extensive culture of cotton, which grows upon trees up to 6 feet in height and is of the Sea Island variety. There a particularly fine quality is grown and successful crops are realized also at Santa Elena, Morro, and Chanday. Indian female labor is employed exclusively in

the cultivation, with Ecuadoran white inspection, and the cotton is dispatched to the mills in mule-drawn wagon trains. It has taken some twenty-five years for the cotton industry to reach its present advanced state of development in Ecuador, and only in the last ten or twelve years have the mills been in active and constant operation, but there are no labor troubles to handicap the manufacture of cotton, the Indian women and girls being in every way model workers, and there is nothing to retard the progress that is being made. The home consumption now leaves no surplus for export, but as the facilities and capacities of the mills are improved it will be possible to seek foreign markets.

Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the Province of Oro, there are quartz crushings; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings, find considerable quantities of gold.

The total exports of Ecuador in 1904 amounted to $11,642,096 and the imports were valued at $7,669,085. Of this total, Ecuador exported to the United States merchandise to the value of $2,616,387; France, $3,903,851; Germany, $2,173,152; England, $949,496; Spain, $574,768; other Europe, $320,712; Peru, $561,297; Chile, $315,473; Mexico, $63,083; Argentine Republic, $59,458; Colombia, $41,590; Central America, $22,413; Cuba, $29,042; Venezuela, $4,763; Uruguay, $4,173; other countries, $1,935. Of the imports the United States supplied $2,448,942; Great Britain, $2,004,878; Germany, $1,492,557; France, $617,258; Spain, $184,899; other Europe, $534,095; Peru, $179,726; Chile, $123,226; Colombia, $1,034; Central America; $15,385; Cuba, $1,870; Australia, $34,397; China, $30,827.

Cocoa figures first in the exports of 1904, with $7,624,345. Ivory nuts come second, with $1,104,220. The exported gold coins amount to $692,960, the imported to $875,000. Coffee exports amounted to $507,298; rubber, $612,537; Panama hats, $443,380; hides, $248,687.

During the fiscal year 1903–4 Ecuador exported to the United States rubber to the amount of $598,139; cocoa, $1,228,454; ivory nuts, $153,537; coffee, $18,783; Panama hats, $102,398; gold and bullion, $180,343; hides and skins, $190,343. The imports from the port of San Francisco in 1904 consisted of packages weighing 3,921,403 kilos, valued at $162,556.14.

During 1904, the Ecuadorian Government decided to build a railway from Ambato, a point on the projected line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, to the Curarey River, a distance of about 100 miles. The Curarey River is a branch of the Amazon, emptying into that river near Iquitos, Peru, which is the head of ocean navigation. The district is stated to be rich in rubber, which is now exported by way of the Amazon Valley to the United States and Europe. The railway is

being built for the purpose of enabling that district to export its rubber and other products by way of Guayaquil. It is expected to have the entire route surveyed within a year, by which time the Guayaquil and Quito Railway will have been completed to Ambato, the initial point of the new line. The route lies almost entirely east of the Andes, Ambato being in the heart of that range, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet.

The tariff law of the Republic was modified by a series of decrees issued at intervals during the year.

Guatemala.—Señor ESTRADA CABRERA was reelected as Chief Executive of Guatemala on July 12, 1904, for the next Presidential term of six years, from 1905 to 1911, without opposition of any kind.

President CABRERA's previous administration was characterized by ability and energy in keeping perfect peace in the country and by his labors in the propagation of public instruction, more than 2,500 primary schools having been established during his six years of office.

In his message on assuming office, the President stated that agriculture, which is the first factor of the national wealth of the country, had been the object of his particular attention during the preceding seven years. For the purpose of encouraging this important branch of the nation's industry a General Bureau of Agriculture had been established in the capital of the Republic, with branches in the different States. One of the methods which this Bureau uses in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge is the publication of a journal entitled the "Bulletin of Agriculture," which treats exclusively of matters relating to agricultural affairs. Another important work of the Bureau of Agriculture, and which is of an exceedingly practical nature, is the supplying of farmers with choice seeds of agricultural products imported from abroad, for the purpose of experiment and for the establishment of new sources of industry. Measures have been taken for the cultivation of as large an area of land as possible, and rules have been made governing the exploitation of rubber in the forests of the Republic. The importation of agricultural implements has been encouraged as much as possible, and contracts have been made for the exploitation of the valuable timber found in the forests of the States situated in the northern part of the Republic.

The industrial resources of the country are measureless. Its forests contain valuable woods and its mining possibilities are great. Agriculture and cattle raising are now its chief industries. Its coffee is of a superior quality, and sugar, bananas, tobacco, corn, and cocoa are among its leading products.

Decree No. 584, promulgated by President ESTRADA CABRERA on April 22, 1904, fixes an export duty of $1 American gold on each quintal of clean or washed coffee exported, and a proportional amount on each quintal of unwashed coffee exported from the Republic.

The coffee crop in this Republic for the year 1904 did not come up to expectations, owing to heavy rains late in the season. The quality was well up to the average, especially in the Santa Maria belt, where both quantity and quality far exceeded the results for many years. This was caused by the deposit of volcanic ashes from the eruption of October 24, 1902, that spread the ashes over a wide area from 3 feet to 6 inches deep. This eruption was at first reported to have completely ruined the country for many years, but proved to be a blessing in disguise. The coffee trees in this belt are much more vigorous than heretofore, and the prospects are bright for what seemed for a time to be a desert waste.

An encouraging condition in Guatemalan commerce is noted for the year 1904. The exports were $7,551,865 in gold and the imports $5,041,142. The gross exports from 1898 to 1904 were $51,467,337 in gold and the gross imports $28,024,098. This is certainly a favorable commercial showing. The exports of agricultural and live stock products in 1904 amounted to $201,383,551, of which $185,814,631 were agricultural products and $15,568,920 live-stock productions. Coffee was the principal item of these exports, having a value of $56,626,490; woods, $44,310,374, and breadstuffs, $36,187,520, occupying second and third places, respectively. United States trade with Guatemala during 1904 amounted to $4,574,822, of which $2,728,339 represented the exports to the United States and $1,846,483 imports from that country. During the fiscal year 1903–4 the exports were $2,665,578 and imports $1,281,382. Some of the principal items of the exports were coffee, $1,639,333; bananas, $112,138; sugar, $78,545; woods, $65,878; hides and skins, $62,194; rubber, $37,169, and silver, $28,005.

Exports from New York to Guatemala for the calendar year 1904 amounted to $786,665, as against $407,462 in 1903, showing a gain for 1904 of $379,193, or nearly 50 per cent. The chief items consisted of machinery, electrical, mining, and agricultural; railroad material, miscellaneous hardware, canned goods, drugs and proprietary medicines, drinkables, lubricating and illuminating oil, and cotton goods. Shipments were divided between Puerto Barrios and Livingston (east coast), and San Jose, Ocos, and Champerico, on the west coast. The Hamburg-American Line (Atlas Line service) recently inaugurated a new monthly service from New York direct to the east coast ports, which have heretofore been reached only by way of New Orleans. Ports on the west coast are reached from New York by way of Colon and Panama.

The export of bananas, especially in the Livingston district, is noted as a most promising and profitable industry, and the timber industry, which is one of first importance in the Republic, is hampered only by the lack of sufficient means of transport. While the coffee crop for the year was below the average production, from the two districts

of Patulul and Pamaxan the next year's crop is estimated to show increases of 33 and 75 per cent, respectively, providing climatic conditions should not prove exceptional.

The question of education in all its branches received the firm support of the Government during 1904, and most satisfactory results were obtained. The number of schools was increased, and the Government did everything in its power to further the development of the public school system of the Republic. Higher education also received the due attention of the Government.

Notable improvements have been made in the postal service during the last seven years, and the increase of correspondence received and forwarded during that period was, according to the statistics collected, 1,500,000 pieces. The Government of Guatemala, during the year 1904, rescinded the order imposing a 50 per cent additional duty on all articles sent into the country under the parcels-post regulations existing between the United States and Guatemala. Many new post-offices were established, the total number in the Republic at the present time being 300. A number of contracts were made for the transportation of the mails, and postal conventions were celebrated with most of the principal nations of the world along the lines laid down in the Universal Postal Convention made in Switzerland and of which Guatemala is a member. The telegraph lines of the Republic were radically reformed, and new lines constructed to the extent of about 1,000 kilometers, for which 28 new offices have been opened.

Following are some of the railway developments recorded for the year: On August 31, 1901, a contract was made with Mr. Richard Barthel, in representation of the Central American Improvement Company, for the exploitation, conservation, and completion of the Northern Railway. This concession or contract was rescinded on October 29, 1903, at the petition of said company, and for the reason that it could not comply with the obligations it had assumed in the contract. On January 12, 1904, the Government made a new contract *ad referendum*, and for the same object as that mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, with Mr. Percival Farquhar, in representation of Mr. Minor C. Keith, of New York, and Mr. William C. Van Horne, of Montreal, Canada, which, after being ratified by the principals and legalized in due form, was approved by the National Legislative Assembly in decree No. 581, dated April 9, 1904.

The Government line from Obera to Izapa was repaired over its entire line, a distance of 13 English miles, and is at the present time in operation. The works of the railway between Cocales and Mazatenango, begun on December 15, 1901, have been concluded, and this line was opened to public traffic on November 21, 1903. On April 18, 1902, the Government made a contract for the construction of a road between Coatepeque and Caballo Blanco, which was approved by legis-

lative decree No. 538, dated March 1, 1902, and recently extended for a further period of three years. On April 22, 1903, another contract was made for the construction of a railway line between Zacapa and the border of the Republic of Salvador, said contract being approved during the same month and year by legislative decree No. 566. The Government also aided the Central Railway of Guatamala, as well as to the Ocos, the Occidental, and the Verapaz railways.

The line connecting Escuintla with Mazatenango, which is an important section of the Intercontinental Railway, was completed, and the Guatemala Central Railroad Company will be ready to extend it to the Mexican border (28 miles) as soon as the Mexican railroad system reaches the frontier.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company having withdrawn their vessels from the Guatemalan coasts, the business was transacted, in accordance with the terms of previous contracts, by the steamers of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail. Navigation was also established under favorable circumstances on the important lake of Atitlan. The Urban Railway of Guatemala was granted a concession (No. 245) for the utilization of the Las Vacas River in the generation of the motive power which said railway may need for its service, the necessary installation to be made within a period of three years.

Haiti.—One of the most important measures effected during the year 1904 under the administration of President NORD ALEXIS affecting the foreign as well as the internal policy of the Haitian Republic, was the final settlement and proclamation of a naturalization treaty with the United States on March 24, 1904. The Government also repealed the law requiring 25 per cent of the import duties to be paid in the metallic currency of the Republic. This leaves the law as it was. Payment can now be made, as formerly, in paper currency. This has been a relief to commerce and has somewhat reduced the rate of exchange.

The revenue for 1903–4 was estimated at $4,409,318 paper and $2,917,435 gold; the expenditure at $4,422,216 paper and $2,918,490 gold. On December 31, 1903, the public debt stood as follows: External debt, $12,567,963; internal debt, $14,596,774; total debt, $27,164,737. There was, besides, in 1903, a floating debt of 5,506,802 paper *gourdes*.

Haiti exports coffee, cocoa, logwood, cotton, tortoise shells, mahogany, and all kinds of cabinet woods. The Haitians make their own sugar, rum, soap, straw hats, pottery, watches, artificial ice, etc. They own their two railways and inland telephone and telegraph lines. Education is compulsory and gratuitous, high schools and primary schools alike. Only Haitian citizens can own real estate, but the process of naturalization is easy. Entire freedom in religion is guaranteed.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee, of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation.

A report recently issued by the Haitian Government shows that during the coffee year—that is, from October 1, 1903, the commencement of the coffee season, to June 30, 1904, its close—the export of coffee amounted to 100,000,000 pounds, being 30,000,000 pounds in excess of the exports of any previous year. Of this crop there were at the end of the season still about 10,000,000 pounds unexported, which shows that the whole crop must have been nearly 111,000,000 pounds.

This country is very suitable for the growing of cotton, and a large quantity could, no doubt, be produced at a larger profit than in the United States. Haitian cotton once planted continues to produce for twenty years without replanting, and requires but little care or cultivation. The only expense is the gathering, ginning, and baling. The staple is of good quality. Sea-island cotton has to some extent been introduced with success and the planting is increasing, as it has proved to be very profitable. This cotton, once planted, will produce four crops before the plant dies out.

During the year 1904, 3,017,015 pounds of cotton were exported from Haiti, as against 3,260,271 pounds in 1903, as also 275,847 pounds of cotton seed.

Cocoa is grown extensively and the cultivation of tobacco is extending, while a cigar and cigarette factory is successfully operated. Sugar is grown, and there are three sugar-making establishments but no refineries. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources; gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone, and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

There seems to be considerable activity in cutting and working the valuable woods of Haiti. The Government has granted two concessions, giving permission to cut certain valuable woods on its lands in different sections for a distance of over 9 miles from the seashore inland. These two concessions were granted to Haitians, with the privilege of subletting them or of forming a foreign company with the necessary capital to undertake the enterprise. In attempting to form such a company they have met with considerable encouragement from American capitalists. This industry, properly aided and encouraged by the Government, would add much to the prosperity of the country, as its valuable woods are almost inexhaustible. One branch

of this enterprise will be the cutting of bayahond, a wood for railroad cross-ties; for this use its durability is far greater than that of any other wood thus far used for the purpose.

The exports from Haiti to the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 were $2,597,905 and the imports $1,214,133. The five principal export items for the first six months of the calendar year 1904 were woods, $252,697; hides and skins, $69,172; cocoa, $31,415; coffee, $20,161; wax, $6,713. The total exports to the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to $1,177,671 and the imports to $2,472,458.

United States Minister POWELL reported from Port au Prince, Haiti, under date of August 30, 1904, that a concession had been granted by the Haitian Government to Messrs. LOUIS DALMAS and EDWARD A. BLANTON, Jr., to construct a railroad from Gonaives, a port in the northwestern part of the Republic, to Ennery, thence to St. Michel-de-l'Atalage to Hinche. In a previous communication announcing the concession Minister POWELL said that this was the most important concession ever granted by the Haitian Government to foreigners, the Government having previously refused permission to them to traverse the interior of the country. Several attempts in recent years have been made by interested parties to construct a railroad into the interior, but all such propositions have been rejected.

The proposed railroad reaches the very heart of the Republic, traversing a region that is said to be rich in minerals, including copper, silver, gold, iron, and lead, and penetrating into a section of virgin forests where are to be found iron and satin woods, ebony, cedar, pitch pine, white walnut, and three kinds of mahogany. It will also reach a section represented to be rich in logwood and guaiac, which have not been marketable heretofore on account of the difficulty of reaching water transportation. The district generally is described as being very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale, as the ports of Gonaives and St. Marc are the principal outlets for cotton exports. The railroad will also afford access to the cacao belt.

The terminus is to be Port au Prince, which will be reached by continuing the road from Hinche by way of Las Cahobas, Mirebalais, and Arcahaie. When this is accomplished there will be a continuous railway line through the interior to Gonaives and eventually to Cape Haitien. The company also has the right to build wharves at Gonaives, so that vessels will no longer have to unload in lighters.

Minister POWELL adds:

"When this road is built, we will have two important roads in the hands of citizens of the United States, the other being the one completed about a year ago, which runs from Port au Prince to the lakes, these lakes being a part of the boundary of the two Republics. When

a road is completed from the lakes to Santo Domingo City, it will shorten the distance between the two capitals from five days, the time it now takes, to less than one day. There is another road being constructed from Cape Haitien to Grande Rivière, which will eventually connect with the road which is the subject of this dispatch."

Honduras.—After a session lasting over two months, the Congress of the Republic of Spanish Honduras, which met at Tegucigalpa, adjourned in September, 1904. The most important business was the election of President MANUEL BONILLA, the present incumbent, to another term of six years without opposition. Peace has not been interrupted since the short civil war in 1903, which placed the present Government in power.

In July, 1904, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to £5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to £14,753,147; total, £20,151,717. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1903 was stated to amount to 1,317,380 *pesos*.

The revenue of the country is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1904 was estimated at 2,637,724 *pesos* and 2,625,983 *pesos*, respectively. The budget for 1904–5 gives the revenue at 3,043,500 *pesos* and the expenditure at 3,043,500 *pesos*. The revenue comprises 1,350,000 *pesos* from customs, 1,015,000 from taxes on consumption, and 88,000 from posts and telegraphs, other sources of revenue being port dues, stamps, lottery, etc. Of the expenditure, 1,166,169 *pesos* are for the Department of War, 464,525 *pesos* for the Department of the Interior, 478,020 *pesos* for public works, 259,788 *pesos* for finance, 130,258 *pesos* for the public debt, and 337,173 for public instruction.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief culture is that of bananas, occupying 42,840 acres, mostly on the Atlantic coast. Other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, cocoanuts, fruits, sarsaparilla, beans, and coffee, while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes. A concession has been granted for working the mahogany and cedar forests within the Republic. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, and nickel being found in almost every department.

The raising of cattle is a good business in Honduras, but there is difficulty in finding a sure market for the sale. The cattle are, unfortunately, too small and light in weight to be sure of a ready market in

other countries, and it is feared that on this account the Cuban market may shortly be wholly or partly closed. No disease of any epidemic kind has been reported among cattle in this country.

Honduras cattle are exported almost entirely to Cuba and Belize. During the year ended June 30, 1904, the amount reached the figure £85,860, which is larger than it has been for some years.

The steady advance in the production of bananas on the north coast of Honduras, some extra activity in cattle transactions, and a few other natural fluctuations caused a decided increase in the exports of the country in the twelve months ended June 30, 1904. With the exception of the two branches mentioned, the variations in amount have been trifling. The banana trade is an encouraging feature in the commercial movement of the country, as it has been for some years, and in that line there is a steady, uninterrupted advance.

The exports from Honduras to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1903–4 amounted to $5,322,826.06, distributed as follows: United States, $3,964,044.71; Germany, $120,353.19; Great Britain, $95,817; France, $29,063.74; Panama, $49,413.20; Chile, $25; Guatemala, $51,032; Salvador, $29,751.52; Nicaragua, $12,942; Cuba, $808,035; Belize, $125,863.70; and Mexico, $36,485. The exports consisted of the following items: Mineral substances, $1,222,795.69; vegetable substances, $2,739,691.97; animal substances, $1,321,538.46; manufactured products, $20,549.94; miscellaneous products, $18,250. The total imports from foreign countries into Honduras during the year 1903–4 consisted of 340,829 packages of merchandise, weighing 27,387,216 half kilograms, the invoiced values of which were, respectively, $2,162,243.78 gold and $148,541.55 silver. Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-one packages of this merchandise, weighing 2,985,627 half kilograms, valued at $492,630.10 gold, came from Europe and Asia; 274,097 packages, weighing 21,311,864 half kilograms, invoiced at $1,518,617.29 gold and $475 silver, respectively, came from the United States and Mexico; 104 packages, weighing 5,713 half kilograms, invoiced at $270 gold and $837 silver, came from Cuba; 36,890 packages, weighing 2,944,962 kilograms, invoiced at $148,866.89 gold and $141,137.05 silver, came from Central America; and 247 packages, weighing 39,050 half kilograms, invoiced at $1,860.11 gold and $6,092 silver, came from South America. These importations were made through the ports of Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, La Ceiba, and Roatán.

The exports to Europe are chiefly metals and hides. The increase in imports is much greater than in exports, for the total rose from £287,401 in 1903 to £444,827 in 1904. The imports from Europe nearly doubled in the year, while those from the United States increased by 50 per cent, and there was a considerable augmentation in the shipments from other countries.

The value of the exportations to the United States in 1903–4, according to United States figures, amounted to $2,046,113, as compared with $1,375,997 in the preceding year, and the imports to $1,604,298, as against $956,164 in 1902–3. The exports of bananas during this period were $1,352,363, a decided increase over the previous year. Other export items of importance were, cocoanuts, $105,489; woods, $98,099; hides and skins, $62,186; rubber, $32,257; sarsaparilla, $28,952; fruits, $13,764. The total trade of Honduras with the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to $3,699,699, of which $2,111,452 were exports and $1,588,247 imports. The imports from the port of New York during 1903–4 were 53,361 packages, weighing 3,026,343 kilos, valued at $630,695. The shipments consisted of cotton goods, machinery, drugs and medicines, flour, rice, provisions and canned goods, barbed wire, petroleum, paper, liquors, perfumery, etc. Since the parcels post between Honduras and the United States went into effect a great many shipments of shoes and fancy dry goods are sent that way, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of consular invoices. These exports do not figure in the foregoing statement.

The general goods imported into Honduras consist of all that is cheap and indispensable, except food, and a certain amount of luxuries and fancy articles, doubtless greater on the prosperous north coast than in the other districts. Among the absolute necessaries are the cheaper classes of cotton goods, of which England furnishes 45 per cent; the United States, 42 per cent; Germany, 10 per cent; Italy, 2 per cent, and Belgium, 1 per cent. The principal lines of cotton goods are shirtings and prints, followed by sheetings (bleached). Cotton blankets are also in large demand, and these invariably are imported from German mills.

Mining, the chief industry of the interior, made but little progress in the year under review. The chief mine is that of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, which produced silver, and continued working, apparently with success, as it has for many years. The British company at Aramecina also continued to produce gold; but, so far as is known, not in such quantities as formerly. During the year, several mining engineers visited Honduras to make reports on properties, and some syndicates worked mines for a while with a view to purchase; but no results have been seen from the reports, and in nearly all the other cases work ceased after a short time. The small factories of soap and candles, shoes, beer, and soda water, which have existed for some years in the capital, remained open, and the brewery added an ice plant to its other business. The American company, which for some years has been working on the opening for navigation of the river Ulua and a road from the coast to the District of Olancho, after spending a very large sum of money, ceased work-

ing. The wagon road from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific coast made considerable progress, and in a short time a really good communication will be established in that part of the country. Already steps are being taken to procure automobiles for use on this road, and so soon as some minor details have been arranged it will be possible for the vehicles to run about 75 of the 100 miles, and the arrangement of the rest will soon be complete. On the north coast, near the rising port of La Ceiba, 12 miles of railway have been laid by a private firm, under a concession from the Government, and the new enterprise is now in running order and in course of extension. There is reason to believe that this will be followed by other similar works in the same region, where railway material can be brought cheaply from the United States, and where railway communication is wanted immediately for the development of the fruit trade. The railway from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, built over thirty years ago with part of the loans raised in London and Paris, has been in the hands of the Government for the last two years, since they took it over from the Honduras syndicate which had worked the line on a lease for some years.

No census has been taken since 1902, and as no reliable result was then reached, it can only be presumed that the population is, as calculated before, about 400,000, or, roughly, 10 persons to the square mile. The public health was uniformly good, no epidemics having been reported in any part of the Republic during the year.

The total number of vessels entering the ports of the Republic in 1904 was 2,850, having a tonnage of 571,721 tons and manned by crews aggregating 22,503 men. During the same period 2,849 vessels cleared from the ports of the Republic, having a tonnage capacity of 571,647 tons, manned by 22,496 men.

The passengers entering the Republic in 1904 numbered 4,634, of whom 2,041 were Hondureans and 2,593 foreigners. The departures during the same year numbered 3,798, of whom 2,109 were Hondureans and 1,689 foreigners.

Mexico.—On July 9, 1904, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ was reelected as President of the Republic of Mexico and Don RAMON CORRAL as Vice-President, for the term of six years, from December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1910.

Foreign relations continued peaceful and friendly during 1904, with no other change than that in some cases they have been extended and in all have become more cordial.

One of the conventions[a] signed during the Second International American Conference, and still awaiting the approval of the Senate, is that relating to pecuniary claims and damages. In view of the importance of this international compact, by virtue of which the claims of

[a] Since ratified and promulgated.

private persons are to be submitted to arbitration, thus eliminating the chief factor of conflicts between the Governments of America, and in consideration of the fact that several of the signatory countries, among them the United States of America, have already ratified it, the President urged upon the Senate to vouchsafe to the treaty its high approval, so that it may become part of the public law.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of the year 1848 contained important stipulations in regard to arbitration, so that if to these be added those contained in the convention with respect to pecuniary claims, the fear of any difficulty with the neighboring Republic on the north would become very remote.

The convention entered into on May 28, 1904, between Mexico and Spain, in regard to the practice of the liberal professions, after being duly approved and ratified by the Governments of the contracting powers, became operative in December, 1904, to be in force for five years.

As a consequence of representations made by the Governments of France and the Netherlands, a delegate from Mexico was appointed to the International Conference which met at The Hague in December, 1904, for the purpose of declaring ambulance vessels, commissioned in war time under the Red Cross flag, exempt from duties and imposts in ports. This beneficent arrangement was signed by the Mexican representative and it was sent to the Senate for revision.

In the year 1864 a well-known International Convention was signed at Geneva, of which the object was to establish the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals in time of war. This convention was left open, to the end that nations other than the signatory powers might adhere to it. But, as they had to be invited with certain formalities described in the convention itself and those formalities had not been fulfilled in regard to Mexico, the Republic had not signified its acceptance, though the convention was in accord with its views and ideas. Some time ago the Spanish Government, through its legation, urged on Mexico in a courteous and friendly manner to become a party to this international compact, and after the War Department had reported on the matter it was decided to take this step.

The Government was invited to send delegates to the Fourth Pan-American Medical Congress, which met at Panama, and to the sessions of the American Association of Public Health at Havana, and accordingly sent representatives to both assemblies.

The Government sent delegates to the Eighth International Geographical Congress, which met at Washington during the month of September, 1904. At the conclusion of its important deliberations an excursion party consisting of 70 persons of high reputation was made up to visit the Republic, where it was entertained by a special committee.

A trifling disagreement with Guatemala was adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries. A Mexican minister visited Paraguay in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended by that country in sending a plenipotentiary to Mexico. Also, for the first time, Mexico was visited by a representative of the remote Chinese Empire, who was received both by the Government and by the country with the consideration due his personal accomplishment and his high mission. On the part of Mexico a representative was designated to represent the nation at Peking, thus establishing mutually beneficial diplomatic relations between the two lands.

Having been invited by the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property to be represented at the Congress held at Berne to unify the procedure and documents required for the protection of such property, Mexico sent delegates thither to attend the sessions of the Congress during the early days of August, 1904, after having visited the patent offices of the United States, Canada, and the chief nations of Europe.

The various scientific and astronomical investigations engaging the attention of the Government were carried on satisfactorily and the participation of Mexico in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition successfully accomplished, where Mexico exhibited in the palaces of education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, electricity, transportation, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy, and anthropology. The prizes taken by Mexican exhibitors numbered 1,500.

Two postal conventions were established, one with Great Britain for the interchange of postal money orders, signed March 18, 1904, and the other with the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the two countries, promulgated by the President of Mexico on December 17, 1904; and two conventions with Chile, one for the interchange of correspondence and the other for the interchange of postal packages, were promulgated.

The Geodetic Commission, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the period covered by this report, continued its work of reconnoissance and choice of vertices for the grand triangulation that is to cover to ninety-eighth meridian west of Greenwich, having on the south reached the extremity in that direction on the Pacific Ocean and advanced on the north into the State of Tamaulipas. All branches of the indoor work advanced and the first volume of the Commission Annals has been published.

The geographical exploration commission made considerable progress in the work of preparing its map of the Republic, adding to its field outfit in Chihuahua, extending its operations into Coahuila, and continuing them in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo,

and Veracruz. In the course of this work 25 geographical positions of points in the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo were determined; rivers were surveyed for a length of more than 1,000 kilometers; more than 6,000 kilometers of topographical itineraries were measured and 22 sections of the general map of the Republic and the partial map of the State of Veracruz were published.

The Government of Mexico, by customs imposts or by consumption taxes, and sometimes by both, within the year, extended quite heavy protection (freight rates also being taken into consideration) to the new steel works at Monterey, and gave a virtual monopoly to the large new dynamite and explosives factory in the State of Durango. It had previously extended protection to the fruit-canning industry at Guadalajara, the cotton factories throughout the Republic, and the soap factories in the principal cotton-growing district.

Executive decree of June 8, 1904, exempted from duty goods imported through the custom-houses of the Territory of Quintana Roo for use in that Territory until July 1, 1905, and by Presidential decree of June 10, 1904, and in accordance with Section XIV of article 85 of the Constitution, a new custom-house was established at Mexicali, Lower California.

Public health and sanitation received special attention, and when the Latin-American Medical Congress met in April in Buenos Ayres the representatives from Mexico contributed their researches to the subject of public hygiene.

The scholastic year opened with 531 schools sustained by the Government and in full operation in the Federal District and Territories. Out of the number mentioned, 3 superior primary schools, 1 special primary commercial school, 2 elementary schools, 3 mixed schools, and 6 night schools were opened in the Federal District. Said schools are served in the aggregate by 1,993 professors, and the average attendance is 48,296 children.

Between January and June of the year 1904 the Department of Fomento issued 452 deeds by means of which more than 1,529,000 hectares of public lands, exceeding in value $1,260,000, were condemned for private occupation, the Government receiving therefor $196,540 in cash and the rest in transfers of property to the Government by the Sonora and Chiapas Land and Colonization Company. Certain lands were obtained by colonizing companies under specified contracts. During the first half of the fiscal year 1904–5 (June–December, 1904) there were reduced to private property 34,000 hectares of vacant and national lands, odd ground and gores, for which 220 title deeds were issued by the Department of Fomento and which yielded to the Federal exchequer the sum of $209,000. The Boer Colony in Santa Rosalia, in the State of Chihuahua, obtained possession of the

hacienda Santa Rosalia, containing 80,000 acres, for the benefit of Boers already in Mexico and the influx that is expected to follow. Farming on a gigantic scale will be carried on.

During the six months from January to June, 1904, 396 patents were granted, 435 trade-marks were registered, and 49 commercial names and advertisements recorded, and during the last half of 1904 458 patents of invention were granted, 490 trade-marks and 40 commercial names registered; the registration of 180 marks under article 87 of the law now in force was renewed.

The public works at Tampico, at Coatzacoalcos, Manzanillo, and Salina Cruz progressed favorably, and various river and railway improvements had profitable attention.

The total revenue for the year 1904 reached $86,473,800.94, and the collections exceeded those of the previous year by $10,092,175.72.

The stock of specie held by the Mexican Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1903–4 was as follows: Gold, $3,127,450.83; silver, $37,230,358.77, a total of $40,358,414.60. As compared with the holdings at the close of 1902–3, when the total amounted to $30,917,018.35, an increase of $9,441,396.25 is noted. No allowance has been made in these figures for the premium on gold over silver currency.

The total coinage during the fiscal year 1903–4 amounted to $22,025,450 silver, $921,545 gold, and $93,524 copper. This makes a total coinage of $23,040,519 of currency in the three metals for the year, against $27,000,000 of currency coined in the fiscal year 1902–3. The decrease in the coinage of nearly $4,000,000 in 1903–4, as compared with the preceding year, is due to the action of the public producers, as the Government coins the bullion that is sent to the mint for account of the parties sending it.

A decree issued by President Diaz carried into effect the reforms authorized in December, 1904, by the Mexican Congress. The free coinage of silver is to cease on April 16, 1905. After May 1 of the same year the gold *peso*, or dollar, will become the sole unit of value. The silver *pesos* will be retained in circulation, exchangable with the new gold ones at the ratio of 2 to 1, and to maintain the parity between the two dollars a reserve exchange fund of not less than $10,000,000 will be established.

The total operations of the thirty-two chartered banks operating under the Mexican banking law on December 31, 1903, amounted to $410,256,683.15, as against $470,189,584.98 on December 31, 1904, an increase of $59,932,901.83.

The custom-house collections of the Republic during the fiscal year 1903–4 were $37,132,285, as compared with $34,435,902 in the preceding year. These figures show a steady yearly increase in the custom-house receipts, the advance in four years amounting to $9,026,409. In the fiscal year 1897–98 the total receipts amounted to $23,022,618, and,

compared with the receipts for 1903–4, there is an indicated increase of $14,109,667 in seven years, an average of over $2,000,000 per year.

The customs receipts during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904–5 show a total of $20,036,145.19, an increase of $1,728,716.01 over those during the same period of the preceding year.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904–5 (July–December), as compared with the same period of the preceding year, were $1,616,188.66 and $1,494,100.67, respectively, showing an increase for 1904–5 of $122,087.99, or 8.17 per cent. The postal money-order service is a great convenience to the public for remitting small amounts, and the amounts received for premiums on money orders during each of the periods under comparison were $163,898.64 in 1904–5 and $155,658.74 in 1903–4. This shows an increase of $8,239.90 in the amount of money-order premiums received in the first six months of 1904–5, as compared with the same period in 1903–4. The wonderful improvement and expansion of the Mexican postal service in all its various branches since 1885 is one of the many effects growing out of the installation of an active railroad era in Mexico, and has afforded the means of rapid and regular transportation, which has been promptly taken advantage of for the service of the public. In fact, the expansion of the Mexican postal service is coincident with the development of the Mexican railroad system.

The Federal tax on alcohol factories throughout the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1904–5, commencing July 1, 1904, under the law of May 4, 1895, amounts to $800,000, being distributed among the various States as follows: Campeche, $11,000; Coahuila, $11,500; Colima, $6,000; Chiapas, $27,000; Chihuahua, $7,000; Federal District, $38,000; Durango, $10,500; Guanajuato, $45,000; Guerrero, $14,500; Hidalgo, $21,000; Jalisco, $60,000; Mexico, $20,000; Michoacan, $48,000; Morelos, $92,000; Nuevo Leon, $10,500; Oaxaca, $29,000; Puebla, $71,000; Queretaro, $1,500; San Luis Potosi, $30,500; Sinaloa, $11,000; Sonora, $15,500; Tabasco, $22,000; Tamaulipas, $8,500; Tlaxcala, $3,500; Veracruz, $135,000; Yucatan, $31,500; Zacatecas, $14,500; Territory of Tepic, $4,500. This tax, like the stamp tax on cotton mills, is payable in advance or early in the fiscal year for which it is computed.

Under date of May 26, 1904, the Federal Government promulgated a decree, to take effect on July 1, imposing a tax of $1.20 silver per barrel of aguardiente not exceeding 70 kilograms gross weight in place of $2.50 per barrel imposed by the law of May 12, 1896.

The production of sugar during the fiscal year 1903–4 was 107,000 tons as compared with 112,000 tons in 1902–3, and the estimated production for 1904–5 is 115,000 tons.

As will be seen by this statement, there was a shortage in the production of 1903–4, as compared with that of 1902–3, of about 5,000

tons, due to a decline in the State of Morelos of about 4,000 tons and in the State of Oaxaca of about 2,000 tons; but, on the other hand, Puebla increased its production 1,000 tons.

The State of Morelos was the largest producer of sugar and molasses, producing 30,327,452 kilograms of the former and 16,370,591 of the latter. Veracruz ranks second, with 16,950,649 kilograms of sugar and 8,048,040 kilograms of molasses, and Puebla is third with 15,879,076 kilograms of sugar and 6,146,000 kilograms of molasses.

The tobacco crop of Mexico for 1904 is estimated at 800,000 arrobas of 25 pounds each, or about 20,000,000 pounds. The tobacco exported is mainly the production of the San Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional, and Ojitlan districts, in the State of Veracruz. All of it goes to Europe, Amsterdam and Hamburg being the largest buyers, and London and Liverpool next in rank. No Mexican tobacco in any quantity goes to the United States, because of the very high duties, which are really prohibitive. All the exports are in form of "*tabaco labrado*"—that is, made up into cigars and cigarettes. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the importation of Virginia leaf tobacco amounted to 2,468,773 pounds, valued at $147,131 in gold; the importation of all other tobacco in leaf was valued at $32,896 in gold. Of this "other leaf tobacco" the United States also contributed 4,675 pounds. The Netherlands and Cuba contributed 17,332 and 15,890 pounds, respectively, and Sumatra and Germany were next in order, with small quantities from India, Belgium, Turkey, Persia, and even China, part of the tobacco from various sources coming through Great Britain. Higher duties were placed on Virginia leaf during the year, and this operated somewhat to change the course of the trade. In general, however, the importation of leaf tobacco into Mexico is increasing, partly through the increased consumption of foreign tobaccos, but principally through the demand for foreign leaf to blend with the native leaf in the manufacture of cigars.

Imports of cattle from the Republic of Mexico, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, amounted to 2,314 head during the month of December, 1904, and 4,467 head during December, 1903. For the twelve months ending December, 1904, 13,457 head were received, compared with 33,334 head for the same period in 1903.

The principal agricultural products of the Republic are coffee, vanilla beans, rubber, tobacco, sugar cane, chicle gum, jalap, corn, and beans. Potatoes and many other varieties of vegetables are cultivated only to meet the demand of the local market. Corn, beans, and like products are generally cultivated in the higher altitudes, where, aside from the plow and some primitive farming implements, machines for preparing the soil, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting could not be utilized to such advantage as on the lower and more level lands.

The year witnessed continued progress in the mining industry in Mexico. The extension of transportation facilities, the utilization of hydro-electric power, and the influx of American capital and American operators were the features of the developments. The Mexicans are not slow to realize the wonderful source of wealth the country has in its mines, and stimulated by the new conditions, they have undertaken a great deal of development on old and new properties. The English companies continued active, but the English investments in Mexico can not be said to be on the increase except in the El Oro district. The French engineers have been very active in the Mexican field recently, and it is said that they have unlimited backing for big things. The American smelter trust still continued to control the situation in the northern and central Mexican States, and attempts to inaugurate "independent" smelters have so far not materialized. The granting of a government monopoly on dynamite during the year threatened to injure the mining interests of the Republic.

The Mexican Government continued friendly to American investments, and numerous favorable concessions for railroads to aid in developing mining were granted during the year. The nationalized railroads adopted a favorable attitude toward developments, and all of the subsidized roads imposed limitation conditions as to freight charges in their charters. The projected Kansas City, Mexico and Orient road, across northern Mexico, will open up a number of new districts of known worth and will undoubtedly stimulate the development of many properties along the line. The development of an ample fuel supply in Coahuila is an important factor in the future of all industries in Mexico, and the prospects are that other coal areas, notably the anthracite and natural coke deposits of Sonora, will be made available soon. The introduction of modern machinery and methods continued in all districts, and, except in the camps entirely remote from transportation by rail and water, the mining equipments are as full and up-to-date as in any American section. There were no labor disturbances in Mexico during the year, and, while wages increased, the efficiency and morale of the mining labor also improved. In some sections attempts were made to employ Japanese labor, but with uncertain results. This favorable labor situation has greatly influenced the investment of considerable American capital in the Republic.

In regard to mining, it is stated that from January to June 30, 1904, there were issued 1,600 title deeds, covering 23,845 hectares, which, when taken in connection with the rectified data for the previous half year, yield a total of 3,420 title deeds, embracing 60,822 mining claims for the fiscal year 1903–4. Title deeds were also issued for deposits

of mercury and turquoise recently discovered, and in connection with the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of dynamite and explosives, near Ciudad Lerdo, exploration has been inaugurated for the necessary raw materials, so it is probable that complete independence will be attained in regard to foreign markets, thus materially reducing the cost of mining and similar enterprises. Special note is made of the advance in copper production, Mexico being the second country in the list of producers of this metal.

The tax on mining property in 1903–4 amounted to $1,967,029.86, as against $1,610,439.14 in 1902–3, an increase of $356,590.72.

According to official statistics, the mining production of Mexico for 1904, in round numbers, is as follows: Silver, $82,200,000; gold, $32,500,000; copper, $19,700,000; lead, $6,000,000; total, $140,400,000.

An important operation in 1904, involving New York capital in Mexico, was the installation of a 200-ton smelter by the Mitchell Mining Company at the Dicha mines in the State of Guerrero. Other concerns of interest during 1904 were the organization of the Douglas Copper Company to operate in Sonora; the commencing of operations by the Mexican-Standard Company near Parral; the organization of the Black Mountain Company to operate in Sonora, and the organization of the Guaynopita Copper Company to exploit properties in the State of Guerrero. Altogether the mining operations in Mexico in the year 1904 were satisfactory and promise to be equally so in 1905.

Mexico occupies the fourth place among the lead-producing countries of the world, with an output of 95,000 tons. It must be stated that the exploitation of lead mines in Mexico is an entirely new industry, for not so long ago the production of this metal was insignificant, and it is the last arrival among the large lead-producing countries. The mining of antimony is also beginning to be carried on in Mexico, which up to the present was not done at all. This metal is found in several parts of the Republic, and its production will be considerable when the exploitation of mines is made on a large scale. For many years Mexico was supposed to be a country without any practical coal deposits. About 1881, however, the Government, interested by the rumors of coal in various parts of the country, appointed a scientific commission to investigate the possibilities of coal in Mexico. The findings of this commission were much more favorable than had been hoped. Coal of various qualities was found to exist in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other States. The Sonora deposit was reported to be a high-grade anthracite, giving 92 per cent of carbon. The returns indicate a very satisfactory condition of the export trade of the Republic in the fiscal year 1903–4, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

The industry of the smelting and refining of metals in the Republic has developed during the last few years in an extraordinary manner. In the town of Aguascalientes there is established the largest refinery in the country. At San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Torreon, Chihuahua, and in several other towns there are large foundries and refineries, which work on a large scale and with heavy capital.

The exports of the Republic during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1903–4 aggregated a total of $196,690,510.60 silver, as against $192,989,493.68 silver in 1902–3, not including premium on gold exported. The gain does not seem so noteworthy in 1903–4 as in the preceding year; but it must be borne in mind that the values declared at the custom-houses are silver values and that, inasmuch as the rate of exchange was lower during the last year than in the preceding one, the total exports of $210,276,374 silver, including premium on gold exported, represented in reality a gold value considerably in excess of that represented in 1902–3, by the total of $207,377,793 silver.

The following countries were the chief markets for Mexican products: Europe, $50,265,067.02, as against $46,860,334.02 in 1902–3; Asia, $6,129, as against $30,000; North America, $141,549,557.05, as against $139,578,433.33; Central America, $441,385.80, as against $359,042.52; South America, $165,383.73, as against $58,251.81; West Indies, $4,262,988, as against $4,103,432. Of the European countries, France shows the greatest increase, while Great Britain shows a falling off of considerable volume, and both Germany and Spain show fair increases. The exports of Mexico to Cuba consist almost wholly of cattle. In 1903–4 all the countries of Europe together took 25.55 per cent of Mexico's exports, against 71.95 per cent taken by the United States; and in 1902–3 Europe took 24.28 per cent of the total exports, against 72.31 per cent taken by the United States.

The exports consist of mineral products to the value of $119,220,-162.95; vegetable products, $60,548,679.50; animal products, $10,871,-318.22; manufactured products, $5,528,072.97, and sundry products, $522,276.96.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1904, show that during that period foreign goods to the value of $78,308,442 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with $75,904,807 in the previous fiscal year. The distribution of the imports was as follows: Europe, $34,551,324.43 during the fiscal year 1903–4, as compared with $33,912,035.82 during the year 1902–3; Asia, $652,712.02, as against $696,137.46; Africa, $116,918, as against $80,348.69; North America, $42,638,925.37, as against $40,814,014.70; Central America, $30,298.59, as against $19,351.04; South America, $194,292.87, as against $195,444.19; West Indies, $117,020, as against $129,554.93; Oceania, $6,951.32, as against

$57,920.75. The United States was the principal country of origin for the greater part of this trade, furnishing 54.41 per cent of the total, as against 53.74 per cent in the fiscal year 1902–3. Great Britain furnished 12.78; Germany, 12.18; France, 9.54; Spain, 4.17, and Belgium, 2.78. The imports consisted of animal substances to the value of $5,695,938.47; vegetable substances, $13,787,995.73; mineral substances, $22,487,474.94; dry goods, $9,920,268.33; chemical substances, $3,158,202.61; beverages, $3,393,021.81; paper, $2,336,451.64; machinery, $10,622,475.64; vehicles, $2,225,913.06; arms and explosives, $2,179,611.75; miscellaneous, $2,501,088.86.

Commerce between Mexico and the United States has grown in recent years with great rapidity, and large sums of American capital have been invested in various business enterprises in Mexico, including agriculture, mining, transportation, and manufactures, while on the other hand Mexico is contributing each year more largely to the commercial requirements of the United States, especially in those articles and classes of articles not produced in this country, or at least not produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of manufacturers or others in whose industries or business enterprises they are required. Exports of merchandise to the United States have grown from $4,346,364 in 1874 to $43,931,880 in 1904, the value of merchandise exported from Mexico in 1904 being, therefore, ten times as great as in 1874, or thirty years earlier. On the other hand, imports from the United States have grown from $5,946,839 in 1874 to $45,920,663 in 1904, the imports into Mexico in 1904 being thus about eight times as great as in 1874.

The principal classes of merchandise forming imports from the United States are iron and steel manufactures, coal, unmanufactured cotton, lumber, unmanufactured wood, cars and carriages, breadstuffs, wood manufactures, chemicals, drugs, and dyes, copper and manufactures thereof, mineral oils, provisions, and leather and manufactures thereof.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Mexico are fibers, mostly sisal grass, copper pigs, bars, and ingots, lead in ore and base bullion, hides and skins, coffee, and cattle.

The trade with the United States for the fiscal year 1903–4 was represented by exports, $45,900,748, as compared with $42,257,106 in the preceding year, and imports, $43,627,155, as against $41,313,711 in 1902–3. In detail this movement was as follows: Exports to the United States—coffee, $2,222,171; copper, $13,222,762; sisal grass, $15,733,245; hides and skins, $3,171,631; india rubber, $148,921; lead, $3,371,934; mahogany, $592,375. Imports from the United States—agricultural implements, $369,494; breadstuffs, $1,082,634; carriages and cycles, $2,153,782; cotton and manufactures, $4,064,524; iron and

steel manufactures, $3,885,737; leather and manufactures, $849,064; naval stores, $19,656; oils, $2,598,229; provisions, meat, and dairy products, $537,408; tobacco and manufactures, $185,467; wood and manufactures, $3,234,155.

The imports from the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to $45,920,663, and in detail were as follows: Agricultural implements, $358,938; breadstuffs, $304,335; carriages and cycles, $1,979,055; copper, $1,146,689; cotton and manufactures of, $3,922,343; iron and steel manufactures, $3,923,702; leather and manufactures, $944,161; naval stores, $21,066; oils, $1,984,858; provisions, meat, and dairy products; $605,486; tobacco and manufactures, $198,999; wood and manufactures, $3,422,792. The exports to the United States in the same period, amounted to $43,931,880, and in detail were as follows: Coal, $698; coffee, $2,191,550; copper, $2,522,795; sisal grass, $15,094,473; oranges, $45,278; hides and skins, $3,279,561; india rubber, $142,344; lead, $3,567,771; sugar, $73,298; tobacco, $38,610; mahogany, $469,011.

The trade of Mexico with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Imports from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £308,820; linen piece goods, £29,992; woolen tissues, £48,270; worsted tissues, £51,700; galvanized sheets, £71,210. No figures covering British importations of Mexican merchandise are available.

The total shipments of henequen (sisal hemp) from the ports of Progreso and Campeche during 1904 amounted to 627,700 bales. Progreso, which is the principal point of export for this commodity, shipped 605,246 bales, and Campeche, 22,454 bales. The destination of the shipments quoted were for the greater part sent to the United States; a total of 617,640 bales.

There are few foundries in the Republic of Mexico, considering the heavy duty on manufactured iron and steel imported into the country. The Government subsidizes industrial plants, and there are great mineral deposits awaiting development. The latest returns show that only 39 foundries are in operation, distributed as follows: Thirteen in Guanajuato, treating iron and other ores; 5 in Nuevo Leon for iron and other ores; 1 in San Luis Potosi, treating metal; 1 in Sinaloa for iron; 1 in Chihuahua for treating metal; 1 in Tabasco, metal; 1 in Tamaulipas, iron; 2 in Durango, 1 for metal and the other treating iron; 1 in Veracruz, treating iron; 9 in Zacatecas for metal; and 4 in the Federal District for iron. There are, however, a number of iron foundries projected, as also a large steel plant at San Luis Potosi. According to a report published recently, there are 120 different factories in the State of Yucatan, employing 18,000 workmen. The average wages are from $1.50 to $3 a day for men and from $0.50 to $1.50 for women.

Agricultural experts predict that one of the great future industries in many parts of America will be the cultivation of canaigre, a plant whose roots contain more than 30 per cent tannic acid, which is more than twice the quantity of tannin contained in the bark of oak and hemlock.

A new industry which has been recently inaugurated in the Republic is the extraction of a rubber fiber from the plant known as *Parthenium argentatum*, or the guayule plant, a shrub which grows wild in vast tracts in several of the northern States of Mexico, such as Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua. A new process for the extraction of the rubber from this plant has been developed and the machinery and process patented.

There are but two jute mills in the Republic, the La Aurora and the Santa Gertrudis at Orizaba.

The stamp tax paid by the cotton works for the half year from January to June, 1904, determined by a similar committee, amounted to $1,013,700, and it is the law to pay in advance as soon as notified and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Factories in operation December 31, 1903, numbered 132, whose consumption of raw cotton amounted to 27,512,012 kilograms, the manufactured product being 348,183,050 yards, valued at $26,907,079. The number of spindles was 632,601, the looms numbering 20,271. Thirty-five printing machines were in operation, and the number of workmen employed was 26,149.

The earnings of the Federal telegraph lines in 1904, as compared with those of the previous fiscal year, increased 10 per cent, and newly strung lines aggregated 1,500 kilometers. Nine new offices were opened and a subterranean cable 1,530 meters long was laid between the city of Campeche and the station of the Gulf submarine cable. The system of wireless telegraphy was also continued with considerable success.

With regard to the telegraph system, the efforts of the administration were directed preferably during the period under review to repairing the considerable damage caused by the prolonged rainy season throughout the country, to strengthening the system and improving it, principally in the great centers of population. At Puebla an underground cable of twenty-one wires was laid in order to connect the main office with the outskirts of the city. Eight new offices were opened, and the length of the system increased by 1,000 kilometers. Two telephone lines were put up in the Sierra de Bacatete and at the port of Veracruz, and a subterranean cable, a kilometer and a half long, was installed for military purposes. Notwithstanding the damage caused by the rain, the number of telegrams passing over the wires showed an increase of 4 per cent in 1904–5 over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The increase in the railway lines during the half year from January to June, 1904, aggregated 273 kilometers, the total length of roads now in the Republic being 16,495 kilometers.

Numerous concessions for new lines and improvements were granted throughout the year, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. Tariff modifications also became effective in accordance with various Executive decrees, and the custom-house ordinances were amended to meet more modern commercial requirements.

Nicaragua.—The Administration of President ZELAYA continued in Nicaragua throughout the year 1904, the following Executive measures being taken in regard to monetary affairs:

The Government, in its desire to improve the economic condition of the country by putting in circulation silver coin and by extending its railway lines, beginning as soon as possible with the Atlantic railway, accepted the proposal of a loan of $1,000,000, American gold, and furthermore decreed as follows:

"The President of the Republic, believing that the improvement of the financial situation of the country justifies the enlargement of the privileges of international commerce, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The unrestricted exportation of coined silver is hereby permitted.

"ART. 2. The export duty on coined silver shall be 2 per cent in gold on the nominal value in silver.

"ART. 3. The export duty per kilogram of silver bullion shall be 80 cents gold.

"ART. 4. The payment of duties shall be governed by the provisions of article 3 of the decree of May 14, 1904, concerning the option regarding the payment in coin or in treasury notes.

"ART. 5. The decree of February 5, 1903, as well as all other laws or decrees contrary to the present decree, which is effective from the date of its publication, are hereby repealed."

On December 31, 1903, the amount of the public debt of the Republic of Nicaragua was £745,696. Of this sum, £291,615 14s. represents the total foreign debt and £454,081 4s. the interior. To the foreign debt must be added the loan of $1,000,000 gold, effected in the United States in 1904. This loan was issued at 75, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and is to be repaid in four installments of $250,000 in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years' time, respectively. Both principal and interest are secured by the receipts of the Bluefields custom-house.

The revenue during the calendar year 1904 amounted to 6,567,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure to 6,600,012 *pesos*, showing a deficit of 33,012 *pesos*.

Comparatively little of the land of the Republic is cultivated, but coffee cultivation and banana culture are extending. The coffee crop

of 1903 was about 10,000,000 pounds. All the rubber exported from the country is gathered in the mountains from forest trees, and the rubber cutters being under no restraint, bleed the trees to excess, cutting even very young trees that can give but little return. In spite of the fact, however, that many of the trees die as a consequence of this treatment, india rubber still appears as fourth in the value of exports from Nicaragua, and in 1903 there were shipped 530,090 pounds, valued at £58,405, all of which, with the exception of 277 pounds, went to the United States. Within the last few years several plantations of india rubber have been formed in Nicaragua, especially in the district of the Pearl Lagoon on the Atlantic coast. In the Rivas district rubber trees have also been planted on the cocoa estates in place of the usual shade trees.

Cocoa is grown chiefly in the district of Rivas and to a slight extent on the banks of the San Juan River. The exports in the year 1903 amounted to 51,337 pounds, valued at £1,865, the greater part of the crop being consumed in Nicaragua, where it sells readily and commands the same price as in the United States market. Indigo, which in former years was the most important crop of Nicaragua, has, since the great fall in prices brought about by the introduction of chemical dyes, almost gone out of cultivation. In the year 1903 only 26,270 pounds of indigo, valued at £1,015, were exported, of which 22,469 pounds went to Great Britain and 3,801 to the United States. Cotton has been cultivated in Nicaragua since the time of the aboriginal Indians, and in consequence of the high prices ruling during the time of the civil war in the United States a large area was planted in cotton. After the termination of this crisis the plantations were almost wholly abandoned until two or three years ago, when the culture was recommenced on a small scale, and in 1904 a very considerable amount was planted. The exports in 1903 amounted to 205,709 pounds, valued at £2,463, of which nearly all (189,323 pounds) went to the United Kingdom.

Sugar cane is cultivated in all the districts of the Republic, and there are several factories equipped with the most modern machinery, one of which, situated near Chinandega and owned by a British company, will compare favorably, in methods both of cultivation and preparation of the product, with the best factories of any country. Nearly the whole of the sugar is consumed in the country, but in the year 1903 there were exported 7,734 hundredweight of sugar, valued at £3,173, of which 3,800 hundredweight went to the United States, 3,700 to Honduras, and 90 to each of the Republics of Colombia and Chile.

Several of the sugar factories are also equipped with facilities for making "aguardiente," or native rum and alcohol. The sale of these

spirits is a Government monopoly, the product being purchased from the distilleries and sold to the consumer by the Government. In 1903 the revenue derived from this source amounted to £44,032, but from January 1, 1904, this monopoly has been rented to a syndicate for a term of six years. This syndicate is formed of the four principal distilleries, the price for the concession being £44,700 for each of the first two years and £47,333 for each of the four following years.

The tobacco of Nicaragua is naturally of good quality, the best being grown on the island of Ometepec in Lake Nicaragua. The cultivation of tobacco is regulated by the Government, which, for a certain payment, grants permission to the growers to cultivate each year a given number of plants. Any plants found growing in excess of the number allotted to the planter are confiscated and the owner is subjected to certain fiscal penalties. The revenue derived from the crop in 1903 was £8,763, but in June, 1904, the Government leased this revenue to a private individual for a term of ten years. The rental is £5,333 for the first year, each successive yearly payment to be increased by £167 ($5,000 national currency), the contractor having to pay all expenses of collection and protection against illegal cultivation. The duties on both leaf and manufactured tobacco in Nicaragua are very high.

Salt is obtained on the Pacific coast by evaporating sea water. It is used in the interior of the Republic, and in 1903 the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala took this product to the amount of 10,720 hundredweight, valued at £2,241.

Indian corn and beans are grown in most of the districts of Nicaragua and constitute the staple article of food for all classes, a small amount being exported to the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The forests of Nicaragua abound in many valuable dye and cabinet woods, but owing to the difficulties attending transport to the coast these products can not be profitably exported. Returns for wood exports are available only for the Pacific coast, the value of these shipments in 1903 amounting to £3,867, while on the Atlantic coast an American company holds the monopoly for shipping mahogany, and while the Government returns do not cover their shipments, the Bluefields custom-house shows that duty was paid in the year 1903 on 16,130 logs at the rate of $1 gold per log.

The largest and most important industry in Nicaragua is that of cattle raising. During the year 1903 cattle were exported to the value of £45,101; hides to the value of £22,220, and cheese to the value of £3,639. The Government revenue returns show that fiscal dues for slaughtering were paid during the year on 50,839 head of cattle, a value of about £169,463, thus making the total value of the industry for the year amount to about £240,423.

The gold exported in the year 1903 was valued at £114,366, being found principally in the range of mountains that, continuing from the neighboring Republic of Honduras, passes through Nicaragua from north to south. Of the amount shipped, according to custom-house returns, about £5,200 only came from the west side of the range, and the remainder, about £109,600, from the east side, £104,800 appearing as shipped from Bluefields and £4,800 from Cape Gracias a Dios.

The total declared value of the exports and imports during the year ended December 31, 1903, embraced $21,913,742 (currency), for exports, and $2,460,922 (currency), for imports, showing an excess of exports over imports amounting to $19,452,820. The countries to which the produce was shipped, were: United States, $13,201,057; Germany, $2,935,278; England, $1,804,763; France, $1,717,139; Costa Rica, $1,191,263; Italy, $248,850; Salvador, $208,159; Honduras, $192,575; British Honduras, $172,124; Netherlands, $91,461; Austria-Hungary, $45,818; Sweden, $35,598; other countries, $69,657.

It is seen that the United States receives more than one-half of the produce exported from Nicaragua, about four and one-half times as much as is shipped to Germany, which is second on the list, and over seven times as much as is received by the United Kingdom.

Of the total exports from Nicaragua, the United States receives all the bananas, cocoanuts, and bird skins; practically all the hides and india rubber; 97 per cent of the gold and 97 per cent of the deerskins; nearly one-third of the indigo, but only about one-ninth part of the coffee. Almost the only article shipped to Germany is coffee, about 40 per cent of the total exportation of this item going thither. Coffee is also exported to the United Kingdom and to France, forming the leading export item to those countries. Italy, British Honduras, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, and Sweden also receive shipments of this commodity in diminishing ratios in the order named.

The greater part of the exports to Costa Rica consisted of cattle, that Republic taking, out of a total of 20,174 exported, 18,901 head, valued at £38,714. The remaining exports to Costa Rica consisted of Indian corn, beans, cheese, fresh fruit, straw hats, etc., to the value of £990. The exports to the other Central American Republics comprised Indian corn, beans, lard, salt, cheese, cocoa, cassava, straw hats, shoes, and soap, and the declared values were, respectively: Salvador, £6,939; Honduras, £6,419, and Guatemala, £714.

The most important export of the Republic is coffee, of which about 165,000 hundredweight are shipped annually. It is of excellent quality, and the better grades are shipped to Europe, the lower classes going mostly to the United States. Bananas, which have been cultivated for export only within the last twenty years, now occupy the second place on the export list, and are delivered in the New Orleans

markets within eight days after being cut. The fruit is all shipped by the steamers of the Bluefields Steamship Company, whose boats run up as far as Rama, about 60 miles from the sea.

The imports into Nicaragua for the year under consideration amounted to $2,460,922 gold in value, and were received from the following countries: United States, $1,457,157; England, $521,604; Germany, $259,516; France, $137,762; Salvador, $23,535; Italy, $15,759; Guatemala, $18,742; Belgium, $10,553; Colombia, $2,230; Honduras, $1,065; other countries, $12,999.

Of the imports, 59 per cent are from the United States, 20 per cent from Great Britain, 7 per cent from Germany, 8 per cent from France. All the flour, kerosene, building lumber, dynamite, leaf tobacco, windmills, and false jewelry came from the United States, that country also occupying first place in the supplying of provisions, agricultural machinery, hardware, drugs, rice, manufactures of silk, hempen rope, tramway rails, leather, tallow, beer, barbed wire, spirits, paint, sewing machines, candles, manufactured tobacco, umbrellas, and salt. The United Kingdom leads in manufactures of cotton and wool, soap, jute bags, and lubricating oil; Germany in paper, hats, matches, ready-made clothing, manufactures of glass, Portland cement, earthenware, Prussian blue, and pianos, while France ranks first in wines and perfumery. The United Kingdom appears first in the importation of firearms, but in these returns do not appear the value of the arms introduced by the Government of Nicaragua for military purposes, nearly all of which came from the United States. No returns are obtainable of the value of gunpowder, percussion caps, shot, and cartridges that were imported. The sale of these articles is a Government monopoly, and they do not pass through the custom-house, but all, or nearly all, of them were received from the United States.

A noticeable item in the list of imports is the almost complete monopoly held by the United States in the sale of boots and shoes. Until recently these goods were imported from Austria-Hungary, a few coming from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Most of the better class of boots and shoes are now imported into Nicaragua from New Orleans, while coarser boots for workmen are received from Boston.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 amounted to $1,514,643, and the imports from the United States to $1,837,682. The six principal items of the exports were as follows: Bananas, $814,900; gold, $595,840; rubber, $447,399; hides, $172,346; coffee, $93,542; woods, $15,870. During the calendar year 1904 the exports to the same country were $1,637,308, and the imports $1,992,291.

There are 82 post-offices in the Republic, and the service is carried on over an extension of 2,681 miles. The Republic also has 2,730 miles

of telegraph line, with 119 offices, and 733 miles of telephone in and connecting 14 cities.

The railroads at present constructed and in operation in Nicaragua are as follows: The western division of the National Railroad, running from Corinto, the principal port on the Pacific, passing by Chinandega, Leon, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Nagarote. The eastern division, starting from Nagarote and passing through Managua (the capital), Masaya, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Granada on Lake Nicaragua. The southern division, starting from Masaya, and terminating at Diriamba after passing through the principal coffee-growing district.

There is also a branch from Leon to El Viejo, passing through a sugar-growing district, and a branch from Nagarote to Monotombo on Lake Managua. The total length of the roads noted is, in English miles, 171.56. The rails are 40 pounds to the yard, with the exception of those of the southern division, which are only 30 pounds to the yard. The rolling stock consists of 15 large and 3 small locomotives, 10 first-class and 18 second-class passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 67 platform cars, and 46 covered wagons. All the rolling stock was made in the United States, and at Managua there is a machine shop capable of carrying out ordinary repairs.

In addition to the above-mentioned National Railroads, there are the following private lines: A steam tramway of about 3 miles in length, connecting San Jorge, on Lake Nicaragua, with the town of Rivas; a steam tramway from the port of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, up to and through the city of Granada (this tramway is about 3 miles long); a steam tramway about 2 miles long, belonging to a British company, and connecting the sugar estate "San Antonio" with the railroad at Chichigalpa; and on the Atlantic coast the Emery Mahogany has about 20 miles of railroad in connection with their woodcutting works near the Rio Grande.

Contracts were given in 1903 to construct and work a railroad from the city of Jinotega to a navigable point on the Rio Coco, in the district of Cape Gracias a Dios, and to construct and work an electric tramway in the streets of Managua, but neither of these two undertakings has as yet been commenced.

Since the time of the last Pan-American Congress up to the present, Nicaragua has constructed a central railway line which, uniting those of the western and eastern sections of the Republic in a single line, forms an important artery of the Transcontinental Railroad. A branch is now being constructed to the Atlantic which, being of the highest importance for the prompt transportation of our export products, without doubt will be a powerful aid to the great work of the Pan-American Railway.

During the year 1904 the Nicaraguan Government purchased from

a British company the line of steamers running from Greytown on the Atlantic coast up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and across the lake to Granada. This line is composed of about six wooden, flat-bottomed, stern-wheel river steamers, carrying from about 50 to 100 tons of cargo on a draft of from 2 to 3 feet; and one steel twin propeller steamer of about 200 tons running on Lake Nicaragua. The Government also possesses on the Atlantic coast the *Ometepe*, an iron steamer of about 450 tons, formerly a merchant vessel; a similar steamer on the Pacific coast; two iron steamers of about 150 tons on Lake Managua; and two iron steamers of about 100 to 150 tons, respectively, on Lake Nicaragua.

A concession was granted during the year for the establishment of a line of steamships to ply between Nicaraguan and American ports, and various concessions for wharf and warehouse construction were authorized. A company undertaking to establish in the Republic, within two years, a factory for the manufacture of gunpowder, dynamite, etc., was granted the exclusive right of introducing into the country, free of custom-house duties, all material of any sort whatever required in the manufacture of every class of gunpowder, dynamite, percussion caps, etc., and on October 25, 1904, the President of the Republic approved the contract made by the Department of Finance granting a monopoly for the collection of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco for a period of ten years, upon the payment to the Government of 200,000 *pesos* in compensation for the privilege for the first year, and the latter sum plus 10,000 *pesos* additional in each of the following years until the expiration of the contract.

A Presidential decree, increasing the import duties on raw and manufactured tobacco to $4 and $8 per kilogram, respectively, was also promulgated. On the Atlantic coast of the Republic of Nicaragua these amounts are payable in silver, and at the custom-houses in the rest of the country in gold or national paper money, in accordance with the law of May 14, 1904, the decree to come into force on February 12, 1905.

The following is the substance of the principal provisions of a decree of the Nicaraguan Government, concerning the revised regulations for the payment of import and export duties, port dues, consular fees, etc.:

ARTICLE 1. Dating from November 1, 1904, all export duties, including those levied on cattle, tonnage dues, warehousing dues, customs fines, consular fees, and, in general, all fiscal dues appertaining to the customs and harbor services, are to be paid in gold coin of the United States, or in commercial bills of the first class drawn at sight on that country.

ART. 2. Such import duties as are payable in bills are to be paid in those drawn in the United States *only* (and not, as hitherto, in bills drawn on the United States or on European countries).

ART. 3. Such of the above-mentioned duties as are payable in gold in accordance with former laws are included in this decree as regards the provisions which follow.

ART. 4. Duties which are tariffed in national money are to be paid in accordance with article 2 of the present decree.

ART. 5. Duties may be paid either in gold or in its equivalent in national currency.

ART. 6. Bills of exchange for coffee exportation will be sold, according to the law, for a sum in prescribed bills equivalent to a fifth of the face value of each bill of exchange, but if the purchaser desires to pay in treasury bills he must do so at the commercial rate fixed by this Department, considering the face value of the bills of exchange in proportion to that of the treasury bills.

In either case the officer at the sale of these bills must specify on the reverse side of each one if the sale was made in gold or in bills, and what was paid in each case. This is done in order to keep the accounts of the taxes.

ART. 7. The present decree does not apply to the custom-houses of the Bluff, Calo, and Cape Gracias á Dios. All contrary dispositions contained in former laws are abrogated.

Paraguay.—Señor Don JUAN B. GAONA was elected to the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay on December 20, 1904. The foreign relations of the Government remained perfectly cordial with all the Governments of the world during 1904, and the present Government desires to have this satisfactory condition continue.

Paraguay took part in the second Latin-American Medical Congress, held in Buenos Ayres in 1904, and accepted the invitation to take part in the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress, which will be held at Rio Janeiro on August 6, 1905.

During the year 1904 Dr. CECILIO BAEZ was made Minister of the Republic of Paraguay near the Government of the United States, and also represented his Government at the inauguration of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

In 1904, the custom-house collections amounted to $15,069,706.30 paper money. The imports and exports were, during the year, $3,508,138.17 and $3,106,559.82 sealed gold, respectively. The internal-revenue receipts during the same year amounted to $1,459,614.39, a much smaller amount than the sum collected in 1903.

The Agricultural Bank, whose business was paralyzed during the late civil war, resumed its accustomed business. Its capital, authorized by the law of July 14, 1903, is $14,531,238.35, of which sum $6,793,850 belongs to the Mortgage Department, and the remainder, $7,737,388.35, to the Agricultural and Industrial Department.

The foreign debt of the country was, on December 31, 1903,

$4,623,217.84 sealed gold, upon which a payment of $24,866.04 sealed gold was made in 1904, leaving the total debt on December 31, 1904, $4,598,351.80 sealed gold. On March 21, 1904, the internal debt amounted to $20,411,795 of notes in circulation.

Paraguay's principal product is cattle. In the years 1864 to 1870, Paraguay's 2,000,000 head of cattle fell off to 15,000. Thirty-three years of peace have seen the Republic rise to a position beyond that occupied before 1864. To-day there are 3,500,000 head in its fields. The greatest triumph of Paraguay's industrial efforts was recorded when she erected two large slaughterhouses, each with a capacity of 300 head of cattle daily. The prices of cattle in Paraguay show a constant tendency to increase. In 1890, when the value of the paper peso was about 40 cents, the average price for young bulls was 24 pesos ($9.60) each; for cows, 20 pesos ($8); in 1903 the prevailing price for young bulls was 100 pesos ($10.71), the paper peso being then at 10.71 cents, and for cows 90 pesos ($9.64), an increase of about 15 per cent in thirteen years.

Paraguay possesses immense natural wealth in textile plants which require no cultivation and is assured of markets that will take her raw materials. It is suggestive to state here that the exports of vegetable fibers to the United States in 1902 amounted to $31,545,962. Jute fiber could easily become an important item of commerce with the United States, which imports an enormous quantity of this material from India. The economic future of Paraguay in this single branch of natural wealth is very promising. What is needed is capital to invest in these industries and to promote and encourage the development of these fountains of national prosperity.

The following are the countries which market goods in Paraguay: Germany, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Spain, France, England, Italy, India, the United States, Uruguay, the Netherlands, Cuba, and, on a small scale, China, Japan, Portugal, Switzerland, and Norway.

Of the imports 32 per cent are from Great Britain, 14 per cent from Germany, and 12 per cent from the Argentine Republic. Of the exports 61 per cent go to the Argentine Republic, 35 per cent to Europe, and the remainder to various South American republics. The exports from Asuncion for the first half of 1904 amounted to $1,463,145 gold, as against $1,380,135 in 1903, the largest items being: Hides, $388,432; tea, $343,769; tobacco, $232,317; woods, $175,518; extract of quebracho, $159,835; jerked beef, $42,092; ties (ironwood), $19,360; bristles, $13,926.

The trade with the United States in the calendar year 1904 amounted to $55,667, of which $270 were exports and $55,397 imports. The exports of quebracho from the Republic of Paraguay during the months from June to November, 1904, were 2,514,050 kilos.

During the year, new post-offices were opened in different parts of

the Republic, the postal tariff was modified, and the work on the telegraph line to Bahía Negra was continued, and branch lines were extended from Ñemby to San Antonio, from Punta Fierro to Yuty, and from Limpio to Piquete. Arrangements were also made for the interchange of telegraph messages with the railroads.

On February 18, 1904, President ESCURRA, owing to the fall in the price of extract of quebracho to 340 marks per ton, or at the rate of 8½ cents gold per kilogram, in Hamburg, the principal market of the world for the sale of this product, and taking into consideration the fact that the export duty on this article has hitherto been a prohibitive one, or at the rate of 30 cents, gold per kilogram, promulgated the following important decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after this date (February 18, 1904) the customs duties on domestic extract of quebracho exported from the Republic is fixed at the rate of 8 cents sealed gold per kilogram."

Other tariff modifications were effected during the year for the benefit of internal commerce.

Peru.—The year 1904 was an important one in Peru's history. Three Chief Executives succeeded each other in this one year, completing a number of five Civil Presidents constitutionally elected. These changes in the Government, which shake the very foundations of perfectly constituted communities, have been accomplished in a state of peace, the country thus giving one more proof of the stage of civil virtue reached by her sons.

President CANDAMO had scarcely completed the eighth month of his administration when he died, at Arequipa, on May 7, 1904, leaving the office to Vice-President SERAPIO CALDERON. CANDAMO'S sagacity, patriotism, and progressiveness endeared him to the people, who regret his loss.

Dr. SERAPIO CALDERON followed for the period of three months, necessary to a new election as prescribed by the Constitution, and distinguished himself for his impartial and just policy toward both contending parties in the electoral campaign.

Dr. JOSÉ PARDO was elected on June 12, 1904, and is to-day Peru's Chief Executive. The new President is the representative type of the progressive Peruvian.

Many problems were successfully solved during the year, both in the field of diplomacy and internal reform. A mixed commission was formed to settle the question of boundaries with Brazil on the rivers Yurua and Purus, and the difficulties with Ecuador were submitted to the arbitration of the King of Spain.

The conciliatory and peaceful policy of the Administration in the boundary disputes with Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia led these Governments to arbitration treaties that will finally settle the disputes and fix a boundary line. The Brazilian question is nearing a peaceful

solution, and if not settled by direct negotiation will be arbitrated. The only pending dispute is the long-outstanding Tacna and Arica question.

It was also resolved that the Government of Peru should take part in the formation of the International Sanitary Bureau to be established in Washington, and contribute its quota toward the fund of $5,000 American gold, which the said Bureau is to receive, charging the above-mentioned sum to the item No. 7086 of the General Budget of the Republic.

The Government of Peru during the year promulgated new consular regulations, which, adopted June 23, 1904, will become operative on January 1, 1905.

Participation of Peru in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition consisted of exhibits in the buildings for agriculture, forestry, and fish and game, mines and metallurgy.

Considerable work was accomplished in promoting public instruction during 1904, 180 new public schools having opened their doors. A manual training institution was established at the capital, and the College of Guadalupe reorganized, with new buildings at Lima. Twenty specialists on different technical subjects, in agriculture, chemistry, irrigation, and artesian-well systems were engaged and are at work in the field. New buildings worth $500,000 and new laboratories were completed for the medical department of the St. Marcos University, and the new hospitals for the insane worth an equal sum begun. The evening school system for the laboring class was successfully established and is being operated in the principal towns of the Republic.

A number of students left the country to receive an education abroad, the bulk of them going to the universities and factories of the United States. The Government supports some of them, and until a navy be built midshipmen and graduates of the Naval Academy have left to join the different navies for training in the practical side of their profession.

The first appearance of some cases of bubonic plague in three ports of the coast led the Government to the establishment of disinfecting plants with equipments supplied by a New York firm, of which one is in the north of Peru, another at Callao, and a third at Ilo, on the southern coast. The danger of contagion was thus removed in all the coast towns to the advantage of commerce and traffic.

The general condition of the country, throughout the year, was very flattering. High prices for the principal agricultural and mineral products, such as sugar, cotton, and copper, contributed immensely to the welfare of the industrial classes. It is estimated that the increase in sugar prices represent $5,000,000 to the sugar planters in the year. Commerce and public revenue are also on the increase, the former having more than doubled in the last decade and the latter more than

trebled. The gold standard law proved a great success in practice, and contributes in a high degree to foreign investments. The exchange with Europe remained at par, and not infrequently with a premium in favor of Peru.

The finances of the Government, with no foreign debt and an insignificant internal one, are thus on a very prosperous footing, and the banking establishments of Peru, which in 1895 represented a capital of $1,459,950, are now capitalized at $3,781,271. The capital devoted to banking operations has consequently increased in amount more than 150 per cent in the last nine years, which is in itself a sufficient proof of the increased financial, commercial, and industrial movement of the country.

The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. For the extension of cotton growing, irrigation works are in progress on both banks of the river Chira, in the Department of Piura, where lands are now being irrigated from a canal 22 miles long. Similar works are in construction in the Department of Lima, and others are being undertaken on the coast lands.

In the manufacturing industries Peru is making some progress. In the north straw hats are plaited. At Lima, and in the neighborhood of Cuzco, coarse woolen blankets and cloth are woven. There are in Peru over 1,000 looms employed in cotton factories, consuming 1,600,000 kilograms of cotton, and turning out about 15,000,000 yards of cloth annually. Other articles of manufacture are beer, boots and shoes, candles, cigars, wines, clothing, soap, matches, furniture, saddlery, lard, olive oil, cotton-seed oil cake.

Among the many valuable animal and vegetable products of the Republic may be mentioned alpaca wool, sugar, cotton, coffee, alcohol, and rubber. Rubber exploitation in Peru is as yet but in its infancy, and the possibilities of development are enormous.

For the purpose of developing the india-rubber districts the Peruvian Government has greatly encouraged the construction of bridle roads and trails. In his message to Congress, on the opening of the last session, the President of the Republic claimed that the total length of the bridle roads and of a cart road, either under construction or contracted for, aggregated 1,300 miles. The work is to be paid for by grant of land.

In regard to the mining industry, it is stated that upon the mining register there are the following mines or claims: Gold mines, about 1,300; silver, 2,400; silver and copper, 1,022; copper and lead, 351; copper, 349; cinnabar, 78; iron, 39; antimony, 7; sulphur, 160; coal, 626; petroleum, 330; salt, 39—the total claims being 6,763, and the number daily increasing. The total estimated value of the ores and metals exported in 1903 was, gold, £145,204; silver, £579,963; copper, £476,824, and lead, £5,041, making a total of £1,207,133. In addition

there were other mineral products exported, such as 2,466 tons borates, containing 40 per cent boric acid; 22,440 tons of crude petroleum, and 11,639 tons of by-products from same, and 11,700 tons of common salt, valued together at £189,121, while coal, sulphur, and other mineral products not enumerated and exported in 1903 were valued at £1,396,254.

At the close of the year 1903 there were in the 62 mining districts of the Republic 6,763 mines and mining claims, not including the concessions for the extraction of borates, phosphates, and alkaline salts which, according to the mining census last taken, consisted of 3,624 claims, each of which covered an area of 40,000 square meters, or a total of 14,496 hectares. The first place among these 6,763 mines and mining claims belongs to the Department of Puno as a producer of gold obtained from its 803 gold mines, which yield annually 566 kilograms of gold. The second place must be awarded to the Department of Junín for its production of silver and copper, amounting in 1903 to 62,086 kilograms of silver and 8,225,000 kilograms of copper obtained from the 2,383 silver and copper mines contained within its borders.

The production of lead is greater than that shown in the statistics compiled, inasmuch as the lead contained in ores exported which do not assay over 10 per cent of graphite was generally not included in the value of the ores, owing to the relatively small value of the lead in comparison with that of the precious metals which the ores contained. It is, however, a well-known fact that many of the sulphides, as well as a large part of the argentiferous ores exported, contained lead. The production of lead annually in the exported ores containing more than 10 per cent lead is 1,302 tons.

At the present time mercury is only extracted on a small scale from the famous Huancavelica cinnabar mines. No statistics have been compiled giving the quantity of the production of this element in the Republic, but it is known that the output is insignificant. The same is true concerning zinc, antimony, etc., there having been no exports of these elements except in combination with other ores, and there are no smelters in the Republic which produce these products in the pure or metallic state.

The Department of Junín occupies the first place in the production of coal. There are 442 coal mines in that Department, and the production is 70 per cent of the total output from the coal mines of the Republic. Petroleum is obtained in the Department of Piura to the extent of 37,079 metric tons annually. The petroleum springs or deposits of the entire Republic number 330, according to the last mining census, 328 of which are in the Department of Piura.

The output from these mines was as follows: Gold, 1,078,336 kilograms, valued at 145,205 Peruvian pounds; silver, 170,804 kilograms,

valued at 579,963 Peruvian pounds; copper, 9,496,583 kilograms, valued at 476,824 Peruvian pounds; lead, 1,302,365 kilograms, valued at 5,141 Peruvian pounds; borate, 2,466 tons, valued at 22,194 Peruvian pounds; petroleum, 25,440 tons, valued at 149,290 Peruvian pounds; salt, 11,369 tons, valued at 17,637 Peruvian pounds.

The value of the miscellaneous products not enumerated in the foregoing tables, consisting of coal, sulphur, and other mineral productions, amounted to 1,396,254 Peruvian pounds.

The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 7,000 gross tons, valued at $2,009,000.

On the whole, the trade of Peru during 1904 was good, the exceptionally high price of rubber contributing in a great measure to this condition. Trade in some of the rivers was somewhat interrupted by reason of the threatened troubles with Brazil and with Ecuador, but these were happily averted.

The tonnage and value of imports, however, is not an exact indication of the year's trade, as there was a considerable excess in imports over actual consumption during the early part of the year, owing to the desire of importing firms to take advantage of the old customs duties according to which the finer classes of goods only paid 15 per cent *ad valorem* instead of 30 per cent, as by the new tariff. After February 25, 1904, when the new tariff became effective, under which most food stuffs were declared duty free, large quantities of this class of goods were imported, the amount being in many cases nearly double those previously received. As a result the market during the last half of the year was considerably overstocked, causing perishable goods to fall very low in price, in some cases their value declining below cost.

The tonnage of goods imported in 1904 was 15,800 tons, to the value of £572,750, as compared with 9,450 tons in 1903, the valuations of which are not available. The greater part, in quantity and value, were from the United Kingdom, though France and Germany maintained their position on the import list. Imports from Brazil amounted to about £40,000 in value, and consisted mainly of sugar, coffee, cigars, prepared hides, ground manioc or cassava, and dried beef.

Rubber constitutes the principal article of export through Iquitos, and not only was the output of the district greater than in 1903, but the price was much advanced. The following figures show the quantities and value of rubber shipped from Iquitos to European ports, New York, and Brazil: The United Kingdom, 1,158,742 kilograms; Germany, 128,615 kilograms; France, 654,531 kilograms; United States, 52,214 kilograms, and Brazil, 166,318 kilograms, having a total value of £669,304 8s.

The rubber exports from the district of Iquitos in 1904 consisted of 2,206,894 kilograms of rubber, the duties on which amounted to £28,195, which amount, added to the value of the rubber, made the

total value of the rubber exports, including the duties mentioned, £659,304 in 1904. In addition to the rubber shipments, the following articles were sent to the European ports noted: One hundred and twenty-two dozen straw hats of various qualities (commonly known as Panamas); 8,370 hides to Havre and Liverpool; 101 kilograms of copaiba gum to Havre, and 128 tons of vegetable ivory, of which 58 tons were sent to Havre and 70 tons to Liverpool. To Brazil the following exports were sent: Straw hats, 950½ dozen, valued at £3,874, and tobacco, 5½ tons, valued at £8,453.

The entire carrying trade from the United States and Europe is still done by the Iquitos Steamship Company (Limited), of Liverpool. Their steamers, which sail monthly from that port, call on their outward voyages at Havre, Hamburg, London (when there is gunpowder for shipment), Lisbon, and Madeira. The tonnage of British ships during 1904 was 9,599 (16 vessels), as compared with 7,433 (12 vessels) for 1903. This increase in tonnage is due to the fact that latterly each steamer has brought up from Manaos in tow a lighter of about 400 tons carrying capacity. These lighters have been built by the company in order to facilitate the trade with the United States, the cargo from which country to Iquitos now goes direct to Manaos in steamers of the Booth Steamship Company and is there transhipped to lighters, thus avoiding the necessity of sending these goods to Liverpool for shipment. It is noteworthy that boats sailing under a foreign flag can navigate and carry on trade in the rivers of Peru under the same conditions as those under the Peruvian flag.

The revenue of Iquitos for 1904 shows an increase over previous years. This increase is mainly due to customs receipts, which were more than double those of 1903, due to the higher tariff of duties on most articles and to increased importation. The total receipts for the year aggregated £133,666.

The trade of Peru with the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 amounted to $3,008,534 for exports and $3,961,360 for imports. The exports consisted of sugar, $1,187,567; cotton, $408,394; cocoa leaves, $326,998; hides, $262,703; alpaca wool, $260,020; minerals, $160,548. In the calendar year 1904 the exports to the United States reached the sum of $3,093,461, and the imports $3,749,573.

The trade with the United Kingdom was as follows: Exports—sugar, £508,518; regulus and precipitate, £155,996; alpaca, £194,625. Imports—cotton manufactures, £385,549; woolen tissues, £83,581; worsted tissues, £34,151.

The present Government of Peru has among its chief aims that of covering the country with a network of railways and of doing all that is possible to encourage foreign immigration and colonization. It is prepared to give valuable considerations in the way of land grants, guaranteeing a certain sure percentage on the amounts invested, etc.

The opening of the Panama Canal will place Peru in comparatively close touch with the United States, and the facilities offered to foreign concessioners will naturally be fewer then than they are to-day.

The increase of the revenue on tobacco is estimated at a minimum of $1,000,000, and will form a fund for the building of three railroads, namely, from a point of the Central Railroad to a navigable point on the Ucayali River; from the city of Cuzco to Sicuani, the actual terminal of the southern system, and from Oroya of the Central Road to the town of Huancayo, a total for the three of about 600 miles. The greater part of these roads will be within the projected Pan-American line that will some day connect New York City with Buenos Ayres. Concession for another road in the north of Peru has been granted to an American corporation that, when built, will connect the Pacific with the headwaters of the Amazon and other navigable rivers. The preliminary survey of the roads mentioned has been intrusted to three engineering commissions, one of which has already presented its report, the other two being still in the field carrying on their work.

Three roads were completed during the year, the Lima and Chorrillos and Lima and Callao electric roads, constructed and operated with Peruvian capital, but using American electrical outfits, and the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco line, 120 miles long, owned and operated by the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company of New York. The latter is of great importance, because it is providing the outlet for the copper ores that the company owns and extracts from one of the richest deposits in the world. A smelting plant on a very large scale is being completed.

The largest electrical power plant in South America was finished during the year by the Santa Rosa Company, a Peruvian concern near Lima, and a contract to transform the animal traction system into electrical, within Lima, was entered into between the municipality and the tram car company. Wireless telegraphy is under study by a commission of engineers.

In the year 1903–4 the gross receipts from railways and steamers amounted to £587,411; the working expenses to £368,074, the net receipts being £219,336.

The length of the State telegraph lines in 1903 was 2,130 miles and of the corporation lines 1,090 miles. The Government telegraph lines have recently been widely extended, and Peru and Ecuador are now connected by land lines. There are 48 telegraph offices. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America place Peru in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. The telephone system of the country has a network of 3,000 miles.

Among the modifications of the existing tariff law of the Republic were the following: Free importation of typewriters; consumption duty on tobacco, sugar, alcohol, and matches.

Salvador.—President Escalón, in his message to Congress in February, 1905, stated as regards the preceding year that Salvador had remained in complete calm and tranquillity, without the Government having been called upon to note even the slightest disturbance nor to employ any unusual means for the conservation of public order.

Very important works were completed by the Department of Fomento, among which may be mentioned the introduction of water from a distance to different towns which lacked a supply of that indispensable, life-sustaining element. Beneficial results were obtained from the celebration of the National Exposition held in the capital of the Republic during the summer of the previous year, and which was the first exposition of the kind which has taken place in the country. The Government expects soon to extend La Union Railway to San Miguel, and has taken steps looking to the accomplishment of construction to that point.

There was an increase in the business of the post-offices commensurate with the progress and development of the other industries of the country. This increase also applies to the Department of Telegraph and Telephones, in which branch important improvements were introduced.

The relations of the Governments of the other Central American States remained unchanged, due to the salutary conduct which all of these Republics observe toward each other. With the object of more closely cementing that harmony, and in order to dissipate every cloud that might arise to disturb it, there was held at Corinth, about the middle of the year, a conference which was attended personally by the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and by a representative of Guatemala. The beneficial results of this conference, in which the most sincere and complete cordiality reigned, are evident to all the countries interested.

A complete synopsis of the debt of the Republic shows that the total domestic debt, expressed in bonds of Salvador, amounted to 4,946,655.65 *pesos* in December, 1904. The other bonded debt of the Republic aggregated 3,763,549.08 *pesos*.

The receipts as compared with 1903 show an excess of $1,268,643.36 in the year under review, as do also the expenditures, the excess being $1,054,648.37. The customs receipts during 1904 amounted to $5,124,085.11; the receipts from liquors, $2,143,339.66, and other receipts, $793,234.28. All these items show an increase in the present year (1904).

The new stamp law went into force July 1, one month after the date in which this budget became effective. In the six months from July to December this tax produced $114,474.81, the amount collected being almost double that estimated in the budget, and the amount from this source collected during the entire fiscal year was $100,000.

The exports of Salvador during the first half of 1904 consisted of 333,385 packages, having a net weight of 48,266,006 pounds and aggregating a total value of 8,901,842.91 *colones*, distributed among the following countries: France, 2,879,660.85 *colones;* Great Britain, 1,905,669.45 *colones;* Germany, 1,414,651.73 *colones;* Italy, 1,058,099.59 *colones;* United States, 913,965.88 *colones;* Austria-Hungary, 475,278.26 *colones;* Spain, 62,778.34 *colones;* Panama, 41,579.40 *colones;* British America, 32,170.80 *colones;* Peru, 28,964 *colones;* Nicaragua, 19,428.20 *colones;* Chile, 15,381.40 *colones;* Holland, 15,350 *colones;* Norway, 12,280 *colones;* Honduras, 11,919.11 *colones;* other countries, 14,757.20 *colones.*

The trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1903–4 was as follows: Exports $948,412 and imports $937,171. The items making up the exports were: Coffee, $843,790; minerals, $103,673; indigo, $44,209; hides, $39,178; sugar, $28,784; rubber, $27,616. During the calendar year 1904, the exports to the United States amounted to $1,089,745 and the imports to $1,063,529. The exports of coffee during the harvest of 1903–4, up to May 31, 1904, were 634,737.95 quintals, shipped through the ports of the Republic in the following quantities: Acajutla, 358,148.35 quintals; La Libertad, 121,864 quintals; La Union, 154,725.60 quintals.

During the first six months of 1904 196 vessels entered the ports of the Republic, carrying 169,860 packages, weighing 273,788 tons, and 1,093 passengers on board. During the same period 194 vessels cleared from the ports, carrying 414,294 packages, weighing 374,798 tons, and 1,342 passengers on board.

Under date of April 26, 1904, the President of the Republic promulgated the following important legislative decree imposing an export duty on ores, gold and silver bullion, etc.:

"ARTICLE 1. A duty of 3 per cent is hereby imposed on the exportation of ores, and a duty of 1 per cent on the exports of gold and silver bullion, ingots, tailings, or any other form in which they may be exported.

"ART. 2. Ores and other metals that by contract celebrated with the Government and approved by the legislative power are exempt from said tax are hereby excepted."

The Secretary of the Treasury was subsequently authorized and instructed to make the necessary arrangements with the Salvadoreño Bank and the Occidental and Agricola-Comercial Bank for the importation of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pesos, national coin (colones), of a weight of 25,900 grams fine, said importation to be effected from October 1 to December 31 of the year 1904, coined abroad in accordance with the decree of May 5, 1904.

Uruguay.—The foreign relations of the Republic continued cordial and amicable throughout the year 1904, although internal complications

of great gravity disturbed the interval. Existing treaties were maintained in force and new ones negotiated, some of which will probably be concluded within a short time. The International Sanitary Convention celebrated with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay will go into operation as soon as the exchange of ratifications are concluded. A new extradition treaty with Brazil was negotiated, a similar treaty being negotiated with the United States as well as a treaty of commerce. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was celebrated with the Persian Empire. A postal convention was celebrated with Chile, and the postal money-order system is now in force with that Republic. A postal convention with Brazil has not been carried into effect, due to the great and frequent fluctuations in exchange, but it is believed that this will be overcome, and that the postal money-order convention between the two countries will soon be a reality.

Work on the port of Montevideo continued, the amount of money invested in these improvements up to the latter part of 1904 amounting to $3,100,000. The dredging in the outer port now amounts to 2,320,600 cubic meters, while that on the inner or commercial port amounts to 1,433,857.

The laws concerning the importation and exportation of stock were strictly complied with during the year, as was that concerning the free introduction of seeds. The milk industry was specially encouraged, and concessions for the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of dairy products made.

At the end of the fiscal year 1902–3 the public treasury presented a deficit of $238,559. The financial administration was developing with all order and regularity and in the full assurance that at the close of the year 1903–4 the deficit coming from 1902–3 would have totally disappeared and that all the expenses of the financial year would be canceled with the normal collection of the fiscal revenues, when the rebellion of January 1 broke out disturbing the sources of those revenues.

It was natural, therefore, in view of all those antecedents, that it should have been believed the public treasury would show a great deficit for the year 1903–4. The increase in disbursements and the decrease in the fiscal receipts necessarily would cause a deficit. This would have been the case if the Executive Power at the outbreak of the insurrection had not limited all the budget expenses and moreover economized in a serious and orderly administration of the public moneys.

Therefore, at the close of 1903–4 the deficit was more or less the same as that which passed over from 1902–3.

The budget of expenses sanctioned for 1901–2 and in force for 1903–4 amounts to $16,160,000. The receipts during the year 1902–3, taken as probable for that of 1904–5, amounted to $16,315,330, without counting the 1 per cent received by the municipalities.

In the service of the public debt and railway guaranties a noticeable decrease occurred. In the budget for 1903–4 it figures with $7,225,820 and in the project for 1904–5 with $7,016,435. The external debt of the Republic of January 1, 1904, was $97,699,464. In 1904 payments were made on the Consolidated Uruguayan debt to the amount of $498,294, and on the Uruguayan of 1896 to the amount of $177,754, making the total external debt on January 1, 1905, $97,023,416. The amount of the internal and international debt on January 1, 1904, was $26,054,991.

In 1904 bonds were paid to the amount of $1,352,710, but as there was an issue of 1,000,000 pesos of the extraordinary loan of 1901, the same being the second series or issue authorized by the laws of May 20, 1903, and March 4, 1904, the amount of the internal and international debt was, on January 1, 1905, $25,702,281.

The railway subsidies, consisting of 45 per cent of the customs receipts, amounted in 1903 to $706,099 and in 1904 to $692,890.

The provisional figures of the customs receipts of Uruguay for the year 1904 amounted to $8,997,199, as against $10,317,022 in 1903.

The grain shipment of the Republic of Uruguay during the year 1904 amounted to 177,655 tons, as compared with 56,786 tons in 1903. This total sum was made up of the following items: Wheat was exported to the amount of 63,233 tons in 1904, as against 16,440 tons in 1903; maize, 80,904 tons in 1904, as against 1,851 tons in the previous year; linseed, 21,618 tons, as against 27,277 tons in 1903; and flour, 11,900 tons, as against 11,218 tons in 1903.

The total exports of wool from Montevideo for the season commencing August 1, 1904, and ending February 20, 1905, amounted to 10,810 bales, as against 12,980 bales during a like period of the previous year.

Importation values in the Republic of Uruguay for the first nine months of the year 1904 were $14,999,657, against $18,956,925 for the same period in 1903, a decrease of $3,957,268, or about 20 per cent. Exports for the same period amounted to $29,741,735, as compared with $29,875,375 during the same period in 1903, a slight decrease of $133,640.

Statistics compiled by Señor Prudencio de Murgiondo, Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, show that the imports from the United States in 1904 were valued at $1,633,678, American gold. These figures show a decrease in the exports, as compared with those of 1903, of $268,973, due to the existence of internal disturbances in the Republic during a part of the year 1904. After these disturbances were settled the imports from the United States greatly increased in volume and value. The exports to the United States during the same period amounted to $1,438,585, a decrease of $1,134,846 as compared with the previous year.

The trade with the United Kingdom in 1904 was as follows: Exports—wool, £152,095. Imports—coal, coke, etc., £281,663; cotton manufactures, £423,055; woolen tissues, £77,718; worsted tissues, £48,543; galvanized sheets, £26,519.

During the six months ended December 31, 1904, there were mined in Uruguay 9,058¾ tons of ore, which yielded 29,768 kilograms (61.61 pounds) of gold, valued at $12,684. The mines are situated at Cuñaperú and are operated by a French company, which pays the Government one-half of 1 per cent.

The movement of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1904 consisted of pieces handled, 55,922,947; number of post-office orders drawn, 13,713, valued at $1,358,824; number of telegrams, 223,283. The receipts from posts and telegraphs during 1904 amounted to $380,064.92.

In 1904, the railway system of Urúguay open for traffic had a length of 1,210 miles.

In accordance with official reports, Uruguay has, including the lines which enjoy a subsidy and those in course of construction, nearly 4,000 kilometers of railroads, without there being any apparent necessity of increasing this vast system.

Venezuela.—The most important event of the internal policy of the Venezuelan Republic in 1904 was the promulgation of a new constitution under date of April 27, 1904. President Castro retained the administration of affairs, and many new provisions for the stability and benefit of the country were made constitutional laws, as follows: A commercial code for foreign companies, including insurance companies; a new mining code; a new public-land law, and patent-medicine laws; while various Executive decrees authorized such modifications of existing tariff and financial legislation as met the requirements of the time.

Venezuela took part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, exhibiting in the buildings for forestry, and fish and game, and manufactures.

The revenue for 1903 amounted to 43,426,908 *bolivars*, and the expenditure to 41,401,271 *bolivars*. In 1903 the customs duties amounted to 21,102,828 *bolivars*. In August, 1904, the total foreign debt amounted to £5,618,725, and the internal debt to 92,983,088 *bolivars*. Other internal debts not included in this amount amounted to 13,021,870 *bolivars*. The amount remaining unpaid to foreign creditors in September, 1904, was £1,261,924.

The staple export of the Republic is coffee, which goes to France, the United States, and Germany. Cocoa is shipped principally to France, Spain, and Germany, and hides are sent mostly to New York.

Venezuela has large ranges of pasture lands, on which stock growing is the chief business. Some cattle and a few horses are exported from that Republic, chiefly to the Dutch West Indies, a few miles off the north coast.

From Puerto Cabello, on that coast, exports of cattle during the seven years which ended with 1904 were 299,437 head, of an average weight of 715 pounds, and an average value of $2.04 per 100 pounds, or $17.04 per head. In those years only 15,605 cows were exported, and of that number 8,091 were sent out in the year 1904. In the same year 91,887 cattle, of an average weight of 668 pounds, and an average valuation of only $1.81 per 100 pounds, or $12.10 per head, were exported. The Norwegian steamer *El Carmelina* has made a number of trips from Venezuela to Cuba with cargoes of beeves, of which she can carry 1,500 to 1,800 at a time, and has lost none.

There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira. Venezuela has practically no industries, all manufactured materials required being imported.

The trade with the United States during the fiscal year 1903–4 was as follows: Exports, $6,876,348; imports, $3,155,465. The exports consisted of: Coffee, $5,790,504; hides, $5,059,135; cocoa, $349,602; rubber, $232,086; asphalt, $98,922; minerals, $34,571. During the calendar year 1904 the exports to the United States amounted to $7,551,974 and the imports to $3,053,280. There are no figures available for the exports. The imports were as follows: Agricultural implements, $1,838; carriages, etc., $24,901; cotton, $416,463; electrical and scientific apparatus, $91,400; iron and steel manufactures, $47,417; leather, $49,171; naval stores, $38,310; oils, $148,959; provisions, $388,489; wood manufactures, $36,942.

A report on the trade of Puerto Cabello shows the following conditions for the year, which may be taken as a standard for the entire Republic:

France still maintains its leading position as the destination of exports shipped from Puerto Cabello, owing to the fact that the greater portion of the coffee exported goes to that country, mostly "at option," for distribution to the European markets. Germany has a slight lead over the United States in coffee, coming second to France. The United States takes the largest quantity of hides, the shipments of other products thereto being relatively unimportant. The relative order in amount of coffee shipped to the several countries is as follows: France, Germany, Cuba, Spain, Netherlands, United States. France also leads in the exports of cocoa, followed in their order by Germany, Spain, England, and the United States. In the exports of woods Germany figures as the sole shipper, although the price is said to be very low. Cuba maintains first position in the exports of cattle, the number taken, however, having fallen off con-

siderably toward the close of the year. During the six months ended December, 1904, 45,077 head of cattle, weighing 29,749,596 pounds and valued at $538,858, went to Cuba, including 4,990 cows and 235 horses and mares, valued at $2,463. Cattle (163 head) valued at $3,551 were exported to Curaçao, Dutch West Indies.

The imports into Puerto Cabello from the several countries for the six months ended December 31, 1904, were as follows: England, $198,119; United States, $190,392; Germany, $149,731; France, $65,195; Spain, $48,171; Netherlands, including Curaçao, $44,069; Italy, $32,128; Cuba, $435; making a total of $728,240.

Imports from the United States during the six months show a relative gain over last year, having passed those from Germany and being only slightly behind those from England in value, while leading in weight. In the imports from the United States the greater part of the supplies for the new electric plant of Puerto Cabello were included. The boiler and engine were imported from England, although ordered through an American house. About 30 per cent of the imports into Puerto Cabello are in transit for adjacent points on the coast, namely, Tucacas, La Vela, and Maracaibo. This transfer has hitherto been effected by means of one small coasting steamer and a number of sailing vessels, but it is announced that the Hamburg-American Line will shortly inaugurate a coast service by steamer covering these ports. Until within the past six months this transshipment of goods for La Vela and Maracaibo was effected at Curaçao, but this was forbidden by a decree of the Venezuelan Government, although the greater portion of imports for the latter place are transshipped at New York. Tucacas is a new port which was opened in November, 1903.

Among the imports from Great Britain were 2,993,291 pounds of coal from Cardiff for the use of the railroad connecting Puerto Cabello with Valencia. Work was resumed on the coal mines operated by the Government in the State of Falcón, and a quantity of coal was shipped at Coro for the use of a Venezuelan war vessel.

The exports of domestic products through the port of La Guaira during the fiscal year 1903–4 was represented by 598,103 packages, weighing 25,444,327 kilos, valued at 26,243,832.04 *bolivars*. The countries of destination were: Germany, 2,509,946.30 *bolivars;* Argentine Republic, 2,994.20 *bolivars;* Austria-Hungary, 201,814.59 *bolivars;* Cuba, 782,188.95 *bolivars;* United States, 6,694,416.95 *bolivars;* Spain, 1,017,851.50 *bolivars;* France, 13,620,021.25 *bolivars;* Holland and colonies, 553,047.50 *bolivars;* England and colonies, 698,138.60 *bolivars;* Italy, 163,423.20 *bolivars*.

Fourteen different railway lines are now in operation in Venezuela, their total mileage being 842 kilometers (523 miles). The aggregate number of stations is 105, that of tunnels 109, and that of bridges and viaducts 593, one of the lines, the Great Valencia Railway, alone hav-

ing 212 viaducts and 86 tunnels. The rolling stock at the end of 1903 was represented by an aggregate number of 87 locomotives, 120 passenger cars (Pullman system), and 588 freight cars. The aggregate capital invested in Venezuela in railroads amounts to $38,659,575 American gold.

A concession was granted on March 28, 1904, by the Venezuelan Government for the navigation of the Orinoco River, its affluents and branches. The contract is to extend for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress, and during that period the Venezuelan Government engages not to make similar concession to any person or persons for the establishment of lines of navigation between the points embraced in the contract mentioned. The contractor has permission to extend the service of his steamers to the port of La Guaira.

Other concessions were granted and contracts entered into whereby the internal affairs of the country might be restored to a normal basis.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

There has been considerable inquiry lately for native-bred mules and brood mares by agents representing the large sugar haciendas of central and eastern Cuba. The demand is constantly increasing, due, as stated by these agents, to increased acreage and the scarcity of work animals. The agents, mostly Americans, who are collecting these animals state that the Cuban demand is for native-bred Mexican mares from 13 to 14 hands high. These are to be bred with well-graded Spanish jacks. It is thought that the offspring will be peculiarly adapted to Cuban climatic conditions. The relatively higher prices which obtain in Texas for animals of a similar type have had the effect of diverting much of this trade to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The small native Mexican mules are preferred to the larger American mules, so it is asserted, owing to economy in cost of feed and to their greater activity. The Mexican brood mares are worth from $15 to $20 Mexican money ($7.16 to $9.54), while the mules find a ready market at from $25 to $35 Mexican money ($11.73 to $16.70). They are shipped through Texas in bond and loaded aboard ship at Galveston for the Cuban ports. The major portion of northern, eastern, and southern Tamaulipas is practically devoted to stock raising, and as the pasture lands have received much more rain within the last two seasons than for many years the ranchmen report the grazing to be much better than ordinary, and that the stock animals are in a correspondingly improved condition.

The Minister of Public Works of the Argentine Government has ordered certain of the railway companies of this country to increase

their rolling stock as follows: The Great Southern Railway by 1,023 wagons of 30 tons each and 23 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway by 920 wagons of 30 tons each and 30 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway by 339 wagons of 30 tons each and 7 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres Western Railway by 500 wagons of 30 tons each and 20 locomotives, and the Andine Railway by 50 wagons and 2 locomotives. This new rolling stock must be acquired by the companies before December 31 next. The companies are allowed, in complying with this order, to purchase a greater or less number of wagons than actually specified above, provided the total tonnage aggregates 30,712, 27,618, 10,194, 15,000, and 1,500 tons, respectively.

In pursuance of the authorization of a supreme resolution of April 12, 1905, a contract has been entered into between the *Ferrocarril Urbano de Lima* and the provincial council substituting overhead trolley for horse traction on all the street railways of Lima (about 16 miles in extent). The new system is required to be in operation within two years from the signing of the contract, and 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) of new road between specified points in the city must be in operation within the five following years. A new company, representing American and local capital, succeeds the old one, and the electric and other new material required has been ordered from the United States, as happened in the case of Lima's two suburban lines now in successful operation.

Two large sugar plants in Cuba have decided to increase their capacity next season, and will shortly order new machinery and other equipment. The Colonial Sugars Company, which operates the Constancia plantations, near Cienfuegos, now grinding 1,500 tons of cane a day, will increase the capacity to 4,500 tons a day. The Chaparra Sugar Company, which has the largest sugar factory now in operation on the island, grinding 3,000 tons a day, is making arrangements to increase the output by 1,500 tons per day. Three-quarters of a million dollars will be spent in additional equipment and structural material. The mills, it is thought, will be built by the Whitney Iron Works of New Orleans, who furnished the original equipment. They will be of the 7-foot, 9-roller type.

Among recent mining projects in Mexico the following present possibilities to American manufacturers for the sale of mining equipment: The Pereguira Mining and Milling Company, of Guanajuato, which recently purchased a 40-stamp mill from the Fulton Iron Works, intends to erect a cyanide plant, which will increase its capacity to 250 tons a day. The requisite electrical equipment and machinery will cost about $165,000. Col. W. C. Greene, it is stated, has definitely decided to erect a 200-ton smelter at Dedrick, Chihuahua, the

new town he has established on the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad. He expects to spend $200,000 on the plant and have it in operation by the end of the year.

The second cement mill in Mexico has been organized under the firm name of the Monterey Portland Cement Company, with a paid-up capital of $400,000. It will be located at Monterey, the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon. The demand for cement in this Republic is steadily increasing and is likely to reach 300,000 barrels this year. Cement was formerly nearly all imported from the United States and Germany.

The Caralejo Mining and Milling Company has been organized in Lansing, Michigan, to operate the Golden Key mine, in the Inde district, Mexico, and will commence operations at once to erect a mill. Great improvements are shortly to be made by the United States and Mexico Mining Company at the Coronas mine, in the Zacualpan district. Plans and specifications have been approved for additional machinery and for a tramway 2 miles in length from the mines to the mill.

D. M. Evans, of Parral, has secured a concession from the Chihuahua State Government for the erection of a combined copper and lead smelter of 250 tons capacity at Parral. The location for the proposed plant is to be about 4 miles below the city of Parral on the Mexican Central Railroad. The plant will do custom work. It is proposed to build a tramway a mile and quarter long from the Guadalupe mine to the smelter.

The Chilean Government is preparing to ask for tenders to build a great railway from Arica to La Paz, in Bolivia. According to the treaty between Chile and Bolivia the former country is obliged to build such a railroad.

Mr. A. Luis Julio Blanco, Civil Engineer, Caracas, Venezuela, desires to obtain catalogues of engineering instruments, as well as sample copies of technical engineering publications in the United States.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

In an article on "The Commerce of Latin America," contributed to the June "Arena" by Prof. Frederick M. Noa, the following pertinent suggestions are made as to cause of the relative paucity of commercial transactions between the countries of the Western Hemisphere:

"Anglo-American conceit is not yet ready to admit that, in spite of adverse circumstances, a noble civilization is steadily and silently developing in the portion of the Western Hemisphere originally colonized by the Spaniards and the Portuguese. There exists among Americans a wholly unwarranted distrust as to the general honesty and sense of fair play of their Latin-American brethren. * * *

"As an inevitable result of mutual misunderstandings, and for want of ordinary tact, valuable trade is lost because American exporting and importing houses are simply too careless and indifferent to exert themselves to take the necessary steps to secure it, and accordingly their competitors in Europe profit enormously by such colossal blunders. American manufacturing and commercial firms generally send down to such a metropolis as Buenos Ayres, which has nearly a million inhabitants, representatives, drummers, and traders who have no proper training, are wholly ignorant of the Spanish language or have a superficial, smattering knowledge of it, are lacking in tact and courtesy, and receive such a small, pitiful salary that they can scarcely eke out a respectable living. When they endeavor to catch some of the profitable trade constantly flowing into European coffers they find themselves tied down by rigid instructions to do business on a strictly cash basis. The British, French, or German representative, on the other hand, who is a sharp and expert judge of human nature, conforms to the customs of the country in which he is stationed, extends to a reputable firm in Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso a year's credit, if necessary, and brings to the home establishment in Great Britain, France, or Germany a rushing and extremely profitable business with Latin America."

In the "Review of Reviews" for July, Hon. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia, publishes, under the title of "The Wonderland of America," an appreciation of the marvelous activity of growth of the Argentine Republic.

"That Argentina is moving ahead with proverbial leaps and bounds," says Minister BARRETT, "is proved by the fact that her foreign commerce, the best thermometer of a country's prosperity, increased $90,000,000 in 1904 over the total for 1903, which was $360,000,000. Estimating her population, as before stated, at 5,000,000, she has in the present total of $451,463,000 the remarkable average of nearly $90 per head, or a far greater average than the United States or any of the principal European countries." And yet the United States supply Argentina with only 12.91 per cent of her imports.

"Although Argentina has recently been undergoing a legal 'state of siege,' declared by President QUINTANA, in accordance with the powers of the Constitution, in order to check sporadic efforts at revolution, public sentiment and all the influence of the recent great financial and economic progress of the nation is against such uprising and methods."

The "Statistics of Railways in the Argentine Republic" for the year 1903 has been issued by the Department of Ways of Communication, of the Ministry of Public Works. It is a volume of considerable size and contains over 300 pages of tabulated matter of general interest to railway officers and economists. The total extent of the railways of the Argentine Republic at the end of 1903 was 18,404 kilometers, of which 1,025 kilometers had been added during the year. To this additional extent the Great Southern contributed 286 kilometers, the Central Argentine 145 kilometers, Pacific 32 kilometers, Argentine Great Western 217 kilometers, the Transandine, 15 kilometers, National Central Northern 20 kilometers, and the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern 3 kilometers. Of the 18,404 kilometers of line in the Republic, 5,979, or more than one-third, were in the Province of Buenos Ayres, 3,514 in Santa Fe, 2,402 in Cordoba, and 1,086 in Santiago del Estero. None of the other Provinces or Territories had over 1,000 kilometers, and the National Territory of Neuquen, with 4.2 kilometers, completes the list. Rio Negro Territory had the greatest extent of line per 1,000 inhabitants, or 21.38 kilometers, while the Province of Santa Fe, the most favored of all the more densely inhabited provinces, had 5.87 kilometers, and Buenos Ayres, 4.78 kilometers, or less than Santiago del Estero and Cordoba, with 5.87 and 5.37 kilometers, respectively. The Province of Santa Fe also led in extent of line per 100 square kilometers of territory, with 2.86 kilometers; Tucuman came second, with 2.65 kilometers, and Buenos Ayres third, with 1.96 kilometers. Of the total extent of line in the Republic, 11,847 kilometers were of the 5 foot 6 inch gauge, which is the standard of the principal lines in the Republic; 1,581 were of the 4 foot 8½ inch gauge, the standard of England, France, the United States, etc., and 4,974 kilometers were of the narrow or meter gauge. Thus 64 per cent of all the railways in the country was of 5 foot 6 inch gauge. There were but 420 kilometers of double line in existence. Eighteen private companies operated 16,380 kilometers of the railways, and there were three Government lines with an extent of 2,024 kilometers. There were 16,650 kilometers of straight line against 1,753 kilometers of line on curves, while 5,309 kilometers of line were level. The steepest gradients are on the Transandine and Cordoba Northwestern railways, 60 per cent on the former and 25 per cent on the latter. The Government railways have 21 per cent of level line against 30 per cent for the private lines. Thirty locomotives were acquired in 1903, making a total of 1,384, of which number 118 belonged to the Government lines and 1,266 to the private companies. There were 1,510 passengers cars, of which all but 92 belonged to private companies, and 36,235 freight cars, 2,176 of which were owned by Government lines. The total carrying capacity of the freight cars is given as 485,383 tons.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.
*Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.
Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.

Boletim de Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
* Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
* Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
* Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.
Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
* Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semi-monthly.
Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

FRANCE.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly

GERMANY.

*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

GUATEMALA.

*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
*La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.
Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
*El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.
Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.
*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.
*El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.
Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

*La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
*Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.
La República. Panamá. Weekly.

PARAGUAY.

Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semimonthly.
Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
*Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.
Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Bi-weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Bi-weekly.

*El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
*El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semi-annual.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.
*Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Boletin de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina, Manila. Monthly.
El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.
Far Eastern Review, Manila. Monthly.
Official Gazette, Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia de Puerte Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.
American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.
American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
*American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
*El Americano. New York. Published every ten days.
*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.

Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
* Manufacturer and Exporter. New York. Quarterly.
Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
The Technical World. Chicago. Monthly.
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly
World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
* Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXI. JULHO DE 1905. No. 1.

ADMISSÃO DA REPUBLICA DO PANAMÁ NA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

O BOLETIM MENSAL annuncia que no dia 1° de Julho de 1905, a Republica do Panamá entrou na União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que é representada pela Secretaria do mesmo nome.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

VALOR DO COMMERCIO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

Os seguintes quadros mostram a importação e exportação, por classes, da Republica Argentina durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1905, com seus respectivos valores, e o augmento ou diminuição, quando comparadas com a importação e exportação do periodo correspondente do anno anterior:

IMPORTAÇÃO.

	Valor.	Augmento ou diminuição.
Animaes vivos	$348,484	+ $19,592
Productos alimenticios	2,787,187	— 546,917
Fumo	1,017,684	— 5,174
Vinhos e bebidas espirituosas	1,746,357	— 18,334
Tecidos	14,102,357	— 224,170
Oleos	1,231,993	— 183,476
Productos chimicos e drogas	1,644,717	+ 360,942
Cores e tintas	256,351	+ 21,169

IMPORTAÇÃO—Continúa.

	Valor.	Augmento ou diminuição.
Madeiras e suas manufacturas	$3,139,981	+ 849,610
Papel e suas manufacturas	980,548	+ 75,928
Couro e suas manufacturas	356,291	+ 61,248
Ferro e suas manufacturas	5,994,157	+1,513,015
Instrumentos agricolas	4,181,597	− 468,727
Locomotivas e apparelhos	3,702,908	+1,931,089
Metaes diversos	1,058,933	+ 258,097
Obras de barro, vidro, etc	3,612,880	+ 514,857
Objectos electricos	500,990	+ 218,255
Artigos diversos	1,160,312	+ 146,101

EXPORTAÇÃO.

Productos pastoris	$46,672,384	+$12,221,933
Productos agricolas	40,285,192	+ 2,845,523
Productos florestaes	1,384,395	+ 616,756
Productos mineraes	49,906	− 74,729
Productos da caça	1,144,528	+ 50,780
Productos diversos	600,922	+ 242,618

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o periodo em revista foram de $13,907,785 ouro e $358,243 papel, ou seja um augmento de $699,601 ouro e $220,540 papel.

EXPORTAÇÃO NOS PRIMEIROS QUATRO MEZES DE 1905.

Os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os quatro primeiros mezes de 1905, comparados com os exportados no periodo correspondente do anno anterior, foram os seguintes:

	1905.	1904.
Couros de boi seccos ..... numero..	704,725	726,272
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	454,928	488,982
Couros de cavallo seccos ..... id....	45,564	18,851
Couros de cavallo salgados ..... id....	93,878	41,832
Pelles de carneiro ..... fardos..	20,228	24,011
Crina ..... id....	2,794	1,242
Sebo ..... pipas..	12,353	8,749
Id ..... cascos..	34,811	24,385
Id ..... toneis..	6,964	7,093
Pelles de cabra ..... fardos..	5,373	1,836
Lã ..... id....	264,725	249,223
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,329,209	1,324,748
Milho ..... id....	288,224	293,131
Linho ..... id....	335,506	580,254
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	40,349	30,014
Farelo ..... id....	44,175	37,814
Farelo grosso ..... saccos..	43,348	89,089
Baga de mamona ..... id....	67,026	71,859
Feno ..... fardos..	369,354	156,925
Quebracho ..... toneladas..	94,319	100,069
Tabaco ..... fardos..	5,571	4,325
Manteiga ..... caixas..	98,014	101,464
Assucar ..... toneladas..	10,426	5,232
Quartos de carneiros	1,107,890	1,161,338
Quartos de vacca	544,537	322,530
Extracto de quebracho ..... toneladas..	11,926	8,236

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM MARÇO DE 1905.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica as seguintes estatisticas mostrando a exportação realizada pelos diversos portos da Republica Argentina durante o mez de Março de 1905:

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES.	
Allemanha:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	14,474
Milho ..... id....	417
Linho ..... id....	7,140
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	255
Lã ..... id....	5,214
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	89
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	107
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	2,158
Couros de cavallo salgados.. id....	55
Couros de cavallo seccos.... id....	55
Couros diversos ..... id....	40
Crina ..... id....	2
Tripas ..... id....	127
Sebo ..... id....	286
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	60
Farelo ..... id....	4,931
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	21
Sementes ..... id....	67
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	1,020
Cevada fermentada ..... id....	165
Caseina ..... id....	191
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	1,370
Mineraes ..... id....	14
Belgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	10,336
Milho ..... id....	417
Linho ..... id....	4,845
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	44
Lã ..... id....	4,155
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	7
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	86
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	605
Crina ..... id....	127
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	125
Chifres ..... id....	111
Sebo ..... id....	158
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	25
Feno ..... id....	314
Aveia ..... id....	91
Cevada ..... id....	4
Farelo ..... id....	1,088
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	288
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	44
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	28
Caseina ..... id....	100
Pennas ..... kilos..	1,375
Carneiros ..... cabeças..	6,079
Hollanda:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	4,034
Linho ..... id....	2,970
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	550
Sebo ..... id....	51
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	6
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	199
Caseina ..... id....	2
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	1,030
Hespanha:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,625
Milho ..... id....	192
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	46
Lã ..... id....	107
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	43
Xarque ..... id....	19
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	69
Tripas ..... id....	11
Sebo ..... id....	406
França:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	2,511
Milho ..... id....	1,937
Linho ..... id....	1,836
Lã ..... id....	9,128

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
França—Continúa.	
Pelles de carneiro .... toneladas..	1,510
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	123
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	110
Couros diversos ..... id....	26
Crina ..... id....	5
Xarque ..... id....	85
Carne conservada ..... id....	10
Sangue secco ..... id....	135
Ossos e cinzas de osso ..... id....	123
Chifres ..... id....	48
Sebo ..... id....	3
Farelo ..... id....	2,765
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	587
Guano ..... id....	20
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	33,353
Milho ..... id....	1,993
Linho ..... id....	5,813
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	3,431
Lã ..... id....	1,476
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	238
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	34
Couros diversos ..... id....	21
Crina. ..... id....	4
Xarque ..... id....	56
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	2,347
Quartos de vacca gelados... id....	4,703
Carne gelada ..... id....	314
Carne conservada ..... id....	5
Linguas conservadas ..... id....	7
Extracto de carne ..... id....	37
Ossos e cinzas de osso ..... id....	409
Chifres ..... id....	3
Sebo ..... id....	1,166
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	116
Feno ..... id....	16
Aveia ..... id....	2,289
Farelo ..... id....	744
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	613
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	474
Guano ..... id....	82
Caseina ..... id....	135
Melaço ..... id....	52
Manteiga ..... id....	331
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	336
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	260
Pennas ..... kilos..	1,511
Cavallos ..... cabeças..	39
Italia:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,944
Milho ..... id....	1,887
Lã ..... id....	320
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	204
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	149
Couros de cavallo seccos.... id....	2
Couros diversos ..... id....	4
Crina ..... id....	24
Ossos e cinzas de osso ..... id....	97
Chifres ..... id....	17
Tripas ..... id....	8
Sebo ..... id....	352
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	6
Pennas ..... kilos..	2,198
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,332
Milho ..... id....	355
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	9,190
Xarque ..... id....	370
Sebo ..... id....	82
Feno ..... id....	735
Farelo ..... id....	120

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Brazil—Continúa.	
Sementes para passaros..toneladas..	64
Sementes ....id....	1
Gado cavallar....cabeças..	12
Gado vaccum....id....	1,211
Gado ovelhum....id....	151
Gado muar....id....	87
Africa do Sul:	
Trigo....toneladas..	3,517
Milho....id....	821
Xarque....id....	1
Feno....id....	751
Farelo....id....	15
Manteiga....id....	240
Gado cavallar....cabeças..	266
Gado muar....id....	50
Gado asinino....id....	150
Estados Unidos:	
Lã....toneladas..	689
Pelles de carneiro....id....	70
Couros de boi seccos....id....	252
Couros de cavallo salgados..id....	51
Couros de cavallo seccos....id....	4
Couros diversos....id....	78
Crina....id....	14
Xarque....id....	254
Ossos e cinzas de osso....id....	1,380
Tripas....id....	4
Sementes para passaros....id....	58
Quebracho em rolos....id....	1,570
Extracto de quebracho....id....	548
Pennas....kilos..	1,086
Demais paizes:	
Trigo....toneladas..	1,619
Milho....id....	252
Linho....id....	173
Farinha de trigo....id....	298
Lã....id....	104
Pelles de carneiro....id....	48
Xarque....id....	527
Oleo e graxa....id....	8
Feno....id....	56
Cevada....id....	2
Farelo....id....	6
Sementes para passaros....id....	100
Massa de linhaça....id....	1
Assucar....id....	139
Quebracho em rolos....id....	636
Extracto de quebracho....id....	41
Pennas....kilos..	635
Fumo....id....	1,000
Gado cavallar....cabeças..	6
Gado vaccum....id....	2
Gado ovelhum....id....	25
Á ordem:	
Trigo....id....	51,309
Milho....id....	4,513
Linho....id....	4,651
Farinha de trigo....id....	15
Ossos e cinzas de osso....id....	30
Feno....id....	88
Farelo....id....	104
Gado vaccum....cabeças..	100
Gado ovelhum....id....	99
ROSARIO.	
Allemanha:	
Trigo....toneladas..	22,176
Linho....id....	5,223
Farelo....id....	2,557
Quebracho....id....	3,154
Feno....id....	371
Cevada....id....	122
Mineraes....id....	14
Sementes para passaros....id....	30
Centeio....id....	45
Belgica:	
Trigo....toneladas..	5,324
Linho....id....	2,254
Farelo....id....	1,545
Sementes para passaros....id....	44
Couros de boi seccos....id....	317

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
ROSARIO—continúa.	
Inglaterra:	
Trigo....toneladas..	9,274
Linho....id....	1,187
Quebracho....id....	1,370
Farinha de trigo....id....	197
Milho....id....	42
Brazil:	
Trigo....toneladas..	10,229
Feno....id....	1,839
Hollanda:	
Linho....toneladas..	667
Africa do Sul:	
Feno....toneladas..	1,601
Italia:	
Couros de boi seccos..toneladas..	22
Demais paizes:	
Assucar....toneladas..	42
Á ordem:	
Trigo....toneladas..	129,514
Linho....id....	30,032
Farelo....id....	208
Quebracho....id....	1,177
LA PLATA.	
Inglaterra:	
Carneiros gelados....toneladas..	420
Tripas geladas....id....	62
Quartos de vacca gelados...id....	3,266
Unhas....id....	21
Chifres....id....	11
Couros de boi salgados....id....	450
Aveia....id....	50
Lã....id....	49
Crina....id....	1
Guano....id....	224
Trigo....id....	8,010
Extracto de carne....id....	2
Oleo....id....	4
Feno....id....	1
Sebo....id....	541
Carne conservada....id....	5
Sangue secco....id....	49
Cavallos....cabeças..	6
Africa do Sul:	
Carneiros gelados....toneladas..	360
Tripas geladas....id....	24
Quartos de vacca gelados...id....	490
Belgica:	
Trigo....toneladas..	11,586
Feno....id....	100
Farelo....id....	180
Carneiros....cabeças..	1,474
Hollanda:	
Trigo....toneladas..	23,357
Linho....id....	487
Brazil:	
Trigo....id....	3,162
Feno....id....	12
Farinha de trigo....id....	233
ZARATE	
Inglaterra:	
Carneiros gelados....toneladas..	348
Carne gelada....id....	54
Quartos de vacca gelados...id....	1,558
Ossos....id....	92
Oleos....id....	5
Carne conservada....id....	11
Tripas....kilos..	90
Africa do Sul:	
Carneiros gelados....toneladas..	425
Carne gelada....id....	29
Quartos de vacca gelados...id....	951
SAN NICOLAS.	
Á ordem:	
Linho....toneladas..	14,810
Trigo....id....	16,686
Milho....id....	21

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
SANTA FÉ.	
Inglaterra:	
Quebracho ..... toneladas...	9,144
Trigo ..... id....	2,797
Linho ..... id....	1,748
Italia:	
Quebracho ..... toneladas..	1,677
SAN PEDRO.	
Á ordem:	
Linho ..... toneladas..	2,915
Trigo ..... id....	498
PARANÁ.	
Belgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,738
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,107
Linho ..... id....	2,425
Á ordem:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	7,069
Linho ..... id....	4,612
Farelo ..... id....	245
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	57
Ossos ..... id....	54
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.	
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	19,132
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN—continúa.	
Hollanda:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	490
Á ordem:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	14,464
Linho ..... id....	901
BAHIA BLANCA.	
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	2,293
Farelo ..... id....	100
Cevada ..... id....	99
Lã ..... id....	45
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	151
Tripas geladas ..... id....	25
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	3,208
Allemanha:	
Lã ..... toneladas..	511
Belgica:	
Lã ..... toneladas..	388
França:	
Lã ..... toneladas..	3,441
Demais paizes:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	4,984
Á ordem:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	58,217

BANCOS NACIONAES DA REPUBLICA.

O "Moniteur des Intérêts Matérielles" de Bruxellas, publica o seguinte summario das condições dos bancos nacionaes da Republica Argentina.

Os bancos nacionaes são em numero de oito, a saber:

	Capital.
Banco de la Nación	$50,000,000 papel.
Banco Español del Río de la Plata	20,000,000 papel.
Banco Francés del Río de la Plata	4,000,000 ouro.
Banco de Comercio	6,000,000 papel.
Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata	5,000,000 ouro.
Nuevo Banco Italiano	3,000,000 papel.
Banco Popular Argentino	3,462,000 papel.
Banco del Río de la Plata	500,000 papel.

Estes oito estabelecimentos tinham em caixa o 31 de Dezembro de 1904 a somma de $32,324,000 ouro e $108,448,000 papel, com letras de cambio no valor de $11,292,000 ouro e $245,724,000 papel. Os depositos e contas correntes elevaram-se a $10,178,000 ouro e $349,042,000 papel, ao passo que as letras foram na somma de $1,965,000 ouro e $20,028,000 papel. Os depositos em dinheiro destes bancos representam o 45 por cento de suas dividas, e mostram um augmento de 11 por cento sobre os do anno anterior. O movimento de contas correntes mostra um augmento de não menos de 62 por cento.

As operações de desconto realizadas em 1904 mostram um enorme augmento sobre as de 1903. O valor destas operações foi como segue: Banco de la Nación, $20,000,000; Banco Español, $12,000,000; Banco

de Italia, $7,000,000; Banco Francés, $6,000,000; Banco del Comercio, $4,000,000; Nuevo Banco Italiano, $1,000,000, e Banco Popular Argentino, $300,000. As taxas das letras, que em 1902 regulavam de 6 a 7 por cento, baixaram a 4 e 4½ por cento em 1904, e os juros sobre hypothecas baixaram de 9 e 10 por cento a 7 e 8 por cento.

Ao principio do anno de 1902, a quantia de papel moeda em circulação foi de $296,048,000, ao passo que em principio de 1905 foi de $407,680,000, o que mostra um augmento de 37 por cento. Da somma total de papel moeda em circulação, $111,633,000 são garantidos pelo ouro na Caixa de Conversão, recebido em pagamento de notas, ao passo que a somma de $396,048,000 é coberta com o fundo de conversão, que em 1° de Janeiro era de $6,210,545 ouro.

O ouro existente no paiz em 31 de Dezembro de 1904 foi estimado assim: $31,721,000 nos bancos nacionaes, $50,341,000 na Caixa de Conversão, $10,000,000 em bancos estrangeiros, o que perfaz o total de $92,000,000 ouro.

ESTATISTICA DAS VIAS FERREAS.

O volume de "Estadística de los Ferrocarriles de la República Argentina," correspondente ao anno de 1903, acaba de ser publicado pela Direcção de Vias de Communicação do Ministerio de Obras Publicas. Este volume contem mais de 300 paginas de quadros estatisticos de interesse geral ás directorias de vias ferreas e economistas. A extensão total das vias ferreas da Republica Argentina em 31 de Dezembro de 1903 foi de 18,404 kilometros, o que mostra um augmento para o anno de 1,025 kilometros. Para este augmento contribuiu o Great Southern com 286 kilometros; o Central Argentino, com 145 kilometros; o Pacifico, com 32 kilometros; o Grande Oeste Argentino, com 217 kilometros; Transandino, com 15 kilometros; o Central Norte, com 20 kilometros e o Bahia Blanca e Nordoeste, com 3 kilometros.

Dos 18,404 kilometros de vias existentes na Republica, 5,979 kilometros, ou mais que o terço do total, estão na Provincia de Buenos Aires, 3,514 kilometros na Provincia de Santa Fé, 2,402 kilometros em Cordoba e 1,096 kilometros em Santiago del Estero. Nenhuma das demais Provincias ou Territorios tinha mais de 1,000 kilometros de via, ao passo que o Territorio Nacional de Neuquen tinha só 4.2 kilometros. O Territorio do Rio Negro tinha a maior extensão de vias ferreas com relação á população, tendo 21.38 kilometros de via por cada 1,000 habitantes, ao passo que a Provincia de Santa Fé tinha 5.87 kilometros, Buenos Aires, 4.78 kilometros, ou menos que Santiago del Estero e Cordoba, que tinham 5.87 e 5.37 kilometros, respectivamente. Relativamente á superficie das provincias, a maior extensão de vias corresponde á Provincia de Santa Fé, tendo 2.86 kilometros de via por

cada 100 kilometros quadrados de superficie; vem em segundo lugar Tucuman, com 2.65 kilometros, e Buenos Aires, com 1.96 kilometros.

Da extensão total de vias na Republica, 11,847 kilometros representam as vias que tem a bitola de 1.676 metros, que é a adoptada pelas principaes linhas da Republica; 1,581 kilometros são da bitola de 1.435 metros e 4,974 kilometros são de bitola estreita. Assim se vê que da extensão total, 64 por cento são da bitola de 1.676 metros. Existem na Republica sómente 420 kilometros de vias duplas. Das linhas existentes, 18 são de propriedade particular, com 16,380 kilometros, e 3 são de propriedade da Nação, com 2,024 kilometros; 16,650 kilometros de via encontram-se em recta, 1,753 kilomtros em curva, e 5,309 kilometros em horizontal. As rampas maximas se encontram nos caminhos de ferro Transandino e Cordoba e Noroeste, e alcança a 60 por cento no primeiro e a 25 por cento no segundo. Os caminhos de ferro do Estado teem o 21 por cento de sua extensão em horizontal, ao passo que os de propriedade particular teem 30 por cento. Foram adquiridas 30 locomotivas durante o anno de 1903, o que perfaz o total de 1,384, das quaes 118 pertencem ás estradas de ferro do Estado, e 1,226 ás de propriedade particular. A existencia total de carros de passageiros era de 1,510, todos os quaes com excepçao de 93, pertencem ás estradas de ferro de propriedade particular. A existencia de carros de carga era de 36,235, com a capacidade de 485,383 toneladas, dos quaes 2,176 pertencem ás estradas de ferro do Estado.

CHILE.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM ABRIL DE 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Abril de 1905, attingiram a $5,839,965, correspondendo $3,525,133 aos direitos de exportação, e $2,314,832 aos direitos de importação. As cifras para o mez correspondente do anno anterior foram: exportação, $2,180,300; importação, $2,462,655, ou seja o total de $4,642,955.

As rendas discriminadas por alfandegas foram:

	1904.	1905.
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Pisagua	$377,899	$341,858
Iquique	1,291,658	1,792,297
Tocopilla	308,365	804,941
Antofagasta	103,540	107,267
Taltal	98,838	478,070
Total	2,180,300	3,525,133

	1904.	1905.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Pisagua	$28,276	$8,823
Iquique	197,356	101,030
Tocopilla	14,839	32,578
Antofagasta	56,490	94,115
Taltal	25,538	31,218
Caldera	12,682	7,083
Carrizal Bajo	17	----
Coquimbo	42,039	46,650
Valparaiso	1,448,188	1,398,743
Talcahuano	401,140	333,903
Coronel	24,030	10,472
Valdivia	43,770	39,139
Puerto Montt	2,043	6,804
Portos aduaneiros da fronteira	166,258	144,265
Total	2,462,655	2,214,832

COSTA RICA.

AMORTIZAÇÃO DA DIVIDA PUBLICA.

O "South American Journal" de 3 de Junho de 1905, publica as seguintes informações relativamente ao accordo feito entre o Governo de Costa Rica e os Senhores SPEYER E COMP., de Nova York, para a amortização da divida da Republica. As propostas foram submettidas á Commissão de portadores de titulos de Costa Rica, que resolveu, por unanimidade, recommendar sua acceitação.

O seguinte é o summario, em moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos, dos emprestimos da Republica:

(A)	Divida consolidada (em 1° de Abril de 1905):		
	1. Divida externa		$11,690,925.00
	2. Divida interna		693,315.00
	3. Emprestimo da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico		1,449,000.00
(B)	Divida não consolidada (em 1° de Janeiro de 1905):		
	1. Divida fluctuante	$991,928.24	
	2. Divida consolidada	458,382.44	
			1,450,310.68
			15,283,550.68

A Republica emittirá titulos consolidados (refunding bonds), pagaveis em moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos, na somma de $11,500,000, vencendo o juro annual de 5 por cento. Esses titulos serão do valor nominal de $500 e $1,000, pagaveis ao portador, e vencerão juros a contar de Julho 1° de 1905. A emissão poderá ser augmentada até $13,239,000 para effectuar a troca dos titulos do emprestimo ouro de 6 por cento da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico, na somma de $1,449,000.

Os titulos e seus juros serão pagaveis em Nova York, na Casa Bancaria dos Srs. SPEYER E COMP., ou á opção dos portadores de titulos, em Londres, na Casa Bancaria dos Srs. SPEYER, ao cambio fixo de $4.85

por libra esterlina, e em Amsterdão, aos Srs. Teixeira de Mattos Irmãos, ao cambio de 2.50 *guilders* por dollar. Os titulos serão isentos de todos os impostos e serão pagaveis em 1° de Julho de 1955, ou anteriormente a esta data, por meio de um fundo de amortização accumulativo de 1 por cento do valor nominal do emprestimo, que deverá ser pago mensalmente, e será applicado pelos Srs. Speyer e Comp. na compra de titulos quando o preço estiver abaixo do par, e em sorteios, quando o preço estiver no par, devendo ser annunciado o sorteio, trinta dias, pelo menos, antes da data em que deva ser realizado. A Republica reserva-se o direito de, em qualquer tempo, pagar outras sommas ao credito do fundo de amortização.

Os titulos serão garantidos por uma primeira hypotheca das rendas das Alfandegas da Republica, e, no caso de serem insufficientes estas para fazer os pagamentos mensaes de juros, fundo de amortização e despezas, e si tal *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, por uma primeira hypotheca (sujeita apenas ás despezas com o serviço dos titulos da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico) das rendas provenientes do imposto sobre bebidas espirituosas.

Uma agencia aduaneira (que séra designada pelos Srs. Speyer e Comp., ou, caso que as rendas sejam insufficientes para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e este *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, será designada pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America) será estabelecida e terá o direito exclusivo de emittir (1) certificados com os quaes serão pagos todos os direitos de importação e de exportação, e (2) (si o producto destes certificados for em qualquer mez insufficiente para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e este *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica) certificados com os quaes serão pagas todas as bebidas espirituosas vendidas na Republica.

A agencia remetterá mensalmente aos Srs. Speyer e Comp., em Nova York (quem servirão de agentes e banqueiros da Republica nos Etados Unidos da America, Grã Bretanha e Europa) a duodecima parte da quantian ecessaria para o pagamento dos juros, fundo de amortização e despezas respectivas.

A Republica não poderá, emquanto os titulos estiverem em circulação, crear outra hypotheca com prioridade a ou *pari passu* com os titulos, e tambem não poderá fazer modificações na tarifa das alfandegas, sem a licença previa dos Srs. Speyer e Comp., nem conceder o privilegio de fabricar bebidas espirituosas.

Si as rendas forem em qualquer tempo insufficientes para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e o *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, a Republica, ao pedido de qualquer parte ao accordo, ou do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, deverá submetter o assumpto ao arbitramento do Tribunal da Haya, ou, caso que este Tribunal deixasse de existir ou recûsasse a arbitrar a materia, poderá, ao pedido do

Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, ser submettido a tres arbitros, que serão nomeados pela Republica e o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, de conformidade com os termos de um accordo especial.

Fica tambem estipulado que os portadores de titulos do novo emprestimo e os Srs. SPEYER e COMP. poderão pedir a intervenção do Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, si a Republica deixar de cumprir os termos do accordo.

Um arranjo foi feito com os Srs. SPEYER E COMP. para a conversão dos titulos, series "A" e "B," da divida externa da Republica, e para a retirada da circulação, mediante pagamento em dinheiro, dos certificados emittidos em pagamento dos juros destes titulos desde Janeiro 1° de 1895 a Janeiro 1° 1897, de conformidade com o accordo de 1897, e para o pagamento em dinheiro dos juros, devidos de Abril 1° de 1901 a Julho 1° de 1905, dos titulos que forem apresentados para conversão.

Os portadores de titulos das series "A" e "B," deverão receber em troca destes, alem do pagamento em dinheiro dos juros atrazados, uma quantia nominal em titulos do novo emprestimo de 5 por cento, que produzirá em juros o equivalente dos recebidos dos titulos "A" e "B," de accordo com o arranjo de 1897.

A Republica deverá applicar qualquer saldo que houver do producto dos titulos, ao pagamento da divida fluctuante e divida consolidada da Republica.

CUBA.

VALOR DO PESO CUBANO NAS FACTURAS.

O Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu uma ordem auctorizando o uso do peso de ouro de Hespanha para expressar os valores nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba.

Ha alguns mezes o Secretario do Thesouro expediu uma circular aos inspectores das alfandegas, declarando-lhes que não devem acceitar facturas de mercadorias procedentes de Cuba quando seu valor for expresso em pesos Cubanos. Esta ordem foi expedida por causa da falta de uniformidade na moeda de Cuba, e da difficuldade que se experimenta de reduzir os valores expressos em moeda de Cuba á moeda dos Estados Unidos.

O aviso official da modificação desta ordem é contido no seguinte officio que o Secretario SHAW dirigiu ao inspector da Alfandega de Nova York:

Referindo-se ao documento deste Departamento, No. 25505 de 2 de Agosto de 1904, relativo ao cambio a que o peso de ouro de Hespanha

e o peso Cubano nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba devem ser reduzidos á moeda dos Estados Unidos, tenho de informar-vos que o termo "ouro de Hespanha," como se o emprega em Cuba, refere-se á valorização excessiva das moedas de ouro de Hespanha, pela que o "centen" é do valor nominal de 5.30 pesos, e o "peso," do valor de 1.06 pesos, expressos na moeda de Hespanha. O "centen" equivale a $4.825 em moeda dos Estados Unidos, e por conseguinte, o peso denominado "ouro de Hespanha" que é a quinta parte do centen, é equivalente a $0.91 em moeda dos Estados Unidos, e declaro-vos que esta é a taxa a que os valores declarados nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba devem ser reduzidos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 134 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Maio, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM MAIO DE 1905.

Segundo o quadro organizado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos sobre o commercio exterior do paiz em Maio de 1905, a exportação subiu de $89,886,925 em Maio de 1904 a $123,942,789 em Maio de 1905, e de $1,367,602,405 nos onze mezes do exercicio de 1904 a $1,397,557,400 em egual periodo de 1905. Ver-se-há destes algarismos que o augmento no mez de Maio foi maior que o correspondente aos onze mezes, que foi de $29,954,995. O exercicio de maior exportação foi o de 1900–1901, mas a exportação para os onze mezes do corrente exercicio já excede á do periodo correspondente de 1900–1901, que foi de $1,384,990,728.

O augmento havido na importação é ainda mais notavel, e tem sido distribuido mais regularmente por todo o anno, e por uma serie de annos. O valor da importação em Maio foi de $92,828,437, contra $80,698,161 em egual mez do anno passado. Durante os onze mezes a importação subiu de $909,930,136 a $1,027,768,839, ou seja um augmento de $117,838,703. As cifras correspondentes ao mez de Maio são as maiores jamais registradas para este mez, ao passo que as correspondentes aos onze mezes excedem em mais de $56,000,000, as de egual periodo em annos anteriores. Maio não é ordinariamente um mez de grande exportação ou importação. A exportação em Outubro proximo passado attingiu a $162,427,943, e em Março ultimo a importação attingiu a $110,431,188. No exercicio de 1900–1901, que é o da maior exportação de que ha registro, o mez em que se effectuou a maior exportação foi o de Outubro, quando attingiu a $163,389,680, ao passo que em Maio deste exercicio a exportação foi por valor de $124,567,911. O record daquelle exercicio tem sido excedido no corrente exercicio em Septembro, Novembro, Fevereiro, Março e Abril. A maior importação effectuada em um só mez naquelle anno, foi a correspondente a Maio, sendo no valor de $78,642,703.

O augmento relativamente constante havido na importação tem tido o effeito de reduzir o que se chama o balanço do commercio a nosso favor, o que significa o excesso da exportação sobre a importação, que pode ou não indicar uma condição favoravel segundo as circumstancias. Em Maio proximo passado esse excesso foi de $31,114,352, contra $9,188,764 em egual mez do anno anterior, e durante os onze mezes o excesso da exportação sobre a importação foi de $369,788,561, contra $457,672,269, o que mostra uma diminuição de $630,223,220.

O movimento de ouro no mez de Maio foi muito pequeno, sendo importado $2,656,803 e exportado apenas $481,570. Ordinariamente as exportações de ouro em Maio excedem ás importações deste metal. O movimento para os onze mezes foi grande, sendo exportado $88,563,142 e importado $51,499,570, o que mostra um excesso de $37,063,572. As maiores exportações de ouro foram realizadas nos quatro mezes de Novembro a Fevereiro, inclusive. O excesso das exportações de prata sobre as importações desta metal nos onze mezes em revista foi de $18,950,344.

NOMEAÇÃO DE AGENTES COMMERCIAES.

Em virtude de uma lei votada pelo ultimo Congresso e que entra em vigor em 1° de Julho, o Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos foi auctorizado a nomear cinco agentes especiaes para fazer um estudo das condições do commercio no exterior, com o intuito de promover o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos. Os cinco agentes escolhidos são: Prof. Lincoln Hutchin-

SON, da Universidade da California; CHARLES M. PEPPER, HARRY R. BURRILL, RAYMOND F. CRIST e Dr. EDWARD BEDLOE. Os Srs. BURRILL e CRIST serão enviados para os paizes do Oriente. O Professor HUTCHINSON foi designado para ir á America do Sul e já partiu. Visitará todos os portos da costa do Atlantico e do Pacifico daquelle Continente. O Senhor PEPPER irá para o Canadá e mais tarde para o Mexico e os paizes da America Central. O Doctor BEDLOE será enviado para as Antilhas, Venezuela, e as Guyanas Ingleza, Hollandeza e Franceza.

Espera-se que os trabalhos de investigação serão concluidos no fim do corrente anno e que os agentes submetterão seus relatorios definitivos ao Congresso em Janeiro.

Segundo as instrucções recebidas, os agentes devem fazer um estudo cuidadoso do commercio dos Estados Unidos com os differentes paizes visitados, e averiguar a proporção do commercio total destes paizes que corresponde aos Estados Unidos e indicar as medidas que devem ser adoptadas para augmentar seu volume. As instrucções abrangem methodos de embalagem e de transporte, gostos do povo e classes de mercadorias preferidas, e os agentes são admoestados que o escopo dos seus deveres é investigar as condições do commercio no exterior com o fim de promover o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1904-5.

As estatisticas do commercio exterior do Mexico durante os primeiros nove mezes do exercicio de 1904–5 mostram que durante este periodo mercadorias estrangeiras com um valor de $69,119,877.69 ouro foram importadas, comparados com $51,509,168.38, que representam o valor das mercadorias importadas durante igual periodo do exercicio anterior.

As importações da Republica com os seis principaes paizes estrangeiros durante os periodos mencionados foram como segue:

Paizes.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Estados Unidos	$35,159,205.04	$31,366,739.73
Allemanha	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Belgica	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
Hespanha	2,785,549.99	2,321,380.54
França	6,296,787.49	5,241,272.50
Grã Bretanha	7,696,720.23	7,434,157.83

O seguinte quadro mostra o commercio de importação em detalhe:

	Março—		Nove primeiros mezes do exercicio—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Materias animaes	$694,942.74	$502,980.58	$5,156,866.17	$4,161,237.12
Materias vegetaes	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Materias mineraes	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Tecidos e suas manufacturas	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Productos chimicos e pharmaceuticos	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas e naturaes	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papel e suas manufacturas	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Machinas e apparelhos	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.53
Vehiculos	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Armas e explosivos	379,886.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Productos diversos	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Os paizes de origem foram como segue:

	Março—		Nove primeiros mezes—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
America Central:				
Guatemala	$2,570.86	$1,557.41	$10,646.88	$8,660.70
Honduras Ingleza	201.00		2,778.64	2,080.00
Demais paizes	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,930.70
America do Sul:				
Brazil	231.00		22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombia	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chile	48.00		4,778.00	5,611.40
Equador	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,932.00
Peru	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
Republica Argentina	46.00		12,985.00	3,943.67
Venezuela	4,770.00		34,485.00	10,581.10
Demais paizes	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total	20,166.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.87
America do Norte:				
Canadá	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
Estados Unidos	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
Total	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
Antilhas:				
Cuba	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	83,976.00
Demais paizes	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
Total	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
Europa	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.90
Asia	65,500.35	52,973.10	512,175.25	476,117.08
Africa	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
Oceania	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Total geral	7,332,380.52	7,571,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

As seguintes estatisticas publicadas no "Boletim Official" mostram o valor em prata das exportações de Mexico aos mesmos seis paizes:

Paizes.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Estados Unidos	$100,161,400.90	$103,845,588.52
Allemanha	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Belgica	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Hespanha	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
França	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Grã Bretanha	11,739,353.75	21,697,494.25

Exportação.

[Valor em prata.]

	Março—		Primeiros nove mezes—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Ouro acunhado mexicano			$85,911.00	$11,422.00
Ouro acunhado estrangeiro			21,005.50	1,311.00
Ouro em pasta	$1,045,297.69	$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Ouro em outras especies	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total ouro	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Prata acunhada mexicana	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Prata acunhada estrangeira	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Prata em pasta	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Prata em outras especies	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total prata	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cobre	2,239,213.40	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Chumbo	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Demais productos mineraes	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.90	1,087,086.52
Café	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Hennequen em rama	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Madeiras	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721.884.44	2,032,700.27
Páo de tinturaria	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Fumo em rama	675,691.00	161,327.00	1.485.084.00	333,757.00
Demais productos vegetaes	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.68
Hennequen em corda	250.00	351,200.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Fumo lavrado	17,444.00	21,281.00	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Demais productos manufacturados	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	390,365.00	466,560.83
Gados	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Pelles sem cortir	693,800.40	454,203.85	327,359.55	235,482.51
Demais productos animaes	49,101.00	41,279.15	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Productos diversos	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.69
Total da exportação:				
Metaes preciosos	6,965,829.55	7,259,334.27	56,707,059.13	70,945,702.33
Demais artigos	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81.423,040.72	77,220,895.48
	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166.597.81

Os paizes de destino foram como segue:

	Março—		Primeiros nove mezes—	
	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.
America Central:				
Guatemala	$42,769.69	$24,545.00	$435,771.73	$218,677.00
Honduras Ingleza	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Demais paizes	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,859.85
Total	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
America do Sul:				
Colombia		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chile			2,490.00	
Ecuador			500.00	
Peru				75.00
Republica Argentina			33,739.00	4,709.00
Demais paizes	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
Total	1,487.00	6,350.00	84,671.80	104,235.00
America do Norte:				
Canadá	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Estados Unidos	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total	13,256,198.90	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
Antilhas:				
Cuba	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Demais paizes				2,700.00
	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
Europa	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.72	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
Asia			10,500.00	5,417.00
Total geral	19,296,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

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ENTRÉE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE PANAMA DANS L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le Bulletin Mensuel fait savoir que la République de Panama est entrée dans l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines le 1er juillet 1905. Cette Union est représentée par le Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE MARS 1905.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) publie les chiffres suivants, qui font ressortir le mouvement des exportations par les différents ports de la République Argentine pendant le mois de mars 1905:

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES.		BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Allemagne:		Allemagne—Suite.	
Blé.....tonnes..	14,474	Cuirs divers.....tonnes..	40
Maïs.....id....	417	Crin.....id....	2
Graine de lin.....id....	7,140	Boyaux.....id....	127
Farine.....id....	255	Suif.....id....	286
Laine.....id....	5,214	Huiles et graisse.....id....	60
Peaux de moutons.....id....	39	Son.....id....	4,931
Cuirs de bœufs secs.....id....	107	Semences de navets.....id....	21
Cuirs de bœufs salés.....id....	2,158	Semences.....id....	67
Cuirs de chevaux salés.....id....	55	Tourteaux de lin.....id....	1,020
Cuirs de chevaux secs.....id....	55	Houblon.....id....	165

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Allemagne—Suite.	
Caséine ..... tonnes..	191
Extrait de quebracho..... id....	1,370
Minéraux..... id....	14
Belgique:	
Blé..... tonnes..	10,336
Maïs..... id....	417
Graine de lin ..... id....	4,845
Farine ..... id....	44
Laine ..... id....	4,155
Peaux de moutons ..... id....	7
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	86
Cuirs de bœufs, salés..... id....	605
Crin..... id....	127
Os et cendres d'os..... id....	125
Cornes ..... id....	111
Suif..... id....	156
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	25
Foin ..... id....	814
Avoine..... id....	91
Orge ..... id....	4
Son ..... id....	1,088
Semences de navets..... id....	288
Graines pour oiseaux ..... id....	44
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	28
Caséine ..... id....	100
Plumes..... kilos..	1,375
Mouton ..... têtes..	6,079
Hollande:	
Blé..... tonnes..	4,034
Graine de lin ..... id....	2,970
Farine ..... id....	550
Suif..... id....	51
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	6
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	199
Caséine ..... id....	2
Quebracho en rouleaux .... id....	1,030
Espagne:	
Blé..... tonnes..	5,625
Maïs..... id....	192
Farine ..... id....	46
Laine ..... id....	107
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	43
Tasajo ..... id....	19
Os et cendre d'os ..... id....	69
Boyaux ..... id....	11
Suif..... id....	406
France:	
Blé..... tonnes..	2,511
Maïs..... id....	1,937
Graine de lin ..... id....	1,836
Laine..... id....	9,128
Peaux de moutons..... id....	1,510
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	123
Cuirs de bœufs, salés..... id....	110
Cuirs divers..... id....	26
Crin ..... id....	5
Tasajo ..... id....	85
Viande en conserve ..... id....	10
Sang, séché ..... id....	135
Os et cendres d'os ..... id....	123
Cornes..... id....	48
Suif..... id....	3
Son ..... id....	2,765
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	587
Guano ..... id....	20
Angleterre:	
Blé..... tonnes..	33,353
Maïs..... id....	1,993
Graine de lin ..... id....	5,813
Farine..... id....	3,431
Laine..... id....	1,476
Peaux de moutons..... id....	238
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	34
Cuirs divers..... id....	21
Crin ..... id....	4
Tasajo ..... id....	56
Mouton frigorifié ..... id....	2,347
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés. id....	4,703
Viande frigorifiée..... id....	314
Viande en conserve ..... id....	5
Langues en conserve ..... id....	7

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Angleterre—Suite.	
Extrait de viande..... tonnes..	37
Os et cendres d'os ..... id....	409
Cornes..... id....	3
Suif..... id....	1,166
Huiles et graisse..... id....	116
Foin ..... id....	16
Avoine ..... id....	2,289
Son ..... id....	744
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	613
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	474
Guano ..... id....	82
Caséine ..... id....	135
Mélasse ..... id....	52
Beurre..... id....	331
Quebracho en rouleaux .... id....	336
Extrait de quebracho ..... id....	260
Plumes ..... id....	1,511
Chevaux..... têtes..	39
Italie:	
Blé..... tonnes..	5,944
Maïs..... id....	1,887
Laine..... id....	320
Peaux de moutons..... id....	204
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	149
Cuirs de chevaux, secs..... id....	2
Cuirs divers..... id....	4
Crin ..... id....	24
Os et cendres d'os..... id....	97
Cornes..... id....	17
Boyaux ..... id....	8
Suif..... id....	352
Extrait de quebracho..... id....	6
Plumes..... kilos..	2,198
Brésil:	
Blé..... tonnes..	5,332
Maïs..... id....	355
Farine..... id....	9,190
Tasajo ..... id....	370
Suif..... id....	82
Foin ..... id....	735
Son ..... id....	120
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	64
Semences ..... id....	1
Chevaux..... têtes..	12
Bestiaux ..... id....	1,211
Moutons ..... id....	151
Mulets ..... id....	87
Afrique du Sud:	
Blé..... tonnes..	3,517
Maïs..... id....	821
Tasajo ..... id....	1
Foin ..... id....	751
Son ..... id....	15
Beurre..... id....	240
Chevaux..... têtes..	266
Mulets ..... id....	50
Ânesses..... id....	150
Etats-Unis:	
Laine..... tonnes..	689
Peaux de moutons..... id....	70
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	252
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	51
Cuirs de bœufs, secs..... id....	4
Cuirs divers..... id....	73
Crin..... id....	14
Tasajo ..... id....	254
Os et cendres d'os..... id....	1,380
Boyaux ..... id....	4
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	58
Quebracho en rouleaux ..... id....	1,570
Extrait de quebracho..... id....	548
Plumes..... kilos..	1,086
Autres pays:	
Blé..... tonnes..	1,619
Maïs..... id....	252
Graine de lin ..... id....	173
Farine..... id....	298
Laine..... id....	104
Peaux de moutons..... id....	48
Tasajo ..... id....	527
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	8

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Autres pays—Suite.	
Foin ..... tonnes..	56
Orge ..... id....	2
Son ..... id....	6
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	100
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	1
Sucre ..... id....	139
Quebracho en rouleaux ..... id....	636
Extrait de quebracho ..... id....	41
Plumes ..... kilos..	635
Tabac ..... id....	1,000
Chevaux ..... têtes..	6
Bestiaux ..... id....	2
Moutons ..... id....	25
Commandes:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	51,309
Maïs ..... id....	4,513
Graine de lin ..... id....	4,651
Farine ..... id....	15
Os et cendres d'os ..... id....	30
Foin ..... id....	88
Son ..... id....	104
Bestiaux ..... têtes..	100
Moutons ..... id....	99
ROSARIO.	
Allemagne:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	22,176
Graine de lin ..... id....	5,223
Son ..... id....	2,557
Quebracho ..... id....	3,154
Foin ..... id....	371
Orge ..... id....	122
Minéraux ..... id....	14
Graines pour oiseaux ..... id....	30
Seigle ..... id....	45
Belgique:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	5,324
Graine de lin ..... id....	2,254
Orge ..... id....	1,545
Graines pour oiseaux ..... id....	44
Cuirs de bœuf, secs ..... id....	317
Angleterre:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	9,274
Graine de lin ..... id....	1,187
Quebracho ..... id....	1,370
Farine ..... id....	197
Maïs ..... id....	42
Brésil:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	10,229
Foin ..... id....	1,839
Hollande:	
Graine de lin ..... tonnes..	667
Afrique du Sud:	
Foin ..... tonnes..	1,601
Italie:	
Cuirs de bœufs salés ..... tonnes..	22
Autres pays:	
Sucre ..... tonnes..	42
Commandes:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	129,514
Graine de lin ..... id....	30,032
Son ..... id....	208
Quebracho ..... id....	1,177
LA PLATA.	
Angleterre:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	420
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	62
Quartiers de bœufs frigorifiés ..... tonnes..	3,266
Griffes ..... id....	21
Cornes ..... id....	11
Cuirs de bœufs salés ..... id....	450
Avoine ..... id....	50
Laine ..... id....	49
Crin ..... id....	1
Guano ..... id....	224
Blé ..... id....	8,010
Extrait de viande ..... id....	2
Huile ..... id....	4
Foin ..... in....	1

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
LA PLATA—suite.	
Angleterre—suite.	
Suif ..... tonnes..	541
Viande en conserve ..... id....	5
Sang séché ..... id....	49
Chevaux ..... têtes..	6
Afrique du Sud:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	360
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	24
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié, tonnes	490
Belgique:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	11,586
Foin ..... id....	100
Son ..... id....	180
Moutons ..... têtes..	1,474
Hollande:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	23,357
Graine de lin ..... id....	487
Brésil:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	3,162
Foin ..... id....	12
Farine ..... id....	233
ZÁRATE.	
Angleterre:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	348
Viande frigorifiée ..... id....	54
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés. id....	1,558
Os ..... id....	92
Huiles ..... id....	5
Viande de conserve ..... id....	11
Boyaux ..... kilos..	90
Afrique du Sud:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	425
Viande frigorifiée ..... id....	29
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié. id....	951
SAN NICOLAS.	
Commandes:	
Graine de lin ..... tonnes..	14,810
Blé ..... id....	16,686
Maïs ..... id....	21
SANTA FÉ.	
Angleterre:	
Quebracho ..... tonnes..	9,144
Blé ..... id....	2,797
Graine de lin ..... id....	1,748
Italie:	
Quebracho ..... tonnes..	1,677
SAN PEDRO.	
Commandes:	
Graine de lin ..... tonnes..	2,915
Blé ..... id....	498
PARANÁ.	
Belgique:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	1,738
Angleterre:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	1,107
Graine de lin ..... id....	2,425
Commandes:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	7,069
Graine de lin ..... id....	4,612
Son ..... id....	245
Semences de navets ..... id....	57
Os ..... id....	54
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.	
Brésil:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	19,132
Hollande:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	490
Commandes:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	14,484
Graine de lin ..... id....	901

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BAHIA BLANCA.		BAHIA BLANCA—suite.	
Angleterre:		Allemagne:	
Blé.....tonnes..	2,293	Laine.....tonnes..	511
Son.....id....	100	Belgique:	
Orge.....id....	99	Laine.....tonnes..	386
Laine.....id....	45	France:	
Mouton frigorifié.....id....	151	Laine.....tonnes..	3,441
Boyaux frigorifiés.....id....	25	Autres pays:	
Brésil:		Blé.....tonnes..	4,984
Blé.....tonnes..	3,208	Commandes:	
		Blé.....tonnes..	58,217

STATISTIQUES GÉNÉRALES DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Les Statistiques des chemins de fer dans la République Argentine pour l'année 1903, viennent d'être publiées par le Service des Ponts et Chaussées du Ministère des Travaux Publics. Ces statistiques forment un gros volume, contenant plus de 300 pages de matières très intéressantes pour les économistes et les fonctionnaires des chemins de fer. A la fin de l'année 1903, les chemins de fer de la République Argentine avaient une étendue de 18,404 kilomètres, dont 1,025 kilomètres avaient été construits pendant l'année. Les lignes qui ont contribué à cette extension sont la ligne du Grand Sud 286 kilomètres, l'Argentine Centrale 145 kilomètres, le Pacifique 32 kilomètres, l'Argentine du Grand-ouest 217 kilomètres, la Transandine 15 kilomètres, le National du Nord-Central 20 kilomètres, et le Bahia Blanca et Nord-ouest 3 kilomètres.

Sur les 18,404 kilomètres de voies ferrées qui existaient dans le pays à cette époque, 5,979, ou plus d'un tiers, se trouvaient dans la province de Buenos-Aires, 3,514 dans celle de Santa Fé, 2,402 dans celle de Cordoba, et 1,086 dans celle de Santiago del Estero. Les autres provinces ou territoires n'avaient pas plus de 1,000 kilomètres de voies ferrées, et le territoire national de Neuquen complétait la liste avec 4.2 kilomètres. C'est le territoire de Rio Negro, qui possédait la plus grande ligne par 1,000 habitants, soit 21.38 kilomètres, tandis que la province de Santa Fé, la plus favorisée de toutes les provinces les plus peuplées, avait 5.87 kilomètres et Buenos Ayres 4.78 kilomètres, soit un chiffre moindre que Santiago del Estero et Cordoba, qui avaient 5.87 kilomètres et 5.37 kilomètres respectivement. La province de Santa Fé tenait le premier rang aussi sous le rapport de l'étendue de ligne par 100 kilomètres carrés avec 2.86 kilomètres; Tucuman venait après avec 2.65 kilomètres, suivi de Buenos Ayres avec 1.96 kilomètres.

Sur la longueur totale des lignes du pays, 11,847 kilomètres avaient une voie de 5 pieds 6 pouces de largeur; 1,581 kilomètres en avaient une de 4 pieds 8½ pouces ce qui est la voie normale en Angleterre, en France et aux Etats-Unis, etc., et 4,974 kilomètres avaient une voie étroite d'un mètre. Donc 64 pour cent de tous les chemins de fer

étaient à voie de 5 pieds 6 pouces. Il n'y avait que 420 kilomètres de ligne à double voie.

Dix-huit compagnies particulières exploitaient 16,380 kilomètres des chemins de fer et le Gouvernement possédait trois lignes ayant une longueur totale de 2,024 kilomètres.

Il y avait 16,650 kilomètres de ligne droite contre 1,753 kilomètres de ligne courbe et 5,309 kilomètres de lignes étaient à niveau plat. Les pentes les plus escarpées se trouvent sur la ligne de la Transandine et du Nord-ouest de Cordoba, dont 60 pour cent sur la première et 25 pour cent sur la dernière. Les lignes du gouvernement ont 21 pour cent de ligne à niveau plat contre 30 pour cent dans les lignes particulières. On avait acheté 30 locomotives en 1903 ce qui faisait un total de 1,384 dont 118 appartenaient au gouvernement et 1,266 aux compagnies particulières. Il y avait 1,510 wagons pour voyageurs dont 1,418 appartenaient aux compagnies particulières. Il y avait aussi 37,235 wagons pour marchandises dont 2,176 appartenaient aux lignes du gouvernement. La capacité totale des wagons à marchandises était de 485,383 tonnes.

ÉVALUATION OFFICIELLE DE LA DERNIÈRE RÈCOLTE.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture vient de publier ses renseignements relatifs aux rendements probables des dernières récoltes de blé et de graine de lin dans la République Argentine.

Voici le résumé de ce travail:

	Blé.	Graine de lin.
Hectares en semences	4,903,124	1,082,890
Rendement probable ..... tonnes..	4,202,634	895,040

BRÉSIL.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

La session législative des Chambres brésiliennes, ouverte le 6 mai dernier par le Président de la République, Docteur F. B. Rodrigues Alves, sera particulièrement intéressante et les solutions qui seront données aux questions si importantes de l'actualité influeront d'une façon définitive sur l'avenir du Brésil, où les entreprises nationales et étrangères prennent un développement important favorisé par les Etats qui voient la nécessité de mettre en valeur leurs vastes territoires.

Nous extrayons ci-après de ce message les passages principaux relatifs aux relations extérieures du Brésil:

Jamais les relations avec les puissances étrangères n'ont été plus cordiales.

La *question des limites avec le Pérou* marche vers une solution pacifique, et le délai pour le règlement du litige, qui prenait fin le 31

mai, sera prolongé en considération de la difficulté que rencontrent les commissions nommées à rejoindre leurs postes avant la fin du neuvième délai fixé à cette date. Le 10 juillet le tribunal arbitral nommé pour résoudre cette question se réunira à Rio-de-Janeiro sous la présidence de Mgr. JULIO TONTI, archêvèque d'Ancyra, arbitre choisi par les deux pays, avec l'autorisation de S. S. le Pape.

Question des limites avec la Bolivie.—L'indemnité de £2,000,000 a été payée, suivant le Traité de Pétropolis, le 10 juin 1904 et le 31 mars dernier. Le tribunal arbitral nommé en vertu de l'article 3 du même Traité se réunira en mai, dès l'arrivée de l'arbitre Bolivien; il sera présidé par le Nonce apostolique dûment autorisé par S. S. le Pape.

Les travaux de la délimitation des nouvelles frontières commenceront bientôt. L'exécution de la construction du chemin de fer de Madeira au Mamoré ne tardera point; cette ligne doit desservir la Bolivie, mais en même temps les Etats du Matto Grosso, de l'Amazone et du Para.

Le Traité de limites avec la République de l'Equateur a été ratifié sans difficultés par les deux gouvernements.

Les limites du Brésil et de la Guyane Hollandaise sont l'objet d'actives négociations qui seront terminées, il faut l'espérer, avant la fin de cette session législative.

Les limites entre le Brésil, la Colombie et le Vénézuela doivent être traitées avec les ministres de ces deux nations, qui doivent prendre bientôt possession de leurs postes.

Les limites entre le Brésil et la Guyane Anglaise ont été fixées par la décision arbitrale du Roi d'Italie signée le 14 juin 1904; il ne reste plus qu'à désigner les commissions de délimitation de la nouvelle frontière.

Le Brésil et la Guyane Française.—Il serait temps de nommer les commissions qui doivent déterminer les limites entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française; le gouvernement brésilien était prêt à nommer ses commissaires, mais il a paru nécessaire au gouvernement Français d'ajourner ses nominations pour que les membres de la Commission Française aient le temps de rétablir leur santé compromise par leur long séjour à Counani.

Limites du Brésil avec la République Argentine.—Le rapport, les plans et autres pièces de la Commission brésilienne nommée pour fixer les nouvelles limites du Brésil et de la République Argentine ont été remis au ministère; la ratification définitive ne dépend plus que des deux gouvernements.

Ambassades des Etats-Unis et du Brésil.—La légation du Brésil à Washington a été élevée au rang d'ambassade et réciproquement la légation américaine à Rio-de-Janeiro.

Convention sanitaire.—Le 12 juin 1904, une Convention sanitaire a été signée entre le Brésil, la République Argentine, l'Uruguay et le

Paraguay; mais, par suite de circonstances indépendantes du Brésil, l'échange des ratifications n'a pu être effectué à Montévidéo.

AUGMENTATION DES TAXES D'IMPORTATION DANS L'ÉTAT DE RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

Le Président de l'Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro a, par un décret en date du 1er mars 1905, augmenté les droits d'importation dans cet Etat sur plusieurs produits parmi lesquels figurent les pommes de terre et le beurre.

D'après ce décret, les taxes d'importation se sont élevées à 5,000 reis par sac sur le riz; à 100 reis par kilogramme sur les pommes de terre; à 300 reis par kilogramme sur le beurre.

Le même décret crée des taxes d'importation de 300 reis par kilogramme d'oignons, de 200 reis par kilogramme d'ail et de 200 reis par paquet de 50 feuilles de paille pour cigarettes, toutes ces marchandises étant de provenance étrangère.

CHILI.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1905.

Pendant le mois d'avril 1905, les recettes douanières dans les différentes douanes de la République se sont élevées à $5,839,965, dont $3,525,133 représentent les droits d'exportation et $2,314,832 les droits d'importation.

Voici les chiffres pour le même mois de l'année précédente: Exportations, 2,180,300; importations, 2,462,655; soit un total de 4,642,955.

Voici le détail de ces recettes d'après les ports d'entrée et de départ:

	1904.	1905.
EXPORTATIONS.		
Pisagua	$377,899	$341,858
Iquique	1,291,658	1,792,297
Tocopilla	308,365	804,941
Antofagasta	103,540	107,267
Taltal	98,838	478,070
Total	2,180,300	3,525,133
IMPORTATIONS.		
Pisagua	28,276	8,823
Iquique	197,356	101,030
Tocopilla	14,839	32,578
Antofagasta	56,490	94,115
Taltal	25,538	31,218
Caldera	12,682	7,083
Carrizal Bajo	17	.....
Coquimbo	42,039	46,650
Valparaiso	1,448,188	1,398,743
Talcahuano	401,140	333,903
Coronel	24,030	10,472
Valdivia	43,770	39,139
Puerto Montt	2,043	6,804
Douanes de la frontière	166,258	144,265
Total	2,462,655	2,314,832

COLOMBIE.

TARIF DES DOUANES.

["Diario oficial" du 28 janvier 1905.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les droits d'entrée applicables aux marchandises étrangères importées dans le territoire national seront perçus conformément au tarif établi par la loi No. 63 de 1903, avec une surtaxe de 70 pour cent et conformément à la classification adoptée dans la loi No. 36 de 1886 (voir fascicule 90, 1re édition.).

A l'effet de protéger l'industrie nationale, et afin que les droits les plus élevés du tarif frappent les objets de luxe, sont exceptés de la surtaxe de 70 pour cent certaines marchandises susceptibles de faciliter le développement de l'industrie et sont augmentés les droits applicables à d'autres produits, tels que spiritueux, tabac, sucre, etc.

Les articles qui, par suite de l'adoption de la classification établie dans la loi No. 36 de 1886, sont rangés sous une autre classe que précédemment, seront imposés conformément au tarif ci-après, avec la surtaxe de 70 pour cent. Il est d'ailleurs entendu que les marchandises qui, conformément au présent décret, font l'objet d'un régime spécial acquitteront les droits qui leur sont respectivement assignés dans le présent décret.

[Droits en or par kilogramme.]

ALIMENTS ET CONDIMENTS.

	Pesos.
Patates ou ignames, pommes de terre, oignons, maïs, riz, pois chiches, lentilles, haricots et toute autre espèce de légumes, de plantes potagères et de fruits frais	0.01
Ail	.03
Morues et viandes en saumure et, en général, poisson et viandes non préparés	.03
Noisettes, noix et amandes en coques et, en général, tous produits alimentaires non préparés et non dénommés	.05
Vermicelles et autres pâtes alimentaires	.05
Produits alimentaires préparés, tels que mortadelles, saumon, jambon; bonbons, confitures, fruits conservés et fruits secs, etc.; fruits confits dans le vinaigre et condiments de tout genre non spécialement dénommés	.10
Olives en barils	.05
Thé	.50
Cannelle	.15
Safran	.90
Anis	.10
Glace	.01

BOISSONS.

Bière et autres boissons fermentées	.03
Moût d'orge ou d'autre matière fermentée ou non, liquide ou solide, pour la fabrication de la bière, et bière concentrée	.02

	Pesos.
Vins:	
Rouges, ordinaires, en fûts, barils ou dames-jeannes	0. 02
Blancs, doux et secs, en fûts ou barils	.03
Autres	.20

AUTRES LIQUIDES.

Vinaigre en barils	.03
Huile d'olives	.05
Huile de lin pour préparer les couleurs	.05
Encres:	
Noire, pour écrire	.03
De couleur, pour écrire	.05
D'imprimerie, pour reliure et lithographie (liquides ou solides)	.01
Liquides de toute sorte, à l'exception de la parfumerie et des liquides spécialement dénommés	.10

COTON.

Coton manufacturé en tissus écrus, sans aucune partie blanche ni de couleur, non ouvragés et non cousus	.20
Coton foulé (en fulas) bleu et tissus blancs ou écrus avec parties blanches, unis non teint, non ouvragés, sans couture ni broderie d'aucune espèce, tels que ceux connus sous le nom de bogotanas, calicot et liencillos, madapolam, tissus dits bramantes et autres analogues	.30
Coutil et autres tissus blancs ou de couleur, non dénommés au tarif	.40
Courtes-pointes, tissus dits *marsellas* et tissus ouvragés ou damassés non compris dans une autre catégorie; pannes fleuret et rubans	.50
Châles avec ou sans franges de laine	.40
Mouchoirs avec ou sans broderie commune, couvertures dites ruanas et coton en pièces pour leur fabrication	.60
Bas et autres articles de tricot, tels que chemises, caleçons et gants; mousseline, linons et autres tissus transparents; damassée, tapis et hamacs; linge confectionné, sans broderies, dentelles ni autres ornements composés de matières frappées d'un droit plus élevé	.70
Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et les mêmes tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie	.90
Fil blanc	.20
Fil de couleur	.40
Franges, galons, cordons, tresses, glands et autres articles analogues	.70
Mèches pour lampes et briquets	.10
Mèches pour bougies, chandelles et allumettes	.05
Cordes pour brides	.10

CHANVRE ET LIN.

Sacs ou besaces vides en toile grossière, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissu ordinaire de même espèce pour la confection de ces articles	.02
Toile écrue (coleta)	.05
Toiles écrues, communes, telles que: cretonne (crehuelas), toiles et demi-toile à voiles, toile de ménage et tissus pour tentes; à l'exception des coutils	.15
Cretonnes blanches ou rayées, communes	.20
Toiles écrues, fines, à l'exception des coutils et des autres tissus dénommés dans les catégories ci-après du tarif	.40

	Pesos.
Coutils, écrus, blancs ou de couleur, cretonnes, platille, damassés; tissus pour nappes, serviettes et essuie-mains; couvre-pieds, doublures de matelas, rubans, tissus pour draps de lit et autres analogues non dénommés dans une autre rubrique du tarif, tous ces articles sans couture ni broderie quelconque.	0.60
Mouchoirs, bonnets, bas, gants, bretagne, *coquillo*, toile très mince et peu serrée (*estopillas*), *picardias*, toiles d'Irlande, *lavales*, *warandofs*, batiste et étoffes rayées imitant celles de coton; franges, galons, écharpes, tresses, rubans, cordons, glands et autres objets analogues; confections sans broderies, dentelles ni autres ornaments composés de mattières frappées d'un droit plus élevé	.80
Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et les mêmes tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie	.90
Fil	.20
Cordes goudronnées et câbles	.03
Cordages non dénommés	.10
Toiles cirées pour toitures de maisons de campagne et pour ponts	.03
Toile commune préparée ou vernie pour parquets; prélarts ordinaires pour voitures, non compris la toile cirée pour tapis	.10

LAINE.

Laine non manufacturée	.03
Couvertures	.30
Fil	.40
Tapis de table ou tapis de pied	.50
Bayettes, molletons et flanelles	.70
Tissus à jour ou transparents, tissus de toute sorte brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et confections	.90
Tous autres tissus et articles non dénommés au tarif	.80

SOIE.

Fils, tissus, etc., de soie	.90

TISSUS ET FILS DIVERS.

Brocarts et autres tissus en or, argent ou autres métaux, ainsi que fils, etc., des mêmes matières	1.50
Tissus de crin ou autre matière non dénommée	.40
Toile cirée pour meubles et tapis, non dénommée	.40
Échantillons de petite dimension jusqu'à concurrence du poids de 25 kilogrammes	Exempts.

Les tissus tramés acquitteront le droit de la matière la plus imposée qui entre dans leur composition.

CAOUTCHOUC.

Caoutchouc non manufacturé	.20
Souliers, bottes et chaussures de toute sorte en caoutchouc; ceintures de sauvetage et tissus pour manteaux et couvertures (*zamarros y ruanas*), sans laine ni soie	.60
Tuyaux, manches et conduits, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières; caoutchouc préparé pour machines et parquets, à l'exception des manches pour pompes à incendie qui n'acquittent qu'un centavo par kilogramme	.03
Fermetures ou bouchons pour récipients	.05

	Pesos.
Élastiques pour chaussures	0.40
Boutons non recouverts	.20
Caoutchouc ouvré en tous autres articles	.80

CUIRS OU PEAUX.

Cuirs ou peaux non ouvrés, excepté les peaux vernies	.10
Peaux vernies non ouvrées	.15
Chaussures	.80
Gants, casquettes, peaux pour garniture d'objets d'habillement, etc. (fourrares), portefeuilles, porte-cigares, sacoches et autres articles analogues	.90
Cuirs, ou peaux en articles non dénommés	.80
Harnais pour charrettes et voitures	.05

POTERIE.

Articles de toute sorte, en faïence commune ou stannifère	.05
Articles de toute sorte, en porcelaine, et articles de Talavera	.10
Vases ou pots, bouteilles, flacons grands et petits, de terre, vides, destinés à être employés comme récipients, et, en général, la poterie ordinaire	.02
Conduits, tuyaux et tubes, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières	.03

CRISTAL ET VERRE.

Dames-jeannes et bouteilles ordinaires en verre noir ou en verre blanc ordinaire	.01
Flacons, grands et petits, en verre commun	.02
Verre plat non étamé	.03
Glaces ayant 25 centimètres et moins	.10
Glaces ayant plus de 25 centimètres	.20
Grains, perles, verroteries, cannetille, imitations de pierres précieuses ou de bijoux, verres de montres et d'optique et autres articles analogues	.40
Verres en tous autres articles	.10

ARTICLES POUR L'ÉCLAIRAGE ET AUTRES USAGES.

Cire blanche, jaune ou verte (*de laurel*), non manufacturée	.15
Cire blanche pour bougies ou autres articles	.20
Blanc de baleine, non manufacturé	.10
Blanc de baleine pour bougies, etc	.15
Stéarine ou paraffine, non manufacturée	.03
Stéarine ou paraffine pour bougies, etc	.10
Suif non manufacturé	.01
Chandelles de suif ou autres chandelles non spécialement tarifées	.10
Acide stéarique	.01
Pétrole	.05
Allumettes en bois	.10
Allumettes en cire	.40

DROGUES ET MÉDICAMENTS.

Drogues et médicaments de toute sorte, à l'exception de ceux ci-après dénommés	.15
Soufre et alun	.20
Acide sulfurique et salpêtre	.05

	Pesos.
Potasse et soude caustiques, cendres et sels de soude, résine de pin et sous-carbonates de potasse et de soude	0.02½

On considérera comme médicaments certains articles d'un usage chirurgical, tels que: bandages, suspensoirs, etc., mais non pas les récipients et ustensiles en faïence, etc., employés en pharmacie, ni les instruments de chirurgie, etc., et autres objets analogues, qui suivront le régime commun qui leur est applicable dans le tarif.

PARFUMERIE ET SAVONS.

Eau de floride, eau divine et eau de Kananga	.15
Tous autres articles de parfumerie et de toilette, tels que: essences, savons, crêmes, cuirs à rasoirs, brosses à dents et à habits, etc., non dénommés	1.50
Savon commun: à l'huile	.10
Savon commun à la résine ou au suif	.03

PAPIER ET CARTON.

Journaux, brochures et feuilles imprimées	Exempts.
Papier:	
Blanc non collé et de couleur, à imprimer	.03
Brouillard ou tout autre papier commun pour emballer ou envelopper	.03
À polir	.03
À cigarettes	.03
À écrire, enveloppes et autre papier quelconque non dénommé; articles de bureau non dénommés	.10
Pelure (*florete*)	.05
Á musique	.15
Registres en blanc, réglés ou non, et carnets	.20
Livres imprimés	.05
Images, cartes et gravures de tout genre ainsi que musique écrite ou imprimée doré ou argenté	.20
Images entièrement dorées ou argentées	.20
De tenture et papier jaspé ou peint pour reliure et autres usages	.10
Carton:	
Pour l'imprimerie, la reliure, la lithographie et autres usages industriels	.03
En tout autres articles, à l'exception des cartes à jouer	.10
Cartes à jouer	1.50

BOIS.

Bois de construction, tel que: bardeaux, poutres, traverses pour voies ferrées; madriers et planches, ni rabotés ni finis	Exempts.
Bois commun raboté et bois d'ébénisterie raboté ou non, non ouvré, à l'exception des feuilles pour placage	.01
Feuilles pour placage	.10
Moulures, sculptures et ornements pour meubles, et cadres dorés ou non	.15
Meubles:	
Lits, grandes tables de salle à manger, armoires ou grandes commodes pour vêtements et autres usages, sans glaces, sculptures ni incrustations	.03
De tout genre, avec glaces, sculptures, incrustations ou recouverts de laine ou de soie	.15
Non dénommés	.10

Dans les meubles, quelle que soit leur qualité, ne sont pas compris les matelas, coussins, etc.; quand ces articles sont importés isolément, ils acquittent le droit de la matière qui les recouvre.

	Pesos.
Statues ou figures et autels pour églises	0.10
Instruments de musique:	
Orgues et pianos	.05
Harmoniums, orgues de Barbarie et harpes	.10
Autres	.60
Crayons pour bureaux et crayons pour charpentiers	.10
Formes et équerres (arts et métiers)	.10
Soufflets de forge	.03
Soufflets, autres, de toute sorte	.10
Arçons de selles (*galapagos y sillas*) en bois, non garnis	.10
Seaux ou baquets	.03
Barils, pipes et tonneaux, montés ou non, pour emballages ou récipients	.02
Robinets pour barils et pipes	.03
Caisses en bois, communes et brutes, montées ou non, pour emballage	.02
Planchettes pour boîtes d'allumettes et brins pour allumettes	.03
Voitures:	
Voitures et wagons pour chemins de fer	Exempts.
Chariots et charrettes pour le transport des marchandises ou autres usages analogues	.02
De tout genre	.03
Vélocipèdes	.20
Navires montés ou non, importés pour la navigation intérieure dans le territoire colombien	.01
Avirons	.03
Maisons démontées	Exemptes.
Fenêtres, portes, etc., importées séparément	.03
Machines pour la marine, les arts et métiers, l'industrie et les travaux des champs et des mines	.03
Cannes sans épées	.60
Bois en ouvrages non dénommés	.20

PITE, OSIER ET SIMILAIRES.

Sacs ou besaces vides en pite ou agave, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissus des mêmes matières pour la fabrication de ces sacs	.02
Foin et paille bruts	.01
Feuilles de palme pour la fabrication des chapeaux	.03
Sagette, paille et liane commune, non manufacturées ou en balais	.03
Paniers d'osier ou d'autre matière analogue	.10
Nattes de toute sorte	.03

FER ET ACIER.

Fer brut	.01
Rails, clous pour rails et autres pièces pour voies ferrées à l'usage public	Exempts.
Rails pour voies particulières	.03
Navires ou pièces pour navires	.01
Ancres et grappins pour petites embarcations	.02
Ponts pour voies publiques	Exempts.
Ponts pour voies privées	.03
Gazomètres, appareils, conduits et réverbères pour l'éclairage public	Exempts.
Ouvrages en fer destinés à la construction ou à la réparation des établissements pénitenciers	Exempts.
Fil télégraphique destiné à l'usage public	Exempt.

	Pesos.
Fil télégraphique particulier	0.02
Fil de fer (ronces artificielles) pour clôtures, avec crochets et autres accessoires pour l'assujettir	.01
Grilles destinées à l'ornementation des monuments et des places publiques	Exemptes.
Paratonnerres	Exempts.
Conduits pour les aqueducs publics des districts et des fontaines ou bassins publics	Exempts.
Tours pour phares et feux, ainsi que les phares et les feux	.01
Horloges pour édifices, y compris les cadrans et les cloches	.02
Maisons en fer et fer galvanisé en plaques ou tôles pour toiture	.01
Balustrades pour maisons, portes et fenêtres, etc., importées séparément	.03
Pompes ou appareils à incendies	.01
Pompes et machines hydrauliques avec leurs tuyaux et autres accessoires	.03
Machines:	
Pour usines ou pour mines	.01
Agricoles	.02
Pour les arts et métiers ou l'industrie	.03
Non dénommées, dont le poids n'excède pas 1,000 kilogrammes	.03
De toute sorte, dont le poids excède 1,000 kilogrammes	.01
Presses pour imprimeurs, relieurs et lithographes	.02
Moteurs de tout genre et de toute force	.02
Fer étamé en feuilles ou fer-blanc	.03
Monitores et cylindres de grande dimension pour machines à apprêter le café	.02
Grandes chaudières	.03
Réservoirs à eau potable	.01
Pilons pour moulins ou bocards employés pour le broyage des minerais	.03
Enclumes et molettes	.03
Charrues	.02
Plaques ou baguettes non comprises dans le fer brut; lits, grosses chaînes, coffres-forts, clous et pointes, batteries de cuisine non étamées ou étamées à l'intérieur seulement, fers à repasser; gros outils pour l'agriculture, les carrières ou les mines, tels que houes et pioches, barres, barretons ou perforateurs, crochets (*garlanchas*), haches, grandes barres à mines, pelles, marteaux, pics, vrilles, serpes, faucilles et autres instruments tranchants pour le défrichement	.03
Outils pour forgerons, tailleurs de pierre, chapentiers et maçons	.10
Formes (instruments pour arts et métiers)	.10
Fil métallique, anneaux, fiches, gonds, vis et ressorts pour meubles	.10
Meubles	.10
Jantes, roues, essieux, ressorts et moyeux (*conos*) pour voitures et charrettes	.03
Bascules, balances et romaines: d'une force supérieure à 100 kilogrammes	.05
Bascules, d'une force non supérieure à 100 kilogrammes	.10
Peignes pour chevaux et étrilles	.10
Batteries de cuisine et autres objets en tôle ou fer étamé à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur	.10
Couteaux pour arts et métiers, tels que couteaux pour relieurs et cordonniers	.10
Coutellerie non dénommée	.20
Armes blanches, armes à feu ou autres armes, y compris les fusils de chasse	1.50
Rasoirs et ciseaux, fins ou demi-fins, couteaux et fourchettes à manche d'ivoire, de nacre, galvanisé ou de métal anglais; cheminées pour armes à feu, perles dorées ou argentées, porte-mines, bijoux et tous articles dorés ou argentés, ainsi qu'articles en argent allemand ou galvanisés fins ou demi-fins	.80

	Pesos.
Acier en barres ou baguettes, non encore manufacturé, et perforateurs en acier	0.10
Fer ou acier en articles non dénommés	.20

CUIVRE OU BRONZE.

Cuivre ou bronze bruts, en barres ou en lingots	.05
Plaques ou feuilles, quel que soit leur poids	.05
Bassins, chaudrons et tous autres articles pesant plus de 25 kilogrammes	.10
Articles d'un poids supérieur à 500 grammes, mais non supérieur à 25 kilogrammes	.20
Articles dont le poids n'excède pas 500 grammes	.30
Bijoux, perles, galons, paillettes, franges, cannetille, fils et autres articles analogues, pièces galvanisées et capsules pour armes à feu	.80
Statues destinées à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques	Exemptes.

ÉTAIN.

Étain: en lingots	.05
Étain plats et tous autres articles	.20
Étain poudre et feuilles	.30

PLOMB.

Plomb en saumons pour mines	.02
Plaques, tuyaux et autres articles d'un poids supérieur à 5 kilogrommes; plomb de chasse, accessoires d'imprimerie et plomb en saumons non destiné aux mines	.03
Jouets, papier et feuilles minces	.50
Capsules pour contenants	.05
Articles autres	.20

ZINC.

Zinc non ouvré, en plaques ou feuilles, y compris celles pour toiture, et tuyaux	.03
Tous autres articles	.20

MERCURE.

Mercure pour mines	.02
Mercure pour autres usages	.10

OR.

Or en barres	.02
Or monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes	Exempt.
Or en tous autres articles	1.50

ARGENT.

Argent en barres	.02
Argent monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes	Exempt.
Argent en tous autres articles	1.50

POUDRE.

Poudre:	
Grosse et ordinaire, pour mines, en barils ou autres récipients d'un poids brut supérieur à 2 kilogrammes	.03
Coton-poudre dit "tonite," pour mines	.03
Fine, dite "*mostacilla*," en boîtes ou autres récipients et, en général, poudre non dénommée ci-dessus	.40
Feux d'artifice	.50

PIERRES, MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION ET AUTRES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES.

	Pesos.
Pierres à filtrer	0.02
Pierres lithographiques, pierres à aiguiser et pierre ponce	.03
Pierres à fusil	.05
Marbre et jaspe: en dalles et carreaux	.01
Marbre ouvrés autrement qu'en dalles, carreaux et pierres lithographiques	.10
Marbre en poudre; argile, terre ou ciment romain, chaux, plâtre brut ou en poudre, craie, feldspath, silice, massicot, kaolin, os en poudre et autres matières premières pour la fabrication de la faïence	.01
Marbre: Statues et objets d'art destinés à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques	Exempts.
Ardoises pour toiture	.01
Tuiles de terre	Exemptes.
Planchettes pour toiture (*tejamanil*)	.01
Matériaux de construction, tels que pierres brutes, briques, dalles de terre cuite et de pierres	Exempts.
Plâtre en articles de toute sorte non dénommés	.05
Terre de couleur pour bâtisse	.03
Albâtre en articles de toute sorte	.10
Creusets pour la fonte	.03

DIVERS.

Animaux vivants	Exempts.
Charbon de terre	.01
Goudron	.03
Brai noir pour embarcations	.03
Poix jaune	.01
Colle ordinaire	.10
Étoupe ou filasse et feutre pour garniture	.03
Vernis de toute sorte	.10
Couleurs en poudre ou préparées	.10
Brosses ordinaires	.10
Brosses de pansage et pour chaussures	.10
Cirage	.10
Cire noire	.03
Semences, plants et marcottes de plantes, et plantes vivantes	.01
Guano	.03
Houblon	.05
Os et corne non ouvrés	.03
Tuyaux, manches et conduits, de bois, caoutchouc, faïence, terre ou métal, pour pompes, goutières et toits, à l'exception de ceux destinés aux pompes à incendies	.03
Mèches pour mines	.03
Liège en planches ou en bouchons pour bouteilles, etc	.05
Accessoires pour laboratoires de chimie et instruments de météorologie	.05
Boutons communs: en os, corne, *tagua* et composition, non recouverts	.20
Boutons en nacre	.40
Peignes en corne, communs	.20
Ardoises et crayons d'ardoise	.03
Parapluies	.60
Les chapeaux, casquettes, bonnets, etc., suivront le régime des articles confectionnés avec les tissus ou matières qui les composent. Sont exceptés les chapeaux de paille qui, en général, sont taxés à raison de 90 centavos le kilogramme et de 40 centavos s'ils sont communs.	
Articles quels qu'ils soient, importés pour le compte du Governement	Exempts.

	Pesos.
Effets des ministres ou agents diplomatiques étrangers accrédités près du Gouvernement de la République, importés par eux-mêmes ou pour leur compte et destinésà leur usage personnel, à condition que les pays qu'ils représentent accordent la réciprocité aux ministres et agents diplomatiques de la République, et moyennant l'accomplissement des formalités requises par la loi à cet effet	Exempts.
Produits naturels de l'Equateur, des États-Unis de Venezuela, du Pérou et des autres nations auxquelles il est où il sera accordé par traité la franchise avec clauses de réciprocité	Exempts.
Bagages des passagers jusqu'à 150 kilogrammes par personne, si les effets sont incontestablement destinés à leur usage et s'ils sont présentés en douane par eux-mêmes et au moment de leur arrivée sur le territoire national. L'excédent en poids qui ne serait pas accompagné de la facture suivra le régime des marchandises le plus fortement taxées	Exempts.
Tous articles non dénommés au tarif	0.70

Les différentes dénominations du présent tarif comportent donc une classe exempte et 15 classes taxées comme suit:

2e	$0.01
3e	.02
4e	.03
5e	.05
6e	.10
7e	.15
8e	.20
9e	.30
10e	.40
11e	.50
12e	.60
13e	.70
14e	.80
15e	.90
16e	1.50

Le Ministre des Finances dressera et publiera un résumé du tarif qui sera devisé en classes, comme ci-dessus:

RÉGIME SPÉCIAL.

Tabac:	Pesos.
Cigares	3.00
Cigarettes	3.50
Autrement manufacturé	1.50
Brandy, champagne, whisky, chartreuse et autres liqueurs	2.00
Farines, y compris le sagou, l'arrow-root, le tapioca, le maïzena et autres analogues	.08
Sucre	.10
Sel (à l'exception du sel introduit par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco où il sera soumis aux droits qui lui sont actuellement applicables par 12½ kilogrammes (1)	1.50
Les pierres précieuses montées en bijoux acquitteront 10 pour cent de leur valeur d'après facture ou d'après l'évaluation des experts, dans le cas où il y aurait des motifs de supposer que la valeur portée sur la facture est fausse.	

(1) D'après le décret n° 116 du 4 février 1904 ce droit est de 10 *centavos* en or. (Voir fasic. 90, 3e éd., p. 15.)

ART. 2. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à modifier le prix du sel marin et du sel gemme, ainsi que les droits d'entrée applicables à l'importation de ce produit.

ART. 3. A partir de la publication du présent décret, et tant que la situation économique du pays ne se sera pas améliorée, seront suspendues toutes les franchises à l'importation, sauf celles stipulées dans des contrats encore en vigueur.

ART. 4. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est également autorisé à réglementer les formalités à observer en douane pour la prompte expédition des bagages et autres articles des ministres diplomatiques étrangers.

ART. 5. A l'effet de protéger les industries nationales, la surtaxe établie à l'article 1er du présent décret ne sera pas applicable aux marchandises suivantes:

1°. Cuirs anglais et vernis, chevreau et peau glacée, fil et pite blanche de chanvre et pite de couleur en pelotons;

2°. Matières colorantes pour tissus, filés de laine, de coton ou de jute, blancs ou de couleur, apprêtés et préparés pour le tissage.

ART. 6. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à fixer les droits d'importation sur les marchandises introduites par Cucuta, Arauca, Orocué, Ipiales et Tumaco et par les douanes qui seraient établies dans le territoire du Caqueta.

Tant que le Gouvernment n'aura pas établi un nouveau tarif pour le port de Tumaco, le tarif qui y est actuellement en vigueur y ser applicable sans aucune surtaxe.

ART. 7. Les bagages des Ministres diplomatiques de Colombie, à leur retour dans le pays, bénéficieront des mêmes franchises que celles qui sont accordées aux Ministres diplomatiques accrédités près du Gouvernement de la République; et le Chef de l'État bénéficiera des mêmes franchises pour les objets destinés à des usages officiels.

ART. 8. Aux effets de la légalisation consulaire, les factures commerciales se divisent en quatre classes, à savoir:

1re. Factures ne portant désignation que d'articles en fer, acier, cuivre, zinc ou hois, destinés à des enterprises industrielles, telles que chemins de fer, bateaux à vapeur, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, fabriques de verre ou de faïence et de tissus, pourvu qu'il ait été déclaré que ces enterprises sont d'utilité publique;

2e. Factures dont la valeur n'est pas supérieure à 200 pesos;

3e. Factures dont la valeur est supérieure à 200, sans dépasser 500 pesos;

4e. Factures dont la valeur est supérieure à 500 pesos.

ART. 9. Les droits pour la légalisation consulaire des factures sont les suivants:

	Pesos.
1re classe	9
2e classe	18
3e classe	24
4e classe par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	30

ART. 10. Les droits de légalisatian des connaissements, à prélever par les consuls de la République, seront de 15 pesos pour les premiers 100 colis et de 3 pesos pour chaque 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

ART. 11. En compensation des droits consulaire q'ils n'acquittent pas dans le port d'embarquement, les colis postaux seront soumis à un droit de 6 pour cent du montant de la facture commerciale et à une surtaxe de 25 pour cent des droits d'importation.

ART. 12. Les pierres précieuses de toute sorte, les bijoux en or, en argent doré, avec ou sans pierres précieuses et les objets en or de toute sorte, importés par colis postaux, seront taxés d'après leur valeur suivant facture et acquitteront, en compensation des droits consulaires, 10 pour cent ad valorem.

ART. 13. * * *

ART. 14. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur dans la capitale le jour le sa publication dans le "Diario oficial," et dans les douanes et les consulats, dès qu'un avis télégraphique leur sera parvenu.

ART. 15. Sont abrogés les articles 3 à 18 de la loi n° 63 de 1903, ainsi que toute disposition légale contraire au présent décret.

EXPORTATION DU BÉTAIL DE L'ESPÈCE BOVINE.

["Diario oficial" du 2 décembre 1904.]

ART. 1er. A partir de la date de la publication de la présente loi, est rapporté dans toute sa teneur le décret n° 220 du 10 mars courant (voir 1er suppl., I). En conséquence, est abrogé, sous réserve des dispositions de l'article ci-après, tout droit applicable à l'exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine.

ART. 2. Est frappé d'un droit de $3 en or par tête l'exportation du bitail femelle.

ART. 3. Le Pouvoir Exécutif veillera à ce que l'exportation du bétail, quel que soit le port de sortie, s'effectue dans les mêmes conditions pour tous les exportateurs.

ART. 4. Aux termes de la Constitution, le décret n° 17 du 8 janvier 1904, établissant un droit d'exportation de 5 pesos or par tête de bétail ne sera applicable que 90 jours après sa date.

ART. 5. La présente loi entrera en vigueur 30 jours après sa publication dans le "Diario oficial."

COSTA RICA.

EXPORTATION DE CAFÉ ET DE BANANES.

On lit dans un récent rapport que l'Angleterre reçoit à elle seule presque les trois-quarts des cafés exportés du Costa-Rica. Londres est depuis longtemps déjà le meilleur marché pour les cafés du Costa-Rica; ils y sont très appréciés, surtout ceux de première qualité et vendus en moyenne 20 pour cent de plus qu'au Havre, à Hambourg ou à New-York. Au surplus, les commissionnaires y font, paraît-il, aux exportateurs des conditions plus avantageuses que nulle part ailleurs, notamment pour les avances d'argent.

La récolte de 1902–3 est la plus importante que ce pays ait enregistré depuis 1899, soit comme quantité, soit comme valeur, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant:

Années.	Poids.	Valeur.
	Kilogrammes.	*Francs.*
1899	15,366,671	14,715,950
1900	16,100,905	19,000,935
1901	16,574,025	14,116,455
1902	13,749,100	15,899,090
1903	17,332,613	21,157,290

Des chiffres qui précèdent, il résulte que durant les cinq dernières années la moyenne des récoltes de café du Costa-Rica a été de 15,824,663 kilogrammes, avec une valeur de 16,977,945 francs.

La culture des bananes au Costa-Rica continue à se développer d'une façon vraiment remarquable, ainsi que le prouvent les chiffres suivants qui donnent le nombre de régimes exportés depuis l'année 1899:

1899	2,962,771	1902	4,174,199
1900	3,420,166	1903	5,139,063
1901	3,870,156		

Il a donc été exporté, en 1903, près d'un million de régimes de plus qu'en 1902.

Les 5,139,063 régimes exportés en 1903, évalués à 2 francs, 25 chacun, représentent une valeur de 11,562,890 francs, soit un peu plus de la moitié de la valeur du café exporté la même année. Si cette culture continue à se développer dans les mêmes proportions, le jour n'est pas loin où les bananes représenteront la principale production de ce pays.

Le Costa-Rica n'exportait que 8,500 régimes en 1881, 595,790 en 1886, 1,133,717 en 1891, 2,331,036 en 1898.

Les bananes de la récolte de 1903 ont été expédiées dans les ports suivants:

Nouvelle-Orléans	2,266,021	Charleston	226,389
New-York	1,291,174	Manchester (Angleterre)	650,000
Mobile	327,979		
Boston	377,500	Total	5,139,063

Le Costa-Rica possède deux grands ports douaniers: Limon sur l'Atlantique et Puntarenas sur le Pacifique. C'est par ces deux ports que se fait, on peut le dire, tout le trafic international de la République, puisqu'en 1903 sur une importation de 26,264,910 francs il n'est entré par les frontières de terre que pour une valeur de 94,570 francs de marchandises, non compris le bétail qui vient directement par terre du Nicaragua au Costa-Rica.

Le port de Limon est de beaucoup le plus important de la République.

En 1903, le 88 pour cent des marchandises importées est passé par Limon et 12 pour cent par Puntarenas.

Pendant la même année, plus de 15 millions de kilogrammes de café, sur les 17,332,613 kilogrammes exportés, ont été embarqués à Limon, 2,247,121 kilogrammes seulement étant sortis par Puntarenas. C'est également par Limon que se fait toute l'exportation des bananes qui a été de 5,139,063 régimes en 1903.

Deux grandes lignes ferrées aboutissent actuellement à Limon où chacune d'elles possède un wharf.

EXEMPTION TEMPORAIRE DE DROITS SUR LE MAÏS ET LES HARICOTS.

Un décret du 25 avril 1905 dispose ce qui suit:

Sont exempts temporairement du paiement de tout droit fiscal d'importation le maïs et les haricots (fríjoles). Cette exemption aura son effet du 1er mai au 31 décembre de l'année courante.

CUBA.

IMPORTATION DE SACS POUR L'EMBALLAGE DU SUCRE.

On lit dans un journal mexicain que Cuba emploie chaque année pour sa récolte de sucre 7,000,000 de sacs, qui lui coûtent 1,500,000 piastres or.

Ces sacs sont expédiés de Calcutta en balles de 400. Leur prix est de 15 centavos (or espagnol) la pièce. Leurs dimensions sont de 29 pouces anglais sur 48. La frange bleue a 2 pouces de large. Le poids de chaque sac est de 2½ livres. Le fret, de Calcutta à la Havane, est calculé à raison de 0 livre sterling 376 les 50 pieds cubes. Les droits de douane sont de 2 piastres or les 100 kilogrammes. Les droits et autres frais de débarquement et de transport s'elèvent à 3 centavos (or espagnol) par sac.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 134 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de mai 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juillet.

AUGMENTATION DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Les chiffres déjà publiés, ayant trait aux exportations de produits domestiques des Etats-Unis, font ressortir que malgré l'augmentation considérable dans le mois de mai, comparé au même mois de l'année dernière, il y a eu pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale en comparaison de la même période de l'année précédente. D'après les chiffres préliminaires des importations et exportations pour le mois de mai, ainsi que pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale, les exportations ont augmenté de $89,886,925 à $123,942,789 pour le même mois de mai, et de $1,367,602,405 à $1,397,557,400 pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale.

On remarquera que l'augmentation pour le mois de mai dépasse celle de l'année fiscale, puisque l'augmentation pour cette période est de $29,954,995. C'est dans l'année 1900–1901 que les exportations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, mais les chiffres des onze mois dépassent actuellement ceux de la même période finissant en mai 1901; à cette date le total des exportations se chiffrait à $1,384,990,728.

L'augmentation dans les importations est encore frappante. En mai la valeur des importations s'est élevée à $92,828,437, contre $80,698,161 pour le même mois de l'année dernière, mais pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale le chiffre s'est élevé à $1,027,768,839, contre $909,930,136, soit une plus-value de $116,838,703. Les chiffres pour le mois de mai battent le record pour ce mois, et le total pour les onze mois dépasse de plus de $56,000,000 tout record précédent. Mai n'est pas un mois de grandes exportations ou importations. Les premières ont atteint une valeur de $162,427,943 en octobre dernier, et les der-

nières $110,431,188 en mars, mais en les comparant aux mêmes mois correspondants on trouve une augmentation importante. C'est dans l'année fiscale 1900–1901 que les exportations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, surtout dans le mois d'octobre, où elles ont atteint le chiffre énorme de $163,389,680. Le mois de mai de la même année elles se sont élevées à $124,567,911, soit $625,122 de plus que le mois de mai dernier.

Les chiffres de cette même année (1900–1901) ont été dépassés en septembre, novembre, février et avril de l'année courante. En 1900–1901, c'est au mois de mai que les importations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, soit $78,642,703. L'augmentation, toujours croissante, des importations a réduit ce qu'on appelle la " balance du commerce en notre faveur," qui signifie tout simplement l'excédent des exportations sur les importations, condition qui est plus ou moins favorable suivant les circonstances. Pour le mois dernier cet excédent s'élève à $31,119,352, contre $9,188,764 pour le mois de mai de l'année dernière, mais pour les onze mois il s'élève à $369,788,561, contre $457,672,269, soit une réduction de $87,883,708. Pour les onze mois finissant en mai 1901, il s'élevait à $630,223,200.

Le mouvement d'or pour le mois de mai a été très léger, l'importation s'élevant à $2,656,803 et l'exportation à $481,570. Il y a généralement un excédent dans les exportations d'or du mois de mai. Le mouvement pour les onze mois a été considérable, l'exportation s'élevant à $488,563,142 et l'importation à $51,499,570, soit un excédent de $37,063,572. Il y a eu dans les onze mois de l'année fiscale un excédent de $18,950,344 dans les exportations d'argent.

NOMINATION D'AGENTS SPÉCIAUX DE COMMERCE.

Le Ministère du Commerce des Etats-Unis vient d'achever ses préparatifs pour l'envoi à l'étranger de cinq agents spéciaux chargés d'examiner les conditions commericales en vue d'augmenter le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis. Cette autorité a été accordée au Ministère par un acte du dernier Congrès devant entrer en vigueur le 1er juillet. Les agents partiront pour leurs missions peu après cette date. Les cinq agents choisis sont: M. le professeur Lincoln Hutchinson, de l'Université de Californie; MM. Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Raymond F. Crist et M. le docteur Edward Bedloe. MM. Burrill et Crist iront en Orient. M. le professeur Hutchinson ira dans l'Amérique du Sud et il a déjà commencé sont travail. Il visitera tous les ports de mer sur l'Atlantique et le Pacifique de ce continent. M. Pepper ira au Canada, puis au Mexique et continuera ensuite ses recherches dans les pays de l'Amérique Centrale. M. le docteur Bedloe doit aller aux Indes Occidentales, au Vénézuéla et aux Guyanes Anglaise, Hollandaise et Française.

On compte que les recherches seront terminées vers la fin de l'année courante et que les rapports des agents seront prêts pour les soumettre au Congrès au mois de janvier.

On a préparé des instructions détaillées pour les agents, qui devront examiner minutieusement le commerce américain avec les pays visités, la proportion du commerce total tenue par les Etats-Unis et les méthodes que l'on doit adopter pour l'augmenter. Bien que les instructions soient compréhensives, y compris les méthodes à employer pour le maniement, l'em ballage, le transport, les goûts des habitants et la popularité relative des tissus et autres produits, les agents ont pour mission spéciale d'examiner avec soin les conditions commerciales à l'étranger en vue d'encourager le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I. EXTRAIT DE LA LOI DU 3 MARS 1905, RELATIVE À L'IMPORTATION DES PRODUITS PROVENANT DES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 13 mars 1905, No. 32.*]

Il est entendu que les droits applicables à l'importation aux Etats-Unis des produits provenant des îles Philippines seront diminuée des droits que ces produits auront acquittés à leur exportation desdites îles, moyennant l'observation des règles et conditions que le Secrétaire du Trésor pourrait prescrire; de plus, tous les produits du sol et de l'industrie des îles Philippines, admis en franchise de droits aux Etats-Unis et importés en droiture pour y être introduits dans la consommation, seront exempts de tous droits, à leur exportation des îles Philippines.

II. LOI DU 2 MARS 1905, RELATIVE À L'IMPORTATION DES MARCHANDISES PROVENANT DE LA ZONE DU CANAL DE L'ISTHME DE PANAMA.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 15 mars 1905, No. 34.*]

Toutes les lois relatives à l'importation des marchandises et à l'arrivée des voyageurs venant de l'étranger aux Etats-Unis s'appliqueront également aux marchandises et aux voyageurs arrivant de la Zone du Canal de l'Isthme de Panama dans un Etat ou Territorie quelconque des Etats-Unis ou dans le District de Colombie.

III. DROITS ADDITIONNELS APPLICABLES À L'IMPORTATION DU SUCRE PROVENANT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 1er avril 1905, No.*]

Aux termes de l'article 5 de l'acte du 24 juillet 1897, notification est faite de la prime actuellement accordée par la République Argentine à l'exportation du sucre. Pour la perception aux Etats-Unis des droits additionnels applicables aux sucres importés de ce pays, le montant de cette prime est fixé à *centavos* 11.25 le kilogramme.

HONDURAS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Grâce au gouvernement de paix et de travail inauguré par le général Bonilla, la République de Honduras voit se développer d'une façon constante, ses industries et son commerce. Pour l'année économique 1903–4, les importations se sont élevées à 11,100,000 francs, contre 6,950,000 francs en 1902–3, et les exportations à 10,725,000 francs, contre 8,487,000 francs l'année précédente.

BUDGET DE 1904–5.

Exprimé en pesos-argent, le budget du Honduras pour 1904–5 se balance aux recettes et aux dépenses par 3,043,500 pesos. Les recettes provenant des douanes, 1,350,000 pesos; des impôts de consommation, 1,015,000 pesos; des postes et télégraphes, 88,000 pesos; des taxes d'exportation, 105,000 pesos; des loteries et droits de port, 225,000 pesos, et du timbre, 80,000 pesos. Quant aux dépenses, elles comportent 1,166,169 pesos pour le Ministère de la Guerre, 464,525 pour celui de l'intérieur, 149,020 pour la justice, 259,788 pour celui des finances, 130,285 pour la dette publique, 58,250 pour les affaires étrangères, 478,020 pour les travaux publics, et 33,773 pour l'instruction publique.

MEXIQUE.

VALEUR DE LA PIASTRE D'ARGENT MEXICAINE EN MONNAIE ÉTRANGÈRE.

D'après un décret exécutif publié le 24 mai 1905 et promulgué par le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public du Mexique, voici la valeur de la piastre mexicaine en monnaie étrangère:

Article 1°. La valeur équivalente en monnaie d'or de la piastre mexicaine dans les pays à étalon d'or est établie comme il suit:

Pays.	Valeur de la piastre en monnaie étrangère.	Pays.	Valeur de la piastre en monnaie étrangère.
Allemagne	2.09 marks.	Italie	2.58 lires.
République Argentine	0.516 piastre.	Empire Ottoman	11.36 piastres.
Autriche-Hongrie	2.42 couronnes.	Inde	1.53 rupee.
Belgique	2.58 francs.	Iles Philippines	0.996 piastre.
Bulgarie	2.58 leva.	Japon	1 yen.
Brésil	0.912 milreis.	Libérie	0.498 dollar.
Canada	0.498 dollar.	Monaco	2.58 francs.
Chili	1.36 piastre.	Norvège	1.86 couronne.
Costa Rica	1.07 colone.	Panama	0.498 balboa.
Colombie	0.498 dollars.	Pays-Bas	1.23 florin.
Danemark	1.86 couronne.	Portugal	0.461 milreis.
Espagne	2.58 pesetas.	Pérou	1.02 soles.
Egypte	24.24 pence.	Russie	0.967 rouble.
Etats-Unis	0.498 dollar.	Roumanie	2.58 lei.
Equateur	1.02 sucres.	Suisse	2.58 francs.
France	2.58 francs.	Servie	2.58 dinars.
Finlande	2.58 marks.	Suède	1.86 couronne.
Grèce	2.58 drachmes.	Terre-Neuve	0.491 dollar.
Haïti	0.516 gourde.	Uruguay	0.481 piastre.
Honduras anglais	0.498 dollar.	Venezuela	2.58 bolivars.
Angleterre	24.58 pence.		

ART. 2. Pour les pays ayant l'étalon d'argent, le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit public établira dans les mois de mai et de novembre la valeur équivalente de la piastre mexicaine dans les termes des différentes pièces, ladite valeur devant être appliquée par semestres commençant le 1er juillet et 1er janvier de chaque année et on prendra comme base la valeur moyenne de l'argent dans le semestre précédent pour établir la valeur équivalente dont il est question.

VALEUR DE LA PIASTRE MEXICAINE EN MONNAIE D'ARGENT ÉTRANGÈRE.

En conformité des stipulations de l'article 2 du décret du 24 mai 1905, le Président de la République a approuvé pour le semestre commençant le 1er juillet 1905, la table suivante donnant la valeur de la piastre mexicaine en monnaie d'argent des pays à étalon d'argent et l'étalon a été promulgué officiellement par le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit public:

Pays.	Valeur.	Pays.	Valeur.
Bolivie	1.25 boliviano.	Nicaragua	1.25 piastre.
Guatémala	1.25 piastre.	Perse	5.97 kranes.
Salvador	Do.	Chine	0.720 tael.
Honduras	Do.		

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1904-5.

Les statistiques du commerce extérieur du Mexique pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1904–5 (juillet-mars) font ressortir qu'on a importé dans la République pendant cette période de marchandises étrangères pour une valeur de $69,119,877.69 en or contre une valeur de $57,509,168.28 pendant la même période de l'année fiscale précédente.

D'après les chiffres compilés par le Service de la Statistique les six principaux pays engagés dans le commerce avec le Mexique figurent de la manière suivante dans les importations pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'années fiscale 1904–5 et 1903–4:

	1904–5.	1903–4.
Etats-Unis	$35,159,205.04	$31,366,739.73
Allemagne	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Belgique	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
Espagne	2,785,549.99	2,321,380.54
France	6,296,787.49	5,241,272.50
Angleterre	7,696,790.23	7,434,157.83

Les Etats-Unis sont le principal pays d'origine du commerce exportateur. Ils font ressortir une augmentation de $3,792,465.31 sur l'année précédente. Des six pays mentionnés, la Belgique est le seul qui accuse une diminution s'élevant à $706,671.69.

Le tableau suivant montre le détail du commerce d'importation pour le mois de mars ainsi que pour l'année fiscale actuelle:

[Evaluation en or.]

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Matières animales	$694,942.74	$502,980.58	$5,156,866.17	$4,161,237.12
Matières végétales	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Matières minérales	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Tissus et mercerie	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Boissons	322,879,74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papier et ses manufactures	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Machines et appareils	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.53
Véhicules	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Armes et explosifs	379,886.96	162,993.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Divers	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Le tableau suivant montre la valeur des importations mexicaines pendant les années dont il est question, par rapport aux pays d'origine:

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Amérique Central:				
Guatémala	$2,570.86	$1,557.41	$10,646.88	$8,660.70
Honduras anglais	201.00	.....	2,778.64	2,080.00
Autres pays	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,930.70
Amérique du Sud:				
Brésil	231.00	.....	22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombie	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chili	48.00	.....	4,778.00	5,611.40
Equateur	12,276.50	20,883.00	116,202.13	83,932.00
Pérou	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
République Argentine	46.00	.....	12,985.00	3,943.67
Vénézuéla	4,770.00	.....	34,485.00	10,581.10
Autres pays	287.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total	20,106.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.87
Amérique du Nord:				
Canada	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
Etats-Unis	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
Indes Occidentales:				
Cuba	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Autres pays	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
Total	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
Europe	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.90
Asie	65,500.35	52,773.16	512,175.25	476,117.08
Afrique	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
Océania	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Total général	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Le tableau suivant publié dans le Bulletin officiel donne les valeurs (en argent) des exportations mexicaines dans les six principaux pays européens:

Pays.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Etats-Unis	$100,161,400.90	$103,845,588.52
Allemagne	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Belgique	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Espagne	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
France	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Angleterre	11,739,353.70	21,697,494.25

De ces pays c'est l'Allemagne qui accuse la plus importante augmentation. Après vient la Belgique. Tous les autres pays accusent une diminution, celle de l'Angleterre étant la plus considérable.

Les détails du commerce d'exportation pour les périodes dont on en fait la comparaison font ressortir la classification et les chiffres suivants:

[Valeur en argent.]

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Monnaie d'or mexicaine			$85,911.00	$11,422.00
Monnaie d'or étrangère			21,005.50	1,311.00
Or en barres	$1,045,297.69	$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Or sous d'autres formes	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Monnaie d'argent mexicaine	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Monnaie d'argent étrangère	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Argent en barres	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Argent sous d'autres formes	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cuivre	2,239,213.40	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Plombe	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Autres produits minéraux	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Café	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Henequen en fibres	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Bois	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.27
Bois de teinture	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Tabac en feuille	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Autres produits végétaux	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.68
Bétail	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Cuirs verts	693,800.40	454,203.85	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Autres produits animaux	49,101.00	41,279.15	390,365.00	466,560.83
Henequen manufacturé	250.00	351,200.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Tabac manufacturé	17,444.00	21,281.00	327,359.55	235,482.51
Autres produits manufacturés	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Divers	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.69
Total général	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Les exportations divisées en métaux précieux et en autres articles sont données dans le tableau suivant:

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905	1904	1904–5	1903–4
Métaux précieux	$6,965,829.55	$7,259,334.27	$56,707,059.13	$70,945,702.33
Autres articles	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.72	77,220,895.48
Total	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Voici un tableau donnant la valeur des exportations mexicaines pendant les périodes en comparaison par rapport aux pays de destination:

	Mars—	Neuf mois—		
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Amérique Centrale:				
Guatémala	$42,769.69	$24,545.00	$435,771.73	$218,677.00
Honduras anglais	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Autres pays	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,859.85
Total	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
Amérique du Sud:				
Colombie		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chili			2,490.00	
Equateur			500.00	
Pérou				75.00
République Argentine			33,739.00	4,709.00
Autres pays	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
Total	1,487.00	6,350.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
Amérique de Nord:				
Canada	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Etats-Unis	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
Indes Occidentales:				
Cuba	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Autres pays				2,700.00
Total	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
Europe	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
Asie			10,500.00	5,417.00
Total général	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

IMPÔT SUR LES FABRIQUES.

Les taxes perçues sur les 127 fabriques de tissus de coton et de laine du Mexique pendant le second semestre de l'année fiscale courante, c'est-à-dire, depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au 30 juin 1905, s'élèvent à $1,191,400.

NICARAGUA.

VISA DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

Une loi du 15 octobre 1904, concernant l'organisation du corps consulaire, a été promulguée au Nicaragua le 26 octobre et est exécutoire depuis le 1er janvier 1905.

L'article 27 § 2 de cette loi détermine comme suit les taxes à percevoir par les consuls du Nicaragua sur les visas des factures:

"ART. 27, § 2. Les consuls du Nicaragua percevront les honoraires ci-après pour le visa des factures consulaires:

"Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 100 pesos, 2.50 pesos.

"Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 200 pesos, 3 pesos.

"Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 500 pesos, 5 pesos.

"Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 1,000 pesos, 10 pesos.

"Au-dessus de 1,000 pesos, en sus de l'honoraire précédent, 1 pour cent sur l'excédent."

PÉROU.

COMMERCE D'IQUITOS EN 1904.

Les renseignements suivants au sujet du commerce et des conditions générales d'Iquitos pendant l'année 1904 sont tirés d'un rapport transmis au gouvernement anglais par son représentant à Iquitos. Ce rapport a été reçu le 14 avril 1905.

Le commerce pendant l'année 1904 a été satisfaisant et montre une augmentation considérable sur les années précédentes. Le tonnage et la valeur des importations ne montrent pas toutefois d'une manière exacte le commerce de l'année puisque les importations ont dépassé considérablement la consommation actuelle pendant la premiere partie de l'année, par suite du désir des importateurs de profiter des anciens droits de douane d'après lesquels les marchandises de meilleure qualité ne payaient que 15 pour cent *ad valorem* au lieu des 30 pour cent fixés dans le nouveau tarif. Après le 25 février, date de la mise en vigueur du nouveau tarif, d'après lequel la plupart des denrées sont exemptes de droits, on a importé des quantités considérables de cette classe de marchandises, les quantités étant en plusieurs cas presque le double de celles que l' on recevait autrefois. Il en est résulté que le marché pendant la dernière partie de l'année a été encombré, ce qui a fait baissé considérablement le prix de ces marchandises, leur valeur descendant même au- dessous du prix coûtant.

En 1904 on a importé 15,800 tonnes de marchandises pour une valeur de £572,750, contre 9,450 tonnes en 1903, valeur inconnue. La plus grande partie des importations provenaient de l'Angleterre

quoique la France et l'Allemagne aient maintenu leur rang parmi les pays importateurs. Les importations du Brésil se sont élevées à £40,000 et consistent principalement en sucre, café, cigares, cuirs préparés. En plus des expéditions de caoutchouc les articles suivants ont été envoyés aux ports européens précités: 122 douzaines de chapeaux de paille de qualités assorties (connus ordinairement sous le nom de panamas); 8,370 cuirs au Havre et à Liverpool; 101 kilogrammes de gomme de copahu au Havre et 128 tonnes d'ivoire végétal, dont 58 tonnes ont été envoyées au Havre et 70 tonnes à Liverpool. On a exporté les articles suivants au Brésil: chapeaux de paille, 950½ douzaines, évaluées à £3,874 et 5½ tonnes de tabac évaluées à £8,453.

Tout le commerce de transport des Etats-Unis et d'Europe se fait encore par les vapeurs de la Compagnie Iquitos, de Liverpool. Ces vapeurs qui partent tous les mois de ce port font escale sur le voyage d'aller au Havre, à Hambourg, à Londres (quand il y a de la poudre à canon à exporter), à Lisbonne et à Madère. Le tonnage des navires anglais pendant l'année 1904 a été de 9,599 (16 navires) contre 7,433 (12 navires) en 1903. Cette augmentation du tonnage est due au fait que dernièrement chaque vapeur qui est venu de Manáos a emmené à la remorque une gabare de 400 tonnes environ. Ces gabares ont été construites par la compagnie afin de faciliter le commerce avec les Etats-Unis. La cargaison de ce pays à destination d'Iquitos est expédiée directement à Manáos sur les vapeurs de la Compagnie Booth et de là elle est transbordée dans les gabares, évitant ainsi la nécessité d'envoyer ces marchandises à Liverpool pour la réexpédition.

Cette compagnie avait annoncé un tarif réduit sur le fret devant entrer en vigueur le 20 janvier 1905, par lequel le taux était réduit de £1 par tonne sur presque toutes les classes de marchandises. Les prix du fret varient maintenant de 2 à 5 livres sterling par tonne au lieu de 3 à 6 comme autrefois. Le tonnage des vapeurs brésiliens pendant l'année 1904 a été de 7,647, y compris quelques petits vapeurs brésiliens de la rive brésilienne du Rio Javary. Les communications fluviales avec le Brésil se font par la Compagnie de navigation à vapeur de l'Amazone (Brésil) dont les navires font le service mensuel de Pará à Manáos, faisant escale aux ports intermédiaires. Il est à remarquer que les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent naviguer et faire le commerce dans les rivières du Pérou sous les mêmes conditions que ceux du Pérou.

Les recettes d'Iquitos pour l'année 1904 accusent une augmentation sur les années précédentes. Cette augmentation est due principalement aux recettes douanières qui ont presque atteint le double de celles de l'année 1903, résultat des droits plus élevés sur la plupart des articles et de l'augmentation dans les importations. Les recettes totales pour l'année accusent un total de £133,666.

URUGUAY.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1905.

Voici les recettes douanières de l'Uruguay pour le mois d'avril 1905:

Importation	$710,805.68
Exportation	81,627.12
Departements, estimation des	86,000.00
Total	878,432.80

En comparant les chiffres cités avec ceux du même mois dans les années précédentes on obtient les résultats suivants: 1904, $924,239; 1903, $863,850; 1902, $954,976; 1901, $990,898; 1900, $1,012,882; 1899, $1,078,362; 1898, $1,018,950; 1897, $702,631; 1896, $1,039,614.

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Bolivia. Foreign commerce in 1903; bond issue for 2,000,000 bolivianos; coinage of money in 1903; commerce with the United States in August, 1904; imports and exports through Mollendo in September, 1904; railway enterprises; exploitation of the San Juan de Oro River; mining industry.

Brazil. Coffee movement, October, 1904; consumption duties, first half of 1904; customs receipts, October, 1904; exports at the port of Pernambuco, October, 1904; customs receipts, September, 1904; customs receipts, first nine months of 1904; immigration statistics; the manufacturing industries of the Republic.

Chile. Nitrate production, third quarter of 1904; harbor works at Valparaiso; railway extension; concession for iron industry.

Colombia. Salt mines of the Republic.

Cuba. Industrial conditions in 1904; revenues and expenditures, fiscal year, 1904; slaughterhouse statistics, first half of 1904.

Dominican Republic. Tariff modifications.

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Haiti. Industrial conditions.

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Nicaragua. Tariff modifications; gold mining in the Republic.

Paraguay. Tariff modifications.

Peru. Tariff modifications; new province of Yungay; industrial development; foreign commerce, 1903–4; mining statistics for 1903; exports of rubber and caoutchouc from Iquitos in 1903.

United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce in November, 1904; circular note of the Secretary of State concerning the second peace conference; Treasury statements for 1904; the harvests of 1904.

Uruguay. Customs receipts, October, 1904; movement of the port of Montevideo, August, 1904; movement of the port of Montevideo, first nine months of 1904.

Venezuela. Decree concerning the exploitation of coal mines in the State of Falcón.

Trade of Germany with South America.

Trade opportunities in Latin America.

Book notes.

Library accessions and files.

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Death of Señor Don Manuel de Aspíroz.

Inaugural address of President Roosevelt.

Argentine Republic. New valuation tariff; foreign commerce in 1904; railway movement in 1904; exports to the United States, last quarter of 1904; shipments of wheat to Great Britain; financial statistics for 1904; port movements during October and November, 1904; immigration movement in 1904; postal statistics, 1904; analysis of Argentine rice.

Bolivia. Budget for 1905.

Brazil. Customs receipts for December and for the year 1904; budget for 1905; exports of rubber; exports from Pernambuco, December, 1904; tariff modifications; sugar and cotton entries during the first four months of 1904.

Chile. Customs revenue, calendar year 1904, conversion bill; development of the Magellan district.

Colombia. Increase of import duties.

Costa Rica. Banana industry.

Cuba. Treaty of extradition with the United States; law relating to patent medicines; cultivation of sisal hemp; customs decisions; imports from the United States, 1904.

Dominican Republic. Reduction of import duties on sugar and sugared products.

Ecuador. Tariff modifications.

Guatemala. Guatemala Northern Railroad.

Honduras. Foreign commerce, 1903–4.
Mexico. Foreign commerce in November, 1904; customs receipts, November, 1904; customs receipts, December, 1904; free importation of household goods; Mexico City-St. Louis express train; development of the cotton industry; tax on mines; lead production in 1904; amendments to dynamite concession; postal convention with the Dominion of Canada.
Paraguay. Election of new President and Cabinet; exports of quebracho, June to November, 1904.
Peru. Industrial development in the Republic; boundary treaty with Brazil; duties on electric and gas equipments; railroads in the Republic; automobile freight line.
Salvador. Exports, first quarter of 1904.
United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce, January, 1905; exports of manufactures in 1904; exports of farm products, 1904; budget for 1905–6; consumption of coffee in 1904; production of pig iron in 1904; patents and trademarks in the Panama Canal Zone; railway statistics for 1904; growth of rubber exports; imports of tropical products, 1904; drawback decisions by Secretary of the Treasury; Panama water supply.
Uruguay. Customs receipts for December and for 1904; commercial intercourse with the United States; movement of the port of Montevideo, November, 1904.
Venezuela. Importation of cigarette paper prohibited; cattle exports.
Tin production of the world.
The world's cocoa production.
World's lead output.
Trade opportunities in Latin America.
Book notes.
Library accessions and files.

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CONTENTS.

Death of Señor Don Manuel de Azpíroz.
Inaugural address of President Roosevelt.
Argentine Republic. New valuation tariff; foreign commerce in 1904; railway movement in 1904; exports to the United States, last quarter of 1904; shipments of wheat to Great Britain; financial statistics for 1904; port movements during October and November, 1904; immigration movement in 1904; postal statistics, 1904; analysis of Argentine rice.
Bolivia. Budget for 1905.
Brazil. Customs receipts for December and for the year 1904; budget for 1905; exports of rubber; exports from Pernambuco, December, 1904; tariff modifications; sugar and cotton entries during the first four months of 1904.
Chile. Customs revenue, calendar year 1904; conversion bill; development of the Magellan district.
Colombia. Increase of import duties.
Costa Rica. Banana industry.
Cuba. Treaty of extradition with the United States; law relating to patent medicines; cultivation of sisal hemp; customs decisions; imports from the United States, 1904.
Dominican Republic. Reduction of import duties on sugar and sugared products.
Ecuador. Tariff modifications.
Guatemala. Guatemala Northern Railroad.
Honduras. Foreign commerce, 1903–4.
Mexico. Foreign commerce in November, 1904; customs receipts, November, 1904; customs receipts, December, 1904; free importation of household goods; Mexico City-St. Louis express train; development of the cotton industry; tax on mines; lead production in 1904; amendments to dynamite concession; postal convention with the Dominion of Canada.
Paraguay. Election of new President and cabinet; exports of quebracho, June to November, 1904.
Peru. Industrial development in the Republic; boundary treaty with Brazil; duties on electric and gas equipments; railroads in the Republic; automobile freight line.
Salvador. Exports, first quarter of 1904.
United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce, January, 1905; exports of manufactures in 1904; exports of farm products, 1904; budget for 1905–6; consumption of coffee in 1904; production of pig iron in 1904; patents and trademarks in the Panama Canal Zone; railway statistics for 1904; growth of rubber exports; imports of tropical products, 1904; drawback decisions by Secretary of the Treasury; Panama water supply.

Uruguay. Customs receipts for December and for 1904; commercial intercourse with the United States; movement of the port of Montevideo, November, 1904.
Venezuela. Importation of cigarette paper prohibited; cattle exports.
Tin production of the world.
The world's cocoa production.
World's lead output.
Trade opportunities in Latin America.
Book notes.
Library accessions and files.

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CONTENTS.

Change of Bureau Chief.
Arbitration of American pecuniary claims.
Commerce of the United States with Central and South America.
Argentine Republic. Exports during the month of January, 1905; budget for 1905; live-stock statistics, 1904; statistics of the sugar crop; the sugar tax; exports to Holland, 1904; shipments of agricultural products, 1904; port movements in December and calendar year 1904; decree governing diplomatic ceremonials; discovery of vanadium deposits.
Bolivia. Peace treaty with Chile.
Brazil. Sugar entries at Pernambuco, January, 1905; immigration statistics, 1904; coffee exports in 1904; custom-house receipts, January, 1905; coffee movement, January, 1905; coffee movement, February, 1905; exports from Pernambuco, January, 1905; financial statement; imports, first quarter of 1904; iron ore of the Republic; statistics of Manaos for 1904; exports of sugar to Liverpool, 1897–1904; foreign commerce of Santos, 1904; imports at Para.
Chile. Regulations governing foreign insurance companies; concession for an electric railway between Valparaiso and Santiago.
Colombia. The mining industry.
Costa Rica. Railway combination; imports from the United States, 1904; suspension of pearl exploitation; operation of the gold standard.
Cuba. Message of President Palma.
Ecuador. Boundary treaty with Colombia.
Guatemala. Message of President Cabrera; coffee crop of 1904.
Haiti. Concession of fishing rights.
Honduras. Budget for 1904–5.
Mexico. Message of President Diaz; foreign commerce, first six months of 1904–5, development of commerce with the United States; coinage in 1903–4; rubber from the guayule plant; development of the sugar industry; operations of the mail service, first half of 1904–5; concession for the utilization of the Amacuzac River; bank holdings in 1904; tax on cotton mills, 1905; iron and steel industry.
Peru. Railway development; restriction of guano exploitation; improved port facilities at Callao.
Salvador. Message of President Escalón.
United States. Trade with Latin America; foreign commerce, February, 1905; new Panama Canal Commission; arbitration of pecuniary claims; trade-mark law; Government receipts and expenditures, March, 1905.
Uruguay. Movement of the port of Montevideo in December and calendar year 1904; customs receipts, January, 1905; electric lighting in Montevideo; grain shipments in 1904
Venezuela. Foreign trade of Puerto Cabello; German interests in the Republic.
Trade opportunities in Latin America.
Book notes.
Library accessions and files.

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CONTENTS.

The Promotion of Inter-American Commercial Intercourse.
Columbia University to Foster Knowledge of Latin America.
The River Plate Association.
Pan-American Trades College in Texas.
Meeting of the Permanent Sugar Commission.
International Protection of Trade-Marks.
Argentine Republic. Port movements, January, 1905; immigration and emigration, first quarter of 1905; exports of quebracho; importation of pedigree stock; exports, first two months of 1905.

Bolivia. General statistics, 1903; the mining industry; consular stamp law; law governing the use of sealed paper.

Brazil. Tariff modifications; exports during 1904; customs receipts, February, 1905; customs revenues at Rio de Janeiro, January and February, 1905; exports from Pernambuco, February, 1905; trade movement at Santos; estimated coffee crop of 1905–6; flour trade competition; premiums to agriculturists.

Chile. Budget for 1905; nitrate report for 1904; customs receipts, February, 1905; construction of Valparaiso port works; commercial museum in Santiago; sale of public lands.

Colombia. New customs tariff; government control of liquors, hides, tobacco, and matches; economic conditions.

Costa Rica. Coffee exports.

Cuba. Effects of recent railway development; Cuban tobacco in 1904.

Dominican Republic. Additional duty on alcoholic beverages; exploitation of amber deposits; admission of Dominican sugar into the United Kingdom.

Ecuador. Foreign commerce in 1904; railway construction; regulations governing the importation of certain restricted articles.

Guatemala. Internal development.

Haiti. Coffee crop of the Republic.

Mexico. Foreign commerce, January, 1905; tobacco imports, fiscal year 1903–4; Government purchase of silver bars; mining tax reform; tariff modification; provisions of the new monetary law; postal convention with Great Britain; modification of regulation for reexporting precious metals; mail service, January, 1905; mail service, February, 1905; customs receipts, first six months, 1904–5; wheat crop for 1905; coal mining and prospects; closing of mints at Culiacan and Zacatecas; railways; establishment of a jute mill; immigration from the United States; new light-house on the Mexican coast.

Nicaragua. Tariff modifications; general trade conditions; increased import duties on tobacco; consular law; gold mining in 1903–4; new railway concession.

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Salvador. The bonded debt of the Republic.

United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce, March, 1905; exploitation of the Pan-American Railway; cotton crop of 1904; exports of leather; international railway congress; French member of Panama Canal board of engineers; trade with Germany.

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Trade opportunities in Latin America.

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Reception of new Argentine minister by President of the United States.

Convocation of the second general international sanitary convention.

Argentine Republic. Distribution of Argentine trade; destination of exports, first quarter of 1905; foreign commerce, first quarter of 1905; economic conditions in 1904; finances in 1904; message of President Quintana; port movements, February, 1905; cotton growing in the north of the Republic; average price of wheat in 1904; the Rosario custom-house.

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Costa Rica. Message of President Esquivel; free importation of corn and beans; change in customs tariff on paper; importation of leaf tobacco; population of the Republic.
Cuba. Trade competition; exports of cigars.
Guatemala. Exports of agricultural products, 1904; budget for 1905–6.
Haiti. Cotton crop of 1905; closing of Argentine and Venezuelan consulates.
Honduras. Maritime movement in 1904.
Mexico. Foreign commerce in February, 1905; new monetary law; cultivation of vanilla; manufacturing industry in Yucatan; mining production in 1904; tax on distillers of alcoholic beverages; delegate to the second international sanitary convention; ratification of convention for the exchange of official, scientific, and industrial publications.
Nicaragua. Treaty with Great Britain concerning the Mosquito Territory; economic conditions; public debt in 1904; monopoly of manufacture of explosives; trade conditions in 1903; communication facilities in the Republic; cattle raising in the Republic.
Paraguay. Message of President Gaona.
Peru. Trade of Iquitos in 1904.
Salvador. Report on the mines of the Republic.
United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; treaty between the United States and Panama for the mutual extradition of criminals; Porto Rican statistics; receipts and expenditures, May, 1905; new steamship line between New Orleans and South American ports.
Uruguay. Movement of the port of Montevideo, January, 1905; the cattle industry.
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GENERAL INDEX.

		Page.
Editorial contents:	Spanish	IV
	English	V
	Portuguese	VI
	French	VII
List of Honorary Correspondents		VIII
Latin-American Representatives in the United States		IX
United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics		X
Rates of Postage from the United States to Latin-American Countries		XI
Foreign Mails—Postage Rates from Latin-American Countries		XII
Parcels-Post Regulations		XIII
United States Consulates in Latin America		XIV
Consulates of the Latin-American Republics in the United States		XV
Weights and Measures		XVII
Metric Weights and Measures		XVIII
Publications of the Bureau		XIX
Value of Latin-American Coins		XXII

ÍNDICE.

Página.

I.—Comercio de los Estados Unidos con Centro y Sur América 303

II.—República Argentina 304
Recaudación de las rentas generales durante el primer cuatrimestre de 1905—Estadística municipal—Comercio por varios puertos en abril de 1905.

III.—Costa Rica 308
Datos estadísticos correspondientes al año de 1905 tomados de la Memoria de Fomento presentada al Congreso Constitucional por el Secretario de Estado, Señor Don José Astúa Aguilar—Ferrocarril Interoceánico.

IV.—Chile 319
Extracto del Mensaje leído por S. E. el Presidente de la República en la apertura de las sesione ordinarias del Congreso Nacional el 1º de junio de 1905.

V.—República Dominicana 325
Decreto del Congreso Nacional votando el 30 por ciento de los derechos de exportación para la construcción de ferrocarriles por cuenta del Estado.

VI.—Ecuador 326
Avancel de aduanas.

VII.—Estados Unidos 336
Comercio con la América latina—Modificaciones al arancel.

VIII.—Haití 338
Ley de aduanas de la República y aranceles anexos.

IX.—México 391
Comercio exterior en el mes de abril de 1905—Almacenes generales de depósito de México y Veracruz.

X.—Nicaragua 395
Contrato con la compañía alemana de vapores "Kosmos."

XI.—Comercio de la Gran Bretaña con América en el Primer Semestre de 1905... 396

INDEX.

Page.

I.—Commerce of the United States with Central and South America 401

II.—Argentine Republic 402
Exports, first five months of 1905—Port movements during April, 1905—General receipts during the first quarter of 1905—Municipal statistics.

III.—Bolivia 406
Rules governing importations through Chilean territory.

IV.—Brazil 407
Exports of rubber, 1901-1904—Exports from Pernambuco, May, 1905—Exports from Para, 1904.

V.—Chile 409
Extract of the President's message to the national Congress on June 1, 1905.

VI.—Colombia 411
Government monopolies and new taxes—Concession for rubber growing.

VII.—Costa Rica 414
Statistical data—Establishment of a new bank—Free importation of leaf tobacco—Economic conditions—Duties on paper—The Interoceanic Railway of Costa Rica—Population of the Republic.

VIII.—Cuba 425
Commercial conditions in 1905—Electric traction in the Republic. Government calls for bids for important improvements at Havana.

IX.—Dominican Republic 427
Customs duties, April and May, 1905. Decree of the national Congress appropriating 30 per cent of the export duties for the construction of State railways.

X.—Ecuador 429
Customs tariff.

XI.—Guatemala 440
Prolongation of commercial treaty with Germany—Foreign trade in 1904.

XII.—Haiti 440
Proposed revision of the tariff—Customs tariff.

XIII.—Mexico 494
Foreign commerce in April, 1905—Reduction of duty on wheat—Mexican peso in foreign equivalents—Tax on textile factories, July-December, 1905—Sale of public land first six months of 1904-5—Custom-house receipts during April, 1905—Bonded warehouses of Mexico—Wheat growing in the Republic—Shipments of Hawaiian sugar via Mexico.

XIV.—Nicaragua 503
Railway concessions—Contract with Kosmos steamship line.

XV.—Panama 505
Economic conditions in the Republic—Erection of Government buildings—Presentation of the Ambassador from the United States to the President of the Republic—Visit of President Amador to Colon to lay the cornerstone of a new church.

XVI..—Peru 509
Denouncement of commercial treaty with Brazil—Regulation governing importation of certain seeds—Mining and railway construction—Banking laws of the Republic.

XVII.—United States 512
Trade with Latin America—Consular trade reports—Foreign Commerce, Fiscal year 1904-5—Tin production in 1904—Termination of the contract between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

XVIII.—Uruguay 523
Foreign trade in 1904.

XIX.—Venezuela 524
Election of President Castro—Abolition of free imports of maize and beans—Government sanction of debt contract.

XX.—Trade of America and Great Britain, First Six Months of 1905 525

XXI.—Trade Opportunities in Latin America 528

XXII.—Book Notes 531

XXIII.—Library Accessions and Files 535

INDICE.

Pagina.

I.—Uniformidade dos Relatorios Consulares 545

II.—Republica Argentina 545
Movimento dos portos em Abril de 1905—Exportação nos primeiros cinco mezes de 1905.

III.—Colombia 548
Monopolios e novas taxas do Governo—Concessão para a cultura da borracha.

IV.—Costa Rica 551
Importação de fumo em folha.

V.—Cuba 551
Condições commerciaes em 1905.

VI.—Estados Unidos 552
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—Commercio exterior em Junho de 1905—Convenção postal com Panamá—Decisão sobre a data em que entrará em vigor a tarifa das Ilhas Philippinas—Expiração do contracto concluido entre a Panamá Railroad Company e a Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

VII.—Guatemala 554
Commercio exterior em 1904.

VIII.—Mexico 554
Imposto sobre as fabricas de tecidos no 2º semestre de 1905—Assucar de Hawaii exportado por via de Mexico—Vendas de terras publicas durante os seis primeiros mezes de 1904-5—Rendas aduaneiras em Abril de 1905.

IX.—Nicaragua 557
Contracto com a companhia allemã de vapores "Kosmos."

X.—Panamá 558
Condições economicas na Republica.

XI.—Peru 559
Regulamento da importação de certas sementes.

XII.—Uruguay 560
Commercio exterior em 1904.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

Page.

I.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE 561
Mouvements de ports pendant le mois d'avril 1905.

II.—COSTA-RICA 563
Message présidentiel—Conditions économiques.

III. ÉQUATEUR 567
Modifications douanières.

IV.—ÉTATS-UNIS 578
Commerce avec l'Amérique latine—Commerce extérieur en juin 1905.

V.—HAÏTI 580
Revision du tarif—convention commerciale entre la France et Haïti.

VI.—HONDURAS 585
Décret portant promulgation de la convention commerciale entre la France et le Honduras.

VII.—MEXIQUE 589
Loi sur les impôts et les franchises à l'industrie minière—Les nouvelles mounaies—Recettes douanières en avril 1905—Une nouvelle industrie textile.

VIII.—NICARAGUA 592
Traités avec l'Angleterre.

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[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
[b] Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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(Corrected to June 22, 1905.)

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The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes d gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.

Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.

Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

PRICE.

Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891–1904. (Sent upon request.)

Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.

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Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth 2.50

Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages, 4°, cloth 2.50

NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8° ..... .35

(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)

Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°. .05

Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° ..... .10

El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164 ..... .50

Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100 ..... .50

Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193. 1.00

Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904 ..... 1.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336... 1.00

Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual devolopment, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8° 1.00

Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° ..... .75

Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8° ..... .25

Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8° 1.00

Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8° 1.00

PRICE.

Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .... $0.75

Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543 ..... 1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° 1.00

Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° ..... .50

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8° 1.00

Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904 ..... 1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas 1.00

Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904) 1.00

Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) ..... .50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8° .....(each).. 1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.

A comparative study of the Spanish Code of Commerce and the Commercial Laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)

Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Chile.
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Nicaragua.

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

PRICE.

Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set $3.00

International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—

Octavo, bound in paper ..... .25

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1905.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.422	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.422	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.910	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Gold	Peso [a]	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

[a] 75 centigrams fine gold.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XXI. AGOSTO DE 1905. No. 2.

COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CON CENTRO Y SUR AMÉRICA.

En el número del Boletín de las Repúblicas Americanas correspondiente al mes de abril, se publicó, en la página 2, un memorandum bastante extenso, que fué presentado al honorable William H. Taft, Secretario de la Guerra, por varios de los ministros que representan los países interesados en el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la Costa Occidental de Centro y Sur América. Firmaron dicho memorandum los Señores Don Joaquín B. Calvo, Ministro de Costa Rica, Don Luis F. Corea, Ministro de Nicaragua, Don Manuel A. Calderón, Ministro del Perú, Don Joaquín Walker-Martínez, Ministro de Chile, Don Ignacio Calderón, Ministro de Bolivia, Don Jorge Muñoz, Ministro de Guatemala y Don Serafín S. Wither, Encargado de Negocios del Ecuador.

Estos Señores expusieron claramente las dificultades con que tropieza el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la Costa Occidental de Centro y Sur América, debido á la alta tarifa de fletes á través del Istmo de Panamá; las desigualdades producidas por los monopolios de las líneas de vapores que hacen el viaje de ida y vuelta á dicho Istmo, tanto por el lado del Pacífico como por el del Atlántico, y las dificultades que se les presentan á otras compañías independientes para conseguir muelles y otros medios que faciliten el transporte.

Habiendo el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos obtenido la propiedad del Ferrocarril de Panamá y de los vapores que hacen la travesía entre New York y Colón, se le suplicó al Secretario de la Guerra que prestase su ayuda para conseguir una rebaja de tipos de fletes y una mejora, en otros conceptos, de las condiciones existentes.

Posteriormente el Señor Calvo, Ministro de Costa Rica, dirigió una comunicación, al Departamento de Estado, fechada el 25 de julio, llamándole la atención hacia este asunto. Á continuación publicamos la siguiente respuesta del Secretario de Estado Interino, traducida por el Señor Calvo:

[Traducción.]

"Departamento de Estado,
"*Wáshington, 4 de agosto de 1905.*

Señor: En contestación á vuestra nota del 25 de julio próximo pasado, relativa á la cuestión de tarifas y del monopolio de tráfico en el Istmo, tengo la honra de deciros que el Secretario interino de la Guerra manifiesta á este Departamento lo siguiente:

"Las tarifas locales á través del Istmo han sido reducidas, y actualmente está en curso una investigación con el fin de establecer una tarifa uniforme (a flat rate) al través del Istmo. Los fletes de Nueva York á Panamá han sido reducidos un 50 por ciento próximamente. Con referencia al contrato exclusivo que anteriormente existió entre el ferrocarril de Panamá y la línea de vapores, la Pacific Mail Steamship Company, por el cual los conocimientos de embarque entre Nueva York y los puertos de la costa occidental entre Panamá y San Francisco solo podían ser emitidos en conjunción con aquellas dos líneas, se requería un aviso de seis meses para la terminación de ese contrato. Este aviso se dió, y el 12 de julio terminó el privilegio exclusivo de la Pacific Mail. Por consiguiente este negocio está abierto ahora á todas las líneas de vapores establecidas, con itinerarios regulares.

"Aceptad, Señor, las seguridades renovadas de mi más alta consideración.

"Alvey A. Adee,
"*Acting Secretary.*

"Señor Don J. B. Calvo, etc."

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

RECAUDACIÓN DE LAS RENTAS GENERALES DURANTE EL PRIMER CUATRIMESTRE DE 1905.

[De "La Nación," No. 11325.]

La contaduría general de la nación ha presentado un balance de la renta recaudada en el primer cuatrimestre del corriente año. Se dan á continuación las cifras que arroja dicho estado:

[En oro sellado.]

Importación	$14,351,867
Adicional de importación	895,081
Exportación	1,026,507
Almacenaje y eslingaje	619,548
Faros y balizas	100,961

Visita de sanidad	$16,266
Puertos, muelles y diques	518,496
Guinches	117,152
Derechos consulares	1,327
Estadística y sellos	154,826
Eventuales y multas	7,290

[En moneda nacional.]

Alcoholes	$4,244,261
Tabacos	4,400,063
Fósforos	820,919
Cervezas	1,066,584
Seguros	171,995
Naipes	46,196
Bebidas artificiales	5,932
Obras de salubridad	2,327,744
Contribución territorial	96,010
Patentes	1,794,563
Papel sellado	2,810,344
Tracción	120,101
Correos	1,912,269
Telégrafos	635,817
Yerbales	14,083
Ventas y arrendamiento de tierra	263,052
Ferrocarriles	1,959,600
Impuesto de sanidad	197,501
Derecho de matrícula, examen, etc	9,765
Entradas del puerto de La Plata	130,682
Eventuales y multas	191,297

Total de lo recaudado en el cuatrimestre: $17,809,325, oro sellado, y $23,218,786, moneda nacional.

ESTADÍSTICA MUNICIPAL.

Según el "Boletín de Estadística Municipal," correspondente al mes de abril, la población de la capital era el 30 del mismo mes, de 990,002 habitantes.

Los matrimonios efectuados fueron 764, los nacimientos 2,664 y el total de los fallecidos 1,146, de los cuales 184 tuberculosos, enteritis y atrepsia 82, enfermedades orgánicas del corazón 73, endocarditis aguda 64, bronconeumonia 53, meningitis simple 50, congestión y hemorragia cerebrales 49, viruela 43, etc.

Entraron 254 buques con un total de 21,477 pasajeros y salieron 275 con 19,666, lo que da un excedente de 1,781 pasajeros. Los de ultramar fueron 7,334, de los cuales 3,456 fueron italianos, 1,732 españoles, 980 rusos, 573 austriacos, 168 franceses, 103 sirios, 81 alemanes y el resto de otras nacionalidades. El número de emigrantes á ultramar fué de 4,981.

Se vendieron 1,102 propiedades con una superficie de 807,410.70 metros cuadrados, importando $10,159,142.64.

Las panaderías elaboraron 6,925,332 kilos de harina. La cantidad de agua consumida fué de 3,870,157 kilolitros.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN ABRIL DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de abril de 1905:

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.	
Alemania:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	9,981
Maíz ..... íd....	64
Lino ..... íd....	9,324
Harina ..... íd....	30
Lana ..... íd....	3,407
Cueros lanares ..... íd....	65
Cueros vacunos, secos ..... íd....	25
Cueros vacunos, salados ..... íd....	427
Cueros de potros, salados ..... íd....	43
Cueros de potros, secos ..... íd....	42
Cueros diversos ..... íd....	46
Tripas ..... íd....	181
Sebo ..... íd....	212
Aceites y grasas ..... íd....	95
Afrecho ..... íd....	6,795
Semilla de nabo ..... íd....	2
Semillas ..... íd....	149
Tortas de lino ..... íd....	865
Caseína ..... íd....	188
Extracto de quebracho ..... íd....	1,788
Tanino ..... íd....	465
Hez de malta ..... íd....	120
Minerales ..... íd....	12
Plumas ..... kilos..	300
Francia:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	6,982
Maíz ..... íd....	247
Lino ..... íd....	1,980
Lana ..... íd....	5,137
Cueros lanares ..... íd....	781
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	4
Cueros vacunos salados ..... íd....	152
Cueros diversos ..... íd....	21
Cerda ..... íd....	16
Carne conservada ..... íd....	20
Sangre seca ..... íd....	35
Huesos y ceniza ..... íd....	204
Astas ..... íd....	22
Sebo ..... íd....	119
Avena ..... íd....	347
Afrecho ..... íd....	541
Alpiste ..... íd....	219
Guano ..... íd....	16
Tanino ..... íd....	11
Plumas ..... kilos..	615
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	9,858
Maíz ..... íd....	1,701
Lino ..... íd....	3,491
Harina ..... íd....	1,682
Lana ..... íd....	398
Cueros lanares ..... íd....	123
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	1
Cueros diversos ..... íd....	28
Cerda ..... íd....	3
Tasajo ..... íd....	16
Carneros congelados ..... íd....	2,637
Cuartos vacunos congelados íd....	3,229
Menudencias congeladas ..... íd....	247
Carne conservada ..... íd....	12
Lenguas conservadas ..... íd....	12
Huesos y ceniza ..... íd....	180
Tripas ..... íd....	1
Sebo ..... íd....	317
Aceites y grasas ..... íd....	106
Pasto ..... íd....	4
Avena ..... íd....	808
Afrecho ..... íd....	971
Alpiste ..... íd....	245
Tortas de lino ..... íd....	170
Guano ..... íd....	22
Caseína ..... íd....	23

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Inglaterra—Continúa.	
Manteca ..... toneladas..	371
Quebracho en rollizos ..... íd....	1,802
Extracto de quebracho ..... íd....	294
Minerales ..... íd....	11
Yeguarizos en pié ..... cabezas..	16
Mulas en pié ..... íd....	2
Bélgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	4,672
Lino ..... íd....	2,593
Harina ..... íd....	63
Lana ..... íd....	2,619
Cueros lanares ..... íd....	40
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	10
Cueros vacunos salados ..... íd....	704
Cerda ..... íd....	42
Carne conservada ..... íd....	17
Sopa preparada ..... íd....	50
Huesos y ceniza ..... íd....	191
Astas ..... íd....	43
Sebo ..... íd....	427
Aceites y grasas ..... íd....	2
Pasto ..... íd....	230
Avena ..... íd....	44
Afrecho ..... íd....	51
Semilla de nabo ..... íd....	116
Alpiste ..... íd....	180
Guano ..... íd....	17
Caseína ..... íd....	10
Yeguarizos en pié ..... cabezas..	85
Vacunos en pié ..... íd....	300
Lanares en pié ..... íd....	9,050
Porcinos en pié ..... íd....	50
Italia:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	6,069
Maíz ..... íd....	1,636
Lana ..... íd....	7
Cueros lanares ..... íd....	190
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	69
Cueros diversos ..... íd....	4
Cerda ..... íd....	17
Huesos y ceniza ..... íd....	205
Astas ..... íd....	8
Tripas ..... íd....	27
Sebo ..... íd....	1,808
Avena ..... íd....	85
Minerales ..... íd....	4
Plumas ..... kilos..	1,875
Yeguarizos en pié ..... cabezas..	1
España:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	8,183
Harina ..... íd....	1
Lana ..... íd....	58
Cueros vacunos secos ..... íd....	10
Tasajo ..... íd....	48
Sebo ..... íd....	191
Alpiste ..... íd....	102
Caseína ..... íd....	10
Plumas ..... kilos..	454
Brasil:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	569
Maíz ..... íd....	264
Harina ..... íd....	6,891
Lana ..... íd....	1
Tasajo ..... íd....	462
Sebo ..... íd....	7
Pasto ..... íd....	798
Afrecho ..... íd....	180
Alpiste ..... íd....	42
Extracto de quebracho ..... íd....	14
Yeguarizos en pié ..... cabezas..	3
Vacunos en pié ..... íd....	617
Lanares en pié ..... íd....	201
Mulas en pié ..... íd....	250

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Holanda:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	3,761
Lino.....íd....	2,199
Harina.....íd....	6
Astas.....íd....	14
Sebo.....íd....	97
Quebracho en rollizos.....íd....	1,020
Sud África:	
Trigo.....íd....	303
Maiz.....íd....	864
Tasajo.....íd....	1
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	1,233
Carne conservada.....íd....	2
Lenguas conservadas.....íd....	2
Pasto.....íd....	503
Avena.....íd....	1
Afrecho.....íd....	27
Alpiste.....íd....	40
Manteca.....íd....	338
Yeguarizos en pié.....cabezas..	1,051
Mulas en pié.....íd....	536
Asnos en pié.....íd....	411
Estados Unidos:	
Lana.....toneladas..	1,244
Cueros lanares.....íd....	26
Cueros vacunos secos.....íd....	389
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	29
Cueros de potros salados....íd....	32
Cueros de potros secos.....íd....	3
Cueros diversos.....íd....	136
Cerda.....íd....	35
Huesos y ceniza.....íd....	16
Tripas.....íd....	26
Alpiste.....íd....	139
Quebracho en rollizos.....íd....	690
Plumas.....kilos..	575
Demás países:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	785
Maiz.....íd....	380
Harina.....íd....	321
Lana.....íd....	60
Cueros lanares.....íd....	13
Cueros de potros secos.....íd....	1
Cerda.....íd....	8
Tasajo.....íd....	614
Sebo.....íd....	4
Pasto.....íd....	5
Afrecho.....íd....	23
Alpiste.....íd....	68
Semillas.....íd....	3
Tortas de lino.....íd....	36
Azúcar.....íd....	155
Melaza.....íd....	40
Manteca.....íd....	2
Quebracho en rollizos.....íd....	51
Extracto de quebracho.....íd....	33
Tabaco.....íd....	1
Plumas.....kilos..	550
Yeguarizos en pié.....cabezas..	8
Vacunos en pié.....íd....	16
Lanares en pié.....íd....	83
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	1,903
Maiz.....íd....	35,632
Lino.....íd....	4,299
Harina.....íd....	25
Tasajo.....íd....	1
Pasto.....íd....	260
Afrecho.....íd....	25
Alpiste.....íd....	7
LA PLATA.	
Alemania:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	5,502
Afrecho.....íd....	136
Inglaterra:	
Trigo.....íd....	9,916
Lino.....íd....	75
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	2,351
Carneros congelados.....íd....	171
Menudencias congelados...íd....	21
Harina.....íd....	48
Avena.....íd....	107
Sebo.....íd....	216

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
LA PLATA—continúa.	
Inglaterra—Continúa.	
Guano.....toneledas..	13
Cueros lanares.....íd....	55
Aceites y grasas.....íd....	7
Huesos.....íd....	29
Astas.....íd....	5
Extracto de carne.....íd....	3
Manteca.....íd....	5
Sangre seca.....íd....	25
Pasto.....íd....	4
Carne conservada.....íd....	9
Caballos.....cabezas..	9
Sud África:	
Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas.....	818
Carneros congelados..toneladas..	333
Menudencias congeladas...íd....	62
Carne conservada.....íd....	5
Holanda:	
Trigo.....íd....	9,219
Lino.....íd....	130
Italia:	
Trigo.....íd....	4,972
Bélgica:	
Trigo.....íd....	5,654
Semilla de nabo.....íd....	125
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....íd....	6,037
ROSARIO.	
Alemania:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	2,762
Lino.....íd....	2,636
Maíz.....íd....	2,416
Afrecho.....íd....	4,542
Harina.....íd....	31
Semilla de nabo.....íd....	35
Aceites y grasas.....íd....	28
Azúcar.....íd....	70
Tortas de lino.....íd....	30
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	1,152
Minerales.....íd....	17
Brasil:	
Trigo.....íd....	5,884
Maiz.....íd....	120
Afrecho.....íd....	120
Harina.....íd....	384
Pasto.....íd....	1,164
Inglaterra:	
Trigo.....íd....	5,361
Lino.....íd....	11,693
Maiz.....íd....	995
Quebracho.....íd....	3,145
Estados Unidos:	
Quebracho.....íd....	4,000
Lana.....íd....	1,033
Cerda.....íd....	22
Sud África:	
Pasto.....íd....	2,625
Bélgica:	
Aceitas y grasas.....íd....	20
Demas países:	
Lana.....íd....	16
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....íd....	44,884
Lino.....íd....	15,801
Maiz.....íd....	49,645
Afrecho.....íd....	769
Semilla de nabo.....íd....	145
Pasto.....íd....	1,655
Quebracho.....íd....	8,290
BAHÍA BLANCA.	
Bélgica:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	6,658
Avena.....íd....	381
Lana.....íd....	1,036
Cerda.....íd....	11
Inglaterra:	
Trigo.....íd....	10,389
Cueros lanares.....íd....	45
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....íd....	135,255
Cebada.....íd....	99

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
ZÁRATE.		SAN NICOLÁS.	
Inglaterra:		Alemania:	
Carneros congelados ..toneladas..	1,700	Lino .....toneladas..	487
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	2,797	Maíz .....íd....	23
Menudencias congeladas ...íd....	106	Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	30
Sebo .....íd....	445	Brasil:	
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	67	Trigo.....íd....	1,717
Aceite de pata.....íd....	5	Órdenes:	
Lenguas conservadas .....íd....	2	Lino .....íd....	1,278
Carne conservada.....íd....	17	Trigo.....íd....	1,110
Sud África:		Maíz .....íd....	1,051
Carneros congelados.....íd....	434		
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	1,065		
Menudencias congeladas ...íd....	20		

COSTA RICA.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS CORRESPONDIENTES AL AÑO DE 1905 TOMADOS DE LA MEMORIA DE FOMENTO PRESENTADA AL CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL POR EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO, SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

ASUNTOS SOBRE QUE VERSA EL INFORME.

Corren á cargo de esta Secretaría muy variados intereses relativos al transporte marítimo y terrestre, al servicio de muelles, conservación y mejora de obras de pública utilidad, mantenimiento y ensanche de caminos, incremento de la producción agrícola, construcción y reparación de edificios del Estado y al estímulo debido á toda tendencia de cultura, que marcan otras tantas direcciones de actividad, en las cuales se ha hecho sentir la gestión oficial sin economizar diligencia, pero, como es natural, sujetando sus anhelos de innovación y de progreso á los límites que le imponen los fondos votados por ese Alto Cuerpo para atender á las necesidades respectivas, ya que es axiomático que cualquier propósito en esta materia, llamado á abrir nuevos horizontes al trabajo ó á comunicar impulso eficaz á los esfuerzos ya planteados, implica el sacrificio de una suma determinada de recursos del Erario, que sirve para dar á la iniciativa individual la base de sus posteriores empeños, es decir, que la libran de los peligros del ensayo en lo que aun no conoce y por lo mismo mira con desconfianza.

FERROCARRIL AL PACÍFICO.

Las cuantiosas sumas invertidas en la construcción de este ferrocarril, no menos que las esperanzas que en él tiene vinculadas el ferrocarril, no menos que las esperanzas que en él tiene vinculadas el país, que confirma el creciente aprovechamiento de las regiones que cruza hasta ahora, han hecho que el Gobierno mirase con especial interés todos los trabajos que su sostenimiento demanda; que procurase mantener bien los servicios de su tráfico y que mirara por la mejora de todas sus dependencias en la medida de las posibilidades del Tesoro Público,

habiendo sido felizmente coronadas sus labores de un modo satisfactorio, á pesar de que la falta de estabilidad de los cortes y rellenos, durante la estación de las lluvias, la deficiencia de material rodante para casos extraordinarios, y la necesidad de ir reponiendo los elementos de mala calidad empleados por el constructor en largos espacios de la vía, han presentados serios tropiezos á los propósitos de esta Secretaría.

Se ha proseguido con tesón el trabajo de reparar formalmente el trayecto de San José á Río Grande, que el contratista entregó al Gobierno. Á pesar de que el movimiento y servicios de esta línea están imposibilitados de desarrollarse ampliamente, mientras no sea otra cosa que un propósito á medio realizar, el tráfico aumenta de modo ostensible, como se evidencia en la comparación de los datos del año pasado con los de 1903–4, hasta el punto de ser insuficiente el material rodante con que la empresa inició sus tareas de trasporte, así en lo relativo al tránsito de pasajeros, como en respecto á la conducción de carga. Preciso será por consiguiente remediar este defecto, muy sensible, sobre todo en la época de exportación de café, observando eso sí, la mayor economía, á fin de no hacer inversiones que no estén reclamadas con urgencia.

La nueva vida que la línea ha llevado á las regiones por ella habilitadas, se revela en el aumento de los productos de su tráfico, que si bien no da un alto guarismo, basta para comprobar que no han salido fallidas las esperanzas que el Gobierno tuvo al acometer esa obra y que no serán vanos los sacrificios que se hagan por llevarla á término. Ellos alcanzaron á la suma de 222,229.71 colones, que importa un exceso de 32,376.69 colones sobre la cantidad correspondiente al año de 1903–4, y puesta dicha suma frente al monto de las erogaciones hechas, que son de 229,041.20 colones, resulta una déficit de 6,811.50, que pudiera acusarse como pérdida, si no se advirtiese que el total de los egresos comprende la cantidad de 32,462.63 colones invertida en materiales que se conservan en almacen, en la provisión de edificios y maquinaria y en otras mejoras que constituyen un valor permanente, no consumido en realidad.

El producto de las entradas para el año de 1904–5 se descompone así:

	Colones.
Pasajes	113,665.35
Fletes	107,191.36
Equipajes	1,086.70
Bodegaje	286.30

El transporte de fletes implica 387,541 bultos con un peso de 20,709,426 kilogramos.

FERROCARRIL DE COSTA RICA.

Este ferrocarril que juega papel tan principal en el comercio del país, no sólo por sus proporciones como centro de acción económica y

por la naturaleza misma de la concesión que le dió vida, sino porque es nuestra principal vía de importación y exportación, ha venido experimentando desde hace algún tiempo notable quebranto de sus proventos, en primer lugar, por la competencia en grande escala que en el transporte de bananos le hace la Northern Railway Company, y en segundo lugar, por la interrupción del tráfico y consiguiente pérdida, debidas á graves accidentes de la línea, ocurridos en la estación de las lluvias tanto en 1903–4, como en el año último; obstáculos contra los cuales no han bastado la experiencia, el esfuerzo continuado é inteligente y las previsiones de su actual administrador.

El Señor Administrador manifiesta que se han hecho arreglos en Londres para el arrendamiento de esta línea á la Northern Railway Company, y que aunque no se ha ratificado el contrato respectivo entre las partes, están ya convenidas sus bases generales, en condiciones de provecho recíproco. El Gobierno contempla con atento cuidado la marcha de este asunto de tanta trascendencia para el país; estima que esa negociación no puede llegar á formalizarse difinitivamente sin su intervención efectiva y eficaz, toda vez que se refiere á una concesión y servicio públicos, y espera á que el arreglo le sea comunicado de modo auténtico, para definir su actitud respecto de él, en vista de sus perspectivas respecto de los intereses nacionales.

En los últimos días de diciembre ocurrieron derrumbamientos en una gran distancia comprendida entre el Paraíso y Swamp Mouth y también en la Línea Vieja, afectándola casi en su totalidad, por motivos de los cuales el tráfico se interrumpió durante siete semanas entre San José y Limón y durante once entre La Junta y Guápiles, tiempo empleado en las ingentes reparaciones del caso, con un costo de $125,000 oro americano y mediante un despliegue de celo y de actividad de parte del Señor Administrador, digno de la mayor recomendación.

Además de las reparaciones en todo sentido dispendiosas que la empresa hubo de ejecutar con motivo de los desastres citados, y de las labores ordinarias de conservación, efectuó las siguientes obras que implican una buena suma de trabajo:

1°. Se colocaron 22,260 traviesas nuevas, de las cuales 14,460 son de acero, 7,390 de pino creosotado y 770 de ciprés.

2°. En una longitud total de 21 kilómetros fueron renovados los rieles entre Limón y Swamp Mouth, en el puente de Matina y en el ramal de Guápiles.

3°. Se construyeron cinco nuevos desvíos para expeditar el servicio, se reformaron los de Siquirres y se hicieron algunas mejoras á la línea entre las millas 44 y 49.

4°. Con un gasto de más de 100,000 colones se terminó la refección del puente de Matina, iniciada hace algún tiempo y se construyó otro en el ramal del Cairo.

5°. En Las Lomas se construyó una alcantarilla de tubo debajo de la línea y otra en el relleno situado entre las millas 69 y 70, dotado de un pozo profundo que sirve para dirigir las aguas hacia ella.

6°. El lecho de los ríos Cimarrones, Aldea y Bonilla ha sido limpiado y ahondado, á fin de defender la línea contra las inundaciones.

La compañía ha dado principio á la construcción del ramal que interesa á la finca La Herediana en una extensión de 3¼ kilómetros, según los planos aprobados por esta Secretaría en acuerdo número 74 de 30 de julio próximo pasada; concluyó en septiembre último el ramal de la finca La Indiana, constante de 4.82 kilómetros y comenzó una prolongación del mismo, que tendrá 2.81 kilómetros. Todos estos trabajos forman un todo como de 10 kilómetros de vía férea construída durante en año.

Se inserta á continuación el movimiento de transporte habido, estableciendo al proprio tiempo comparación con el año económico anterior de 1903–4:

	Año 1903–4.	Año 1904–5.	
		Aumento.	Diminución.
Pasajeros	407,441	31,583⅓	
Exportaciones (café y cueros) kilos.	13,612,000	774,000	
Bananos racimos.	2,717,774	155,383	
Importaciones kilos.	9,828,000		1,545,000
Flete local id.	38,104,000	6,746,000	
Encomiendas id.	1,420,000	34,000	
Caballos (y ganado vacuno) cabezas.	4,025		270

Nótase, pues, por el estado comparativo anterior, que ha habido un aumento de consideración en el movimiento de pasajeros, en el número de racimos de bananos transportados y en el flete local.

El total de entradas monta á 1,145,519.71 colones oro, y el total de gastos á 568,486.88 colones oro, quedando por consiguiente una diferencia de 577,032.85 colones oro en favor, que da un exceso de 25,171.50 colones sobre las ganancias del año anterior.

Deducidos de los 577,032.83 los intereses que deben pagarse sobre los bonos privilegiados é hipotecarios, la verdadera utilidad será de 130,000 colones oro próximamente, suma apenas bastante para los gastos de reparación de la vía, á causa de los desastres de que se hizo mención.

COMPAÑÍA DEL FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE.

Esta notable compañía, que surgió como consecuencia de la gran explotación agrícola de la zona atlántica, que hace algunos años hubo de iniciar y ha desarrollado maravillosamente la United Fruit Company, que vive la vida de ésta y con ella de cierto confunde su suerte, mientras no tenga otra función que la de transportar los bananos de su aliada, progresa de día en día. Su línea se ha prolongado en el

ramal de La Luisa en un trayecto de más de 11 kilómetros, que, agregado á lo ya construído, le da una extensión actual de poco menos de 145 kilómetros, y se tiene en perspectiva la continuación de la vía en la citada finca hasta la de Guásimo, ó sea en un espacio de 51 á 58 kilómetros, conforme el plano presentado á esta Secretaría y por ella aprobado en acuerdo No. 2 de 7 de abril de 1904.

Debe agregarse á esas notas, que su material rodante es bueno y suficiente, que sus servicios se han prestado en el año con perfecta regularidad y que el muelle nacional por ella construído, se ha administrado de manera en todos conceptos satisfactoria.

Su movimiento de transporte hasta el 31 de marzo último (1905) nos da los siguientes resultados:

Pasajeros		64,930
Bananos	racimos..	3,247,488
Otras mercaderías	kilos..	12,287,523

Esas cifras implican un aumento de tráfico en el último año, así:

Pasajeros	más..	227
Racimos de bananos	íd...	407,189
Otras mercaderías	kilos más..	4,871,284

SECCIÓN DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

Ha desplegado su diligencia el Gobierno en el ramo de caminos con amplitud bastante para señalar el año último como período de especial actividad en este asunto, que tanto importa á la agricultura y al comercio, esto es, á nuestro general desenvolvimiento; pero en lo tocante á edificios públicos, se ha concretado á lo estrictamente indispensable, á trabajos de mera conservación, emprendidos, eso sí, oportunamente y á proporción de las necesidades que se han hecho sentir.

Á la cabeza de mi informe sobre vías de comunicación es preciso que trate de lo que á la Carretera Nacional se refiere, así por el monto de los desembolsos que su administración demanda, que llegaron el año pasado á 38,820.70 colones, como porque ella es la línea principal en nuesto mapa itinerario.

Los demás trabajos en esta materia pueden resumirse así:

1°. Los de apertura de los caminos destinados á enlazar San Rafael de Heredia con Santa Clara, el Puriscal con el Ferrocarril del Pacífico, San Lucas de Santa María con el valle del Río General y éste con la costa del Pacífico, Alajuela con Vara Blanca, Naranjo con Atenas y El Tapezco con La Unión de San Carlos.

2°. Las reparaciones realizadas en el callejón del muelle de San Rafael y en los caminos de Cirrí á Llano Bonito y al Zarcero, de Barba á Sarapiquí, de San Ramón á Esparta y de aquí á la frontera de Nicaragua, de esta ciudad á Alajuelita y del Tablazo á río Conejo.

3°. Estudios de caminos hacia las Sabanillas de Pirrís, desde Cartago y desde San Isidro de San José á Santa Clara y entre Turrúcares y La Garita.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Es esta una empresa que, como es bien sabido, influye de notable manera en el movimiento económico del país.

En su informe correspondiente al año de 1903 á 1904 presentaba esta compañía un total de 6,242.70 hectáreas cultivadas con bananos y hoy nos señala un total cultivado de 8,335.37, resultando por consiguiente un aumento de 2,092.67 hectáreas para el año de 1904 á 1905.

El número de racimos de bananos exportados durante el año alcanza á 6,138,009, que representan un valor de 5,213,005.97 colones, y comparadas estas cifras con las del inmediato anterior, resulta un aumento para el presente año de 677,646 racimos, con un valor de 152,026.84 colones. El movimiento de transporte fué hecho en 267 vapores.

En el mismo lapso do 1904 á 1905 la compañía importó, para atender en parte á sus gastos, la cantidad de $317,000 oro americano, ó sean $117,000 más que en el año próximo anterior.

Agricultura.—Todos estamos de acuerdo en reconocer que la agricultura es el eje de nuestra vida nacional; que al suelo generoso que nos sustenta, sustentó ayer á nuestros padres y sustentará mañana á nuestros hijos, debemos lo que somos y valemos; que él es la fuente de nuestro bienestar, de nuestra riqueza; que Costa Rica, en fin, no tiene por ahora otra perspectiva, que la explotación inteligente de ese inagotable filón que en suerte le cupo, pues si bien las industrias fabriles, el comercio y las bellas artes son direcciones señaladas á nuestra actividad, como á la de todos los pueblos del mundo, la base de nuestro bienestar está fundada en el cultivo de la tierra, que se encuentra aún en la infancia, en su período inicial, caracterizado por el empirismo y la inmovilidad enervante y al cual debe el Estado consagrar la mayor suma posible de esfuerzos. Por eso es grato reconocer que las funciones de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, hayan sido en el año último de positivo beneficio y que, aunque en pequeña escala, se haya hecho sentir como centro encargado de mirar por el progreso de nuestros sistemas de cultivo y por el incremento en todas sentidos de la explotación agrícola.

En el informe de la Sociedad se da una idea exacta de los trabajos que ha llevado á cabo durante el lapso á que me refiero, y de él extracto lo siguiente:

"Dado el interés que se ha despertado en el país por el cultivo y explotación de las fibras textiles y las solicitudes de informes y de protección para emprender en esta industria, dirigidas á la Sociedad, ésta, con el fin de proceder con acierto á sus resoluciones en asunto de tanta

trascendencia, resolvió abrir un concurso para obtener un estudio completo del ramo, su rendimiento en Costa Rica, lugares en donde puede cultivarse con provecho y demás detalles. Poco falta para que venza el plazo dentro del cual deben presentarse los trabajos, el mejor de los cuales será premiado con 500 colones."

La Sociedad trata de adquirir las máquinas necesarias para la fabricación de mantillones de crin animal, según muestras pedidas á los Estados Unidos para aprovechar de este modo toda la materia prima que aquí tiene muy escasa aplicación, y es de esperar que esta nueva industria dé los resultados apetecidos.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA.

Aparece en primera línea el movimiento comercial operado en la República durante el año natural que el informe comprende, en sus dos formas de importación y exportación.

En 1904 el comercio importó en Costa Rica, por los distintos puertos de la República, mercaderías por valor de $5,997,926 oro americano, equivalentes á 12,896,541 colones. Y como lo importado en 1903 ascendió á $4,889,659 oro americano, esto es 10,512,767 colones, resulta que la importación del año último superó á la de 1903 en 2,383,774 colones y ha sido la mayor durante los ocho últimos años de nuestra vida económica.

La importación de 1904 se puede descomponer en tres grandes grupos:

	Oro americano.	Colones.
Mercaderías generales	$5,234,234	11,253,603
Moneda acuñada	534,606	1,150,403
Animales vivos	229,086	492,535
Total	5,997,926	12,896,541

De esta suma $386,493 corresponden á lo importado en paquetes postales, por la vía del Correo, y como el ingreso por igual medio en 1903 sólo llegó á $173,553, resulta que las importaciones por paquete postal aumentaron en $212,940 oro americano ó sean 457,821 colones.

La exportación se contrajo á los artículos siguientes:

	Oro americano.	Colones.
Café, 208,764 sacos con un peso de 12,578,425 kilogramos y un valor de	$3,081,714	6,625,685
Bananos (5,957,298 racimos)	3,032,700	6,520,305
Maderas	103,320	222,138
Cueros	850,400	1,808,360
Pieles de venado	11,864	25,508
Caucho	86,798	186,616
Cacao (119,140 kilogramos)	47,657	102,463
Ganado vacuno	14,541	31,263
Oro en barras	317,979	683,655
Otros productos	184,480	396,632
Total	7,731,453	16,602,625

Comparada la suma de lo exportado con la de lo importado, aparece que la exportación ha superado en $1,733,527 oro americano á la importación, ó sea en 3,727,063 colones; superávit gracias al cual queda acreditado que el país ha pagado con desahogo lo que ha consumido y que aún dispone de un sobrante no poco halagador en las difíciles circunstancias económicas en que hasta hace poco se ha visto.

Se nota mucho mejor el movimiento progresivo en que se hallan nuestras fuerzas productoras, si hacemos algunas observaciones particulares con referencia á los datos que nos proporciona la Dirección General de Estadística.

La importación de ganado vacuno, por ejemplo, disminuyó en 2,540 cabezas con respecto á la de 1903, lo cual quiere decir que el país proveyó en 1904 á su consumo ordinario con ese número de cabezas más. En general, el país proveyó á su propio consumo con 27,280 cabezas de ganado, según el cómputo siguiente:

	Cabezas.
Ganado destazado en 1904	41,041
Ganado importado en 1904	13,761
Ganado suministrado por el país	27,280

Es éste el mayor consumo que de ganado nacional ha tenido la República durante los últimos años.

La moneda acuñada que se importó en 1904 tiene un valor de $534,606 oro americano; se exportó numerario por $29,215 oro americano; la circulación corriente quedó pues aumentada en $505,391 oro americano sobrante de consideración que indudablemente ha contribuído á facilitar las operaciones comerciales de todo género.

La importación de arroz en 1904 fué casi igual á la de 1903; pero la importación de ese artículo viene disminuyendo de modo sensible desde 1900; lo que deja ver que la producción nacional gana terreno y disputa ventajosamente el mercado al artículo extranjero.

La importación de frijoles en 1904 excedió en 51,510 kilogramos á la de 1903. Respecto á este artículo, conviene observar el fenómeno de que su introducción se hace en grande escala cada dos años: la de 1902 fué tan importante como la de 1904, á que esta Memoria se refiere.

La importación de manteca en 1904 fué de 217,472 kilogramos, es decir, 732,435 kilogramos menor que en 1903; de modo, pues, que la producción nacional ha debido proveer al consumo en esa cantidad, á más de aquella con que generalmente contribuía antes de establecerse el impuesto con que el Congreso de 1903 tuvo á bien gravar ese artículo.

No obstante la sal excelente que producen nuestras costas del Pacífico, este artículo se importa en gran cantidad. En 1904 la introducción fué de 806,592 kilogramos.

La exportación de maderas disminuye visiblemente, lo que debe atribuirse á la distancia á que los bosques explotables se encuentran de los puestos ó lugares de embarque.

La exportación de cueros viene decayendo desde 1900, y en 1904 solo alcanzó á 283,466 kilogramos; pero esta disminución gradual no implica un perjuicio, antes bien, puesto que el consumo de ganado ha crecido, ella demuestra que la industria de tenería consume la cantidad de cueros, cada vez mayor, que todos los años deja de exportarse, y demuestra un progreso para nuestra incipiente industria y un bien para la economía general.

El hule ó caucho se despachó en 1904 en cantidad de 66,768 kilogramos, es decir, 11,492 kilogramos más que en 1903. La exportación de este artículo tiene tendencia á subir y si ella afirma y regulariza en efecto, contaremos con un ramo de agricultura sumamente productivo y seguro, pues la producción está muy lejos de satisfacer las exigencias cada vez mayores del consumo y su precio se mantiene y se mantendrá alto por tiempo indefinido.

El cacao era hasta hace poco un artículo de importación; ahora el país lo produce en cantidad suficiente para su consumo y aun para venderlo afuera, pues en 1904 fueron enviados 119,140 kilogramos á los mercados extranjeros, cifra que nos muestra el rápido incremento de este ramo agrícola, si se considera que en 1894 la producción no pasó de 1,834 kilogramos. Hoy la perspectiva es muy halagadora, pues en la región atlántica existen grandes y hermosas plantaciones nuevas, que muy pronto comenzarán á producir. Es de esperarse en lo tanto, que el cacao venga á ser no muy tarde un poderoso elemento de riqueza.

La exportación de oro en barras subió á $317,979 oro americano, lo que da $89,742 más que en 1903. Cuatro bien organizadas compañías mineras trabajan con asiduidad y empeño y todas las probabilidades auguran un resultado provechoso, así para dichas empresas como para la Nación.

El banano es un ramo de exportación que en el trascurso de veinte tres años ha venido á competir y rivalizar con el café, nuestro producto agrícola más importante. La exportación de 1881 fué de 8,500 racimos; la de 1904 fué de 5,957,298, y su valor sólo es inferior en unos $50,000 á la cosecha de café correspondiente al mismo período. Esta industria se desarrolla cada vez más, pues la zona atlántica se cubre de nuevos y vastos cultivos, á cuyas cosechas ofrecen fácil salida nuevos ramales de ferrocarril. Por otra parte, el mercado europeo promete á esa industria un ensanche mayor y le asegura á la vez un desarrollo ilimitado, pues en 1904 el mercado de Londres recibió y consumió, por vía de prueba, 1,299,500 racimos.

Población.—Los datos que sobre población nos ofrece la Dirección General de Estadística son los siguientes:

Nacimientos	12,547
Inmigración	7,728
Total	20,275

Defunciones	7,404
Emigración	4,149
Total	11,553
Aumento	8,722

El aumento de población en 1903 solo fué de 5,880 individuos.

La población total de la República el 31 de diciembre de 1904 era de 331,340 habitantes, según se muestra en la tabla que sigue:

Provincias.	Población.	Nacimientos.	Proporciones.	
			1 nacimiento por cada—	Por 1,000 habitantes.
San José	104,375	4,336	24.07 habitantes	41.54
Alajuela	78,979	3,006	26.27 habitantes	38.06
Cartago	52,514	2,201	23.85 habitantes	41.91
Heredia	39,220	1,227	32.12 habitantes	31.28
Guanacaste	26,768	900	29.74 habitantes	33.62
Puntarenas	17,085	577	29.61 habitantes	33.77
Limón	12,399	300	41.33 habitantes	24.19
Total	331,340	12,547		

ASUNTOS VARIOS.

Redención de Tierras.—La cláusula XXII de la contrata Soto-Keith hizo á la Empresa del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica una concesión de 800,000 acres de terreno baldío, previéndose que el derecho de dominio sobre el todo ó parte de esa área, caducaría por falta de utilización ó aprovechamiento de ella en el término de veinte años. Trascurrido ese lapso desde el día de la contrata, que en concepto del Gobierno es su punto de partida, la Secretaría de mi cargo declaró resuelto el derecho de dicha Compañía en cuanto á la parte que todavía paraba en sus manos, ó sea 400,000 acres, y afectó con una resolución igual de fecha 3 de junio, la otra parte que ella hubo de ceder hace algún tiempo á la River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Company, consumándose de ese modo la redención, en beneficio nacional, de aquella enorme extensión de tierras. Tal declaratoria comprende toda el área retenida por la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, aceptada y definitivamente confirmada en el contrato Astúa-Pirie; pero en lo que se refiere á la del Río Plata, excluye la porción ya aprovechada por ella, conforme á la cláusula que se cita; ha sido objeto de protesta de su representante en Costa Rica y probablemente será materia de litigio.

Colonia de Nicoya.—El Señor don Arturo Esquivel, cesionario del contrato de arrendamiento de la Colonia, ha continuado las faenas de explotación.

El trabajo efectuado durante el año económico puede resumirse así: destilación de 91,000 litros de aguardiente para el consumo de la comarca de Puntarenas, y en pequeña parte para la misma Colonia; elaboración de 94,300 kilogramos de azúcar vendidos en dicho puerto;

siembra de caña en una extensión de 60 hectáreas para reponer varios lotes abandonados por la mala calidad del producto.

El arrendatario informa que todas las máquinas y demás enseres que constituyen el ingenio se conservan en muy buen estado; que para obtener eso, no ha omitido gastos en las reparaciones que ha sido preciso ejecutar; hace mención del progreso que cada día adquiere la Colonia, y expone la fundada esperanza que abriga de rehacerse contra las pérdidas que, según asegura, le ha ocasionado el negocio.

Vapores correos.—El servicio de comunicaciones marítimas entre Puntarenas y Guanacaste ha continuado sin interrupción, de acuerdo con las estipulaciones del contrato celebrado al efecto con el señor don Manuel Barahona.

Los cuatro vapores destinados á él durante el año han hecho 278 viajes, trasportando 8,246 pasajeros y 809,646 kilogramos de carga; la lancha "Libería" ha efectuado 24 viajes conduciendo 1,057 reses, y se ha atendido con esas embarcaciones las visitas reglamentarias á la isla de San Lucas.

Teatro Nacional.—La administración del Teatro, puesta desde el principio en manos expertas, ha dado muy buenos resultados en la conservación del valioso edificio, de los muebles útiles y demás enseres que encierra, y se puede asegurar que todo se guarda en perfecto buen estado, lo mismo que las maquinarias y elementos que constituyen la planta eléctrica del Teatro, establecida en un edificio por separado.

El monto de las erogaciones hechas en la conservación y reparación del edificio, mueblaje y planta eléctrica, asciende á 5,886.78 colones, inclusive los gastos extraordinarios ocasionados con motivo de los diferentes espectáculos habidos durante el año, que fueron en número de 35.

Compañía de Teléfonos.—El señor Secretario de la Compañía de Teléfonos informa que el servicio de esta Empresa durante el último año económico ha sido satisfactorio y que se ha cuidado lo mejor posible el material, ejecutándose las reparaciones que han sido necesarias. Manifiesta además que la Empresa muy pronto dará principio á grandes reformas en sus instalaciones, cuyos resultados serán de provecho para el público y que se estudia un proyecto para extender á Puntarenas la comunicación telefónica.

EL FERROCARRIL INTEROCEÁNICO.

Costa Rica ha empezado á beneficiarse con el tránsito interoceánico por su territorio, en adición á las ventajas de la facilidad en sus comunicaciones interiores. Según referencias de la prensa de aquel país, desde hace algunos meses muchos de los pasajeros para el extranjero, de los otros Estados de Centro América y no pocos de algunos de las Repúblicas del Sur, desembarcan en Puntarenas y de allí se dirigen á Limón, donde se embarcan para Estados Unidos y Europa. Como es bien

sabido, entre Limón y Nueva York y entre Limón y Nueva Orleans, hay líneas directas de navegación, y en dicho puerto de Limón tocan, además, los vapores transatlánticos que van á Colón. El viaje por ferrocarril, sin embargo, no presenta por el momento completa comodidad á causa de no estar terminado un pequeño tramo de la vía en la parte del Pacífico, entre Esparta y Santo Domingo de San Mateo; pero en cambio en todo lo demás la travesía se hace por el centro de un país pintorezco y sano, de clima muy agradable, sin los peligros que particularmente en la actualidad ofrece la mala situación sanitaria del Istmo de Panamá.

CHILE.

EXTRACTO DEL MENSAJE LEÍDO POR S. E. EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LA APERTURA DE LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL EL 1° DE JUNIO DE 1905.

Conciudadanos del Senado y de la Cámara de Diputados:

Al daros cuenta de la administración pública durante el año último, me es grato manifestaros que nuestras relaciones con los demás Estados son amistosas y cordiales.

Está casi terminada la demarcación de límites de nuestro territorio con el de la República Argentina. Sólo resta por colocar algunas pirámides en los orígenes de los ríos Ñuble y Laja, operación que se llevará á cabo en el verano próximo. Las pequeñas dificultades pendientes habrán de arreglarse de un modo satisfactorio. La cordialidad de relaciones que existe entre nuestro país y la vecina República del Atlántico, permite confiar en que podamos llegar á acuerdos que robustezcan cada vez más los vínculos que felizmente unen á estas dos naciones.

El 21 de marzo se promulgó el Tratado de Paz y Amistad con Bolivia, previo el respectivo canje de las ratificaciones. Basado este pacto en la vinculación de los intereses materiales de ambos países, les asegura en un porvenir no lejano todos los beneficios que produce el intercambio comercial, entre los cuales no es el menor el de afianzar en condiciones inamovibles las amistosas relaciones internacionales de uno y otro Estado. Próximamente se pedirán propuestas para la ejecución del ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de la Paz que, según aquel pacto, deberá construir Chile, y se han adoptado las disposiciones necesarias para dar cumplimiento á los compromisos que por él hemos contraido.

El Gobierno del Perú estimó oportuno protestar de algunas de las estipulaciones contenidas en este Tratado. La respuesta de Chile, á la vez de establecer el derecho que nos asiste para mantenerlas en toda su integridad, insinúa la conveniencia de poner fin á las estériles

discusiones en que hemos estado envueltos y sustituirlas por acuerdos de naturaleza análoga á los que han dado término definitivo y satisfactorio á nuestras diferencias con Bolivia.

El desarrollo creciente de las relaciones comerciales ha inducido á numerosos países á preocuparse de la revisión de sus tratados de comercio á fin de ponerlos en armonía con las nuevas necesidades económicas y sociales. Chile no puede desinteresarse en este movimiento, y un trabajo de igual naturaleza, es materia digna de detenido estudio.

Las nuevas exigencias del comercio y la experiencia han puesto de manifiesto las varias imperfecciones de nuestra ley y reglamentos consulares. Está ya bastante avanzado el trabajo de reorganización de este importante ramo del servicio público y dentro de poco se podrá someter á vuestra consideración el respectivo proyecto de ley.

La inmigración del buen elemento extranjero y la colonización con este elemento y el nacional, es otra materia que preocupa especialmente la atención del Gobierno, porque son para este país, como lo han sido para otros, un seguro y rápido elemento de progreso. Próximamente se dictará un decreto que reglamenta lo relativo á la inmigración libre, y en la actualidad una comisión de personas competentes revisa el proyecto de ley de tierras y colonización y prepara además un reglamento complementario.

Los registros electorales cuentan á la sazón con más de quince años de existencia, tiempo durante el cual se opera naturalmente gran número de alteraciones en la persona de los inscritos. El proyecto de renovación de esos registros, aprobado ya por el Senado, aguarda todavía la aprobación de la Cámara de Diputados, á cuyas deliberaciones se encuentra también sometido otro proyecto destinado á evitar la producción de dualidades en las elecciones de Diputados y Senadores. Ambos son de suma importancia para el funcionamiento regular de nuestras instituciones en las elecciones generales que se verificarán en 1906.

El correo y el télegrafo, que dan razón exacta del desarrollo de la actividad social y mercantil, continúan su marcha de progreso.

Respecto de 1903 el exceso de piezas movilizadas por el primero en 1904 alcanzó á cerca de cuatro millones y el de la emisión de giros postales á más de seiscientos cincuenta mil pesos.

Las comunicaciones telegráficas del interior produjeron ciento diecisiete mil pesos más.

La longitud de las vías telegráficas ha tenido un aumento de 304 kilómetros y de 780 la de los hilos.

Conectadas en la Cordillera las líneas de Chile y las de la República Argentina y basado en tarifas prudentes, el servicio internacional que se inauguró el 9 de julio, los telegramas cruzados aquel mes fueron 2,336 y llegaron á 6,256 en diciembre. Posteriormente se han apro-

bado los acuerdos de las administraciones de ambos países con relación al precio de transmisiones especiales y á la reglamentación del tráfico.

Las mismas administraciones han sometido en Bolivia y Chile á la consideración de los Gobiernos un proyecto de convención que se estudia en la actualidad. El empalme de los alambres de ambos países tendrá lugar probablemente en agosto próximo.

Consultados en el presupuesto los fondos necesarios para el mejoramiento de la vía entre Punta Arenas y Punta Dungeness, se conseguirá ponerla en relación con la Argentina en Cabo Virgenet, lo cual traerá por resultado la comunicación fácil y barata de Punta Arenas con el resto de la República.

Las entradas ordinarias y extraordinarias del Estado en 1904 ascendieron á 137,507,818 pesos 50 centavos.

En esta suma se comprenden los 17,603 mil 370 pesos 49 centavos, producto líquido de la venta de los acorazados *Constitución y Libertad*, 4,250,000 pesos que ese año ingresaron en tesorería de los 10,000,000 de pesos de la nueva emisión destinados á rentas generales por la ley de aplazamiento de la conversión.

Unidas estas entradas al saldo de 16,035,990 pesos 7 centavos que quedó en 1903, se forma el total de recursos disponibles en 1904, ó sea, la suma de 153,543,808 pesos 57 centavos.

Durante este mismo año, los gastos de la Nación alcanzaron á 138,425,177 pesos 21 centavos, resultando así el 31 de diciembre un saldo disponible de 15,118 mil 631 pesos 36 centavos.

Pero, como la ley número 1721 de 29 de diciembre último, elevó el fondo de conversión en la cantidad de 16,346,553 pesos, tomada de los recursos del año, éste, en realidad, cerró con un déficit de 1,227,921 pesos 64 centavos.

Entre los gastos de 1904 está comprendido el pago de los empréstitos de corto plazo por valor de 33,779,333 pesos 34 centavos, y de otras obligaciones no consultadas en el presupuesto, como el del saldo de 2,141,460 pesos, adeudados en conformidad al fallo del tribunal de Lausana.

Ascendiendo á 137,500,000 pesos el presupuesto de 1905, unido al déficit de 1904 y calculándose prudentemente en 129,000,000 de pesos las entradas del año actual, éste cerraria con déficit si se ejecutaran todos los gastos autorizados. Para evitarlo, el Gobierno practica un estudio de las inversiones de que sea posible prescindir.

Los ingresos de 1906 se estiman en 123,000,000 de pesos, y el presupuesto que se os presentará en breve no excederá de esta suma.

Aplazada la conversión metálica, por la ley de 29 de diciembre último, hasta el 1° de enero de 1910 y aumentada la emisión fiscal en 30,000,000 de pesos, el fondo de esa conversión se constituye con regularidad, conforme á la misma ley.

Colocadas en Europa en bancos de primera clase y al interés de 3 y medio por ciento, se encuentran las siguientes cantidades del fondo de conversión: 22,907 mil 513 pesos que existían en oro en la Casa de Moneda, 14,939,040 pesos del precio de venta de las acorazadas, y 2 millones 500,000 pesos acumulados en los meses corridos de este año, á razón de 500,000 pesos al mes.

Con arreglo á la ley citada, el dicho fondo se completará con la acumulación mensual de 500,000 pesos de fondos generales, con el precio de venta de los yacimientos salitrales y de las tierras magallánicas y con los intereses del depósito.

El comercio de la República con el exterior subió en 1904 á un total de 372 millones 804,502 pesos en oro, correspondiendo 215,652,422 pesos á productos nacionales esportados, y 157,152,080 pesos á mercaderías extranjeras internadas.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de 1903, resulta un aumento de 36,054,261 pesos, que se descompone en 21,372,750 pesos de mayor exportación, y 14,681,511 pesos de mayor internación.

Es halagador este hecho, que revela la actividad de las fuerzas productoras del país; pero no debe olvidarse que él tiene su fundamento casi exclusivo en la industria salitrera, y que, para hacerlo general y permanente, es necesario aplicar grandes capitales y una energía perseverante al renacimiento de la minería de cobre, plata y oro, base en el pasado de la riqueza nacional, y al fomento de la agricultura, la ganadería y las industrias fabriles.

El salitre y el yodo figuran por 19,557,254 pesos en el aumento de la exportación de 1904; y más de 11,200,000 pesos del aumento de la internación corresponden á maquinarias y materiales introducidos para instalar nuevas oficinas elaboradoras de salitre. Las demás industrias nacionales no han ejercido sino una influencia muy pequeña en el progreso del comercio exterior; la exportación del cobre aumentó solo en 1,100,000 pesos á pesar del alto precio á que se ha mantenido el artículo y de la abundancia de minerales aprovechables, y la exportación de cebada, trigo y harina se elevó en 2,823,000 pesos, lo cual no obsta á que el total exportado de los tres productos llegará solo á 10,367,000 pesos.

Los impuestos aduaneros de exportación produjeron en 1904 una renta líquida de 50,818,210 pesos, cifra superior en 1,269,194 pesos á la de 1903; y los de importación una de 30,644,763 pesos ó sea 1,429,745 pesos más que en el año anterior.

El impuesto de alcoholes se aplica con regularidad, habiéndose resuelto en parte, por medio de disposiciones reglamentarias, las dificultades con que al principio tropezaba la ejecución de la ley; pero es de necesidad introducir en ésta algunas reformas que están bastante estudiadas.

En 1904 las primas de exportación ascendieron á 65,456 pesos 60 centavos correspondiendo 56,426 pesos 45 centavos á los alcoholes y 12,030 pesos 15 centavos á los vinos.

Propuesto por el Ejecutivo en 1902 y ya con la aprobación del Senado, espera su despacho en la Honorable Cámara de Diputados un proyecto destinado á deslindar de una manera definitiva los terrenos salitrales de propiedad fiscal. El interés del Estado exige que cuanto antes se adopte una resolución sobre la materia.

Hay también manifiesta conveniencia para el país en proceder á la venta de algunos terrenos fiscales, conforme á la autorización aprobada por el Honorable Senado.

A principios del presente año, comenzó la explotación provisoria del ferrocarril de Pitrufquen á Antihue, quedando así unida la línea central con Valdivia y Osorno.

Se prosigue el trabajo de los de Ovalle á Trapiche, Choapa á Illapel, Melipilla, Puangue, túnel del Arbol y Temuco á Carahue, que deberán entregarse al servicio en 1906.

Durante el año último y en los meses trascurridos del presente, se ha contratado en 3,630,000 pesos la construcción de 92 kilómetros en las secciones de Animas á los Pozos, Paloma á San Marcos, Choapa á Salamanca y Alcones al túnel del Arbol.

Están terminados los planos y listos los antecedentes para iniciar los de varias líneas con una longitud total de 158 kilómetros y un costo aproximado de 8,000,000 de pesos.

En lo que resta de 1905, quedarán listos otros estudios de líneas con una extensión de 238 kilómetros y su importe que subirá de 9,000,000 de pesos.

En este importante ramo la iniciativa particular ha cooperado eficazmente al progreso nacional.

A las dieciseis concesiones de 1904 para líneas de una longitud de 1,350 kilómetros, corresponden en el año actual otras nueve para líneas que abrazan 398 kilómetros y se tramitan al presente diez solicitudes, fuera de las que penden de vuestra resolución.

El Gobierno ha dictado un reglamento que asegura la seriedad de estas concesiones y organizado una oficina encargada de estudiar los asuntos que se relacionan con los ferrocarriles particulares.

Contratados en conformidad á la ley de 14 de febrero de 1904, se prosiguen activamente los trabajos del trasandino por el Juncal.

La enrieladura alcanza ya al kilómetro 45 partiendo de los Andes; y se hace la explotación hasta Guardia Vieja, en el kilómetro 37.

Terminados los túneles de la primera sección entre los Andes y Juncal, se continúan los de la segunda y tercera; y con las máquinas que se han instalado para perforar el túnel de la cumbre, durante el invierno el trabajo estará libre de interrupciones.

Pronto quedará concluido el edificio de las estaciones de Andes y Juncal y el del paradero de río Blanco, y antes del fin del año podrá esplotarse la sección comprendida entre aquellas dos estaciones, facilitándose considerablemente el tráfico por la cordillera.

En cuanto al trasandino por Antuco, autorizado en 1903, ha principiado activamente el trabajo en los primeros 50 kilómetros.

El Gobierno continúa preocupado por la idea de la construcción del ferrocarril longitudinal.

Para realizarla, en el norte, de Rayado á Arica hay como 1,855 kilómetros, de éstos están ya 42 en construcción y en proyecto definitivo. Se hacen estudios de este último carácter para 547, existen antecedentes completos para 420 y por completarse 128, y los hay en cartera para 164. Faltan todavía datos para 150 kilómetros, y en 327 de vías particulares debe darse á la trocha una anchura correspondiente á la de las del Estado.

El valor total del trabajo se calcula aproximativamente en 48,000,000 de pesos.

A esta cifra hay que agregar la de de pesos, costo aproximado del ferrocarril de Osorno a Puerto Montt, en el sur.

No siendo equitativo cargar á la cuenta de la actual generación el costo integro de una obra que principalmente ha de beneficiar á la venidera, el ferrocarril longitudinal debería construirse por medio de un empréstito servido con el presupuesto ordinario de la Nación.

Pára contratar trabajos de esta magnitud, las propuestas deberían pedirse por toda la obra ó por importantes tracciones. Estas propuestas alejarían á los contratistas de ocasión, sin experiencia ni responsabilidad, aumentarían nuestro personal técnico, atraerían al capital extranjero y obreras aptos que constituyen un sano elemento de colonización, y asegurarían una rápida ejecución, ya que á las grandes empresas les es fácil disponer de los medios de acción más poderosos y modernos.

Las entradas de los ferrocarriles en explotación ascienden en 1904 á 19,343,544 pesos 85 centavos, cantidad superior en 968,730 pesos 78 centavos á las del año anterior.

Los gastos del expresado servicio alcanzaron en el mismo año á 18,667,171 pesos 4 centavos, quedando así la utilidad de 1,006,654 pesos 28 centavos.

Se continúan los trabajos de los siete grandes puentes contratados con el Creusot, terminados los cuales quedarían por hacerse en la red central otros ocho.

Además, será preciso reforzar en los ferrocarriles una serie de puentes cuya resistencia no corresponde al peso del nuevo equipo.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

DECRETO DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL VOTANDO EL 30 POR CIENTO DE LOS DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES POR CUENTA DEL ESTADO.

El Congreso Nacional, en nombre de la República, considerando que las facilidades de transporte son los mejores medios de hacer prosperar la agricultura; considerando que es deber del Estado promover por cuantos medios estén á su alcance el fomento de las vías de comunicación y transporte, decreta:

Artículo. 1°. A partir del 1° de enero de 1906, el 30 por ciento de los actuales derechos de exportación se denominará Renta Interna y se destinará á la construcción de ferrocarriles por cuenta del Estado, conforme á contratos que haga el Poder Ejecutivo y apruebe el Congreso Nacional.

Párrafo. Se faculta al Poder Ejecutivo para que, con parte de esta renta, pague primas ó garantice un interés á los capitales que se inviertan en la construcción de ferrocarriles particulares en virtud de concesiones debidamente otorgadas.

Párrafo. El interés podrá llegar, según se determine, hasta un 6 por ciento anual y las primas hasta 2,000 pesos por cada kilómetro construído.

Art. 2°. El producido de esta renta no podrá dedicarse bajo ningún concepto á otro objeto que no sea el estipulado en este decreto.

Párrafo. Todo compromiso ú obligación contraído sobre la base de esta renta, será nulo de pleno derecho, siempre que no sea para lo estipulado en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3°. El Poder Ejecutivo al celebrar contratos ó dar concesiones para construir ferrocarriles procurará, en condiciones iguales, dar preferencia á los ferrocarriles de Moca á Montecristy, pudiendo empalmar con el Ferrocarril Central Dominicano; de Barahona á la Laguna del Fondo; de la Romana ó Macorís del Este al Seybo y de Azua á Bánica.

Art. 4°. Envíese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

Dado en el Palacio del Congreso á los 22 días del mes de junio de 1905, año 62° de la Independencia y 42° de la Restauración.

El Vicepresidente en funciones.

Ramón Lovaton.

Los Secretarios.

J. D. Alfonseca H.
A. Acevedo.

Ejecútese, comuníquese por las Secretarías de Estado correspondientes, publicándose en todo el territorio de la República para su cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, Capital de la República, á los 27 días del mes de junio de 1905, año 62° de la Independencia y 42° de la Restauración.

MORALES L.

Refrendado: El Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio.

FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ H.

Refrendado: El Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas.

F. L. VASQUEZ.

ECUADOR.

ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Índice Alfabético de las Mercancías Expresadas en la Ley de Aduanas Arreglada de Conformidad con el Artículo 32 de la Ley de 20–31 de Octubre de 1904[a] y Aplicable desde el 1° de Enero de 1905.

IMPORTACIÓN.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Aguardiente de caña y sus compuestos	1ª	Prohibida.
Ajenjo	1ª	Prohibida.
Aparatos para amonedar	1ª	Prohibida.
Armas de guerra	1ª	Prohibida.
Artículos alimenticios que contengan sustancias tóxicas ó nocivas á la salud	1ª	Prohibida.
Abonos	2ª	Libre.
Acido clohídrico	2ª	Libre.
Acido fénclo	2ª	Libre.
Acido nítrico	2ª	Libre.
Acido sulfúrico	2ª	Libre.
Amianto ó asbesto	2ª	Libre.
Animales vivos	2ª	Libre.
Aparatos para extinguir incendios	2ª	Libre.
Arados	2ª	Libre.
Armazones y piezas metálicas para la construcción de edificios	2ª	Libre.
Automóviles	2ª	Libre.
Avisos de fábrica, en papales, en folletos ó en cartones, calendarios exfoliadores ó no, y cualquier otro aviso impreso, grabado ó litografiado que no sea para la venta ó siempre que no contenga artículo de consumo	2ª	Libre.
Azadones	2ª	Libre.
Azufre sublimado	2ª	Libre.
Artículos pequeños que no tengan valor y las fracciones de los artículos que se usan y venden por pares, siempre que los interesados permitan inutilizarlos	2ª	Libre.
Aceite de algodón crudo	3ª	0.01
Acero en barras, en lingotes, el de la forma angular, y el de la llamada T	3ª	.01
Aceite de huiguerillas para la fabricación de jabón y velas	3ª	.01
Adoquines	3ª	.01
Afrecho	3ª	.01
Ajos	3ª	.01
Alambre con púas para cercas y sus grapas	3ª	.01
Arroz	3ª	.01
Aceite de coco y de palma	4ª	.02
Acero, ya esté en barras, varillas, lingotes, platinas, planchas ó en objetos inutilizados	4ª	.02
Aguas minerales	4ª	.02
Aguas gaseosas y minerales ó artificiales, con ó sin preparación, y no determinadas especialmente	4ª	.02
Anclas	4ª	.02
Azúcar (véase el artículo 62 de la Ley de Aduanas)	6ª	.04
Aceite para máquinas	6ª	.05
Acido carbónico	6ª	.05
Acido muriático	6ª	.05
Achiote	6ª	.05
Aguarraz	6ª	.05
Alhucema	6ª	.05
Almendras en cáscara	6ª	.05

[a] Véase página 531, del BOLETÍN de marzo de 1905.

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Almireces de mármol ó de loza ó composición	6ª	0.05
Alpiste	6ª	.05
Alquitrán	6ª	.05
Alumbre	6ª	.05
Amoniaco líquido	6ª	.05
Aparatos para fabricar aguas gaseosas que no sean de cristal ó vidrio	6ª	.05
Artículos de loza ordinaria no mencionados expresamente	6ª	.05
Avellanas	6ª	.05
Azucareras de loza ordinaria, no mencionadas especialmente	6ª	.05
Aceite de almendras, castor, linaza y olivo	7ª	.10
Aceite de ballena	7ª	.10
Aceite de maní	7ª	.10
Aceitunas en cualquier envase	7ª	.10
Algodón en rama	7ª	.10
Almidón de cualquiera clase	7ª	.10
Almendras peladas	7ª	.10
Añil	7ª	.10
Aparatos de cristal para la fabricación de soda	7ª	.10
Armoniums	7ª	.10
Artículos alimenticios no mencionados expresamente	7ª	.10
Artículos de loza fina no mencionados expresamente	7ª	.10
Azarcón	7ª	.10
Azufre	7ª	.10
Azul de Prusia	7ª	.10
Aparatos de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Acero manufacturado	8ª	.15
Agua divina, de clase común	8ª	.15
Agua florida	8ª	.15
Anís	8ª	.15
Aparadores de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otras semejantes, enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Aceite de semillas de algodón	9ª	.25
Acetato de cobre	9ª	.25
Alfombras de algodón, lino ó yute	9ª	.25
Almohadas	9ª	.25
Anilina	9ª	.25
Aparatos telefónicos y telegráficos	9ª	.25
Arañas de metal, cristal ó de otro material para cualquiera clase de alumbrados.	9ª	.25
Artículos de punto de media, como camisetas, calzoncillos y medias de algodón ó lino	9ª	.25
Artículos de porcelana no mencionados expresamente	9ª	.25
Azúcar candi	9ª	.25
Abanicos ordinarios de papel ó paja	10ª	.50
Acido acético	10ª	.50
Acordeones	10ª	.50
Aguardientes, amargo. Si se importaren en cajas se hará el descuento de 45 por ciento sobre los derechos y en el recargo de 100 por ciento	10ª	.50
Agujas	10ª	.50
Agujetas	10ª	.50
Alambre forrado para flores y las hojas, capullos, y artículos análogos para la fabricación de flores, sean de papel, tela ú otra materia	10ª	.50
Alcoholes de más de 25 grados Cartier	10ª	.50
Alfileres	10ª	.50
Arneses	10ª	.50
Artículos de cristal fino no mencionados expresamente	10ª	.50
Artículos de tejido de punto de media, de lana, como camisetas, calzoncillos y medias, etc.	10ª	.50
Artículos manufacturados de hoja lata, latón ó zinc	10ª	.50
Abalorios sean de algodón, lino ó lana, y que no contengan seda	11ª	1.00
Albumes	11ª	1.00
Alhajas falsas de cualquier material	11ª	1.00
Anteojos de toda clase y los estuches para los mismos aunque vengan sueltos	11ª	1.00
Abrazaderas para cortinas	12ª	1.50
Adornos confeccionados que no sean de seda para vestidos, calzado, etc., y formas para sombreros	12ª	1.50
Artículos funerarios	12ª	1.50
Armiño	13ª	2.00
Abanicos, que no sean de cartón ó de papel ordinario ó de paja	14ª	3.00
Adornos confeccionados de seda ó de cualquier otro material para vestidos	15ª	5.00
Alhajas finas	16ª	15.00
Balas	1ª	Prohibida.
Bombas	1ª	Prohibida.
Bebidas que contengan sustancias tóxicas ó nocivas á la salud	1ª	Prohibida.
Barómetros	2ª	Libre.
Barras	2ª	Libre.
Barretas	2ª	Libre.
Bombas y sus útiles para el Cuerpo contra incendios	2ª	Libre.
Bórax	2ª	Libre.
Botellas vacías ordinarias para envases de licores y aguas gaseosas, siempre que no vengan en cajones ó cajas. Al importarse en éstos ú otros envases pagarán los derechos correspondientes á ellos	2ª	Libre.
Brújulas	2ª	Libre.

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Buques armados ó en piezas, y sus máquinas cuando fueren á vapor, aun cuando vengan en distintas embarcaciones	2ª	Libre.
Bacinicas de loza ordinaria	3ª	0.01
Bandejas de loza ordinaria	3ª	.01
Botellas vacías en cajas, cajones ú otros envases	3ª	.01
Botijas vacías	3ª	.01
Boyas de fierro	3ª	.01
Baldosas artificiales ordinarias	3ª	.01
Bombas mecánicas para agua	4ª	.02
Bacalao	6ª	.05
Balaustres ó barandas para balcones, de hierro fundido	6ª	.05
Baños	6ª	.05
Barriles de madera vacíos, desarmados ó no	6ª	.05
Baldes de madera vacíos, desarmados ó no	6ª	.05
Botones de tagua	6ª	.05
Bréa	6ª	.05
Bronce en planchas no perforadas, varillas ó en bruto y piezas inutilizadas	6ª	.05
Barniz	7ª	.10
Baúles vacíos, esto es, no sirviendo de envase. Al contener otras mercaderías, pagarán el derecho correspondiente á las que contengan, siempre que fuere mayor que el que pagan los baúles vacíos; pero cuando el derecho de las mercaderías que contengan fuera menor, éstas pagarán el derecho del baúl	7ª	.10
Bideles con sus aparatos	7ª	.10
Billares y los accesorios que vengan con ellos	7ª	.10
Bronce manufacturado	8ª	.15
Bay rum	8ª	.15
Bandas de cuero para máquinas	9ª	.25
Barbas de ballena y de acero para vestidos	9ª	.25
Benjuí	9ª	.25
Betún en pasta ó líquido	9ª	.25
Bicicletas	9ª	.25
Blanco de plata	9ª	.25
Boquillas para fumar, de madera ó barro ordinario	9ª	.25
Botones de toda clase, con excepción de los dorados y plateados y de tagua	9ª	.25
Bréa de Barbacoas	9ª	.25
Brochas	9ª	.25
Bitters—Si se importaren en cajas se hará el descuento de 45 per ciento sobre los derechos y en el recargo de 100 per ciento	10ª	.50
Borlas de algodón, lino ó lana que no tengan seda	10ª	.50
Botas de caucho	10ª	.50
Botones de concha	10ª	.50
Bozales	10ª	.50
Broches y botones de toda clase para camisas	11ª	1.00
Bastones	12ª	1.50
Boquillas para fumar, exceptuando las ordinarias de barro ó de madera	12ª	1.50
Briscados	12ª	1.50
Boas de plumas ú otro material	13ª	2.00
Carabinas	1ª	Prohibida.
Cartuchos metálicos para fusiles	1ª	Prohibida.
Cohetes	1ª	Prohibida.
Carbón de piedra animal ó vegetal	2ª	Libre.
Carburo de calcio	2ª	Libre.
Carros para automóviles	2ª	Libre.
Cemento romano	2ª	Libre.
Cloruro de cal	2ª	Libre.
Columnas de hierro	2ª	Libre.
Creolina	2ª	Libre.
Creosina	2ª	Libre.
Crisoles	2ª	Libre.
Cuadernos para la enseñanza de caligrafía	2ª	Libre.
Calderos	2ª	Libre.
Camotes	3ª	.01
Cebollas	3ª	.01
Cocos frescos ó secos	3ª	.01
Cueros de ganado mayor, frescos ó secos no siendo preparados	3ª	.01
Camisas de paja para botellas, siempre que dichas camisas vengan de un modo aislado é independiente	3ª	.01
Combas para agricultura	3ª	.01
Cal para albañilería	4ª	.02
Cañerías de hierro, de plomo ó de loza	4ª	.02
Cartón ordinario embetunado	4ª	.02
Cartón para encuadernación de libros	4ª	.02
Carretas y carretillas	4ª	.02
Carros para carga	4ª	.02
Cebada	4ª	.02
Clavos de cualquier metal	4ª	.02
Crudo ó cáñamo para sacos	5ª	.03
Cadenas de fierro para buques y embarcaciones menores	6ª	.05
Cafeteras de loza ordinaria, no mencionadas expresmente	6ª	.05
Cajas de hierro para guardar caudales	6ª	.05
Cajones de madera desarmados para envases	6ª	.05
Campanas	6ª	.05
Cantarillas ordinarias de barro	6ª	.05

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Carne salada	6ª	0.05
Carruajes armados ó desarmodos y sus piezas sueltas	6ª	.05
Cerveza en cualquier envase	6ª	.05
Cobre en planchas no perforadas, varillas ó en bruto y piezas inutilizadas	6ª	.05
Comestibles no preparados, que no se mencionan expresamente	6ª	.05
Cocinas de hierro	6ª	.05
Cola efervescente	6ª	.05
Copas de toda forma de vidrio ordinario	6ª	.05
Copitas de toda forma de vidrio ordinario	6ª	.05
Coquitos de Chile	6ª	.05
Cueros de ganado menor no preparados	6ª	.05
Clavos de menos de media pulgada de todo metal, á excepción de los de tachonar, amarillos ó de otro color	6ª	.05
Cazuelas de barro	6ª	.05
Camas de hierro ó metal	7ª	.10
Cantarillas finas de barro	7ª	.10
Cepillos para pisos	7ª	.10
Cera en bruto	7ª	.10
Ciruelas pasas	7ª	.10
Conservas no mencionadas expresamente	7ª	.10
Cómodas de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Cobre manufacturado	8ª	.15
Comino	8ª	.15
Cómodas de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otras semejantes, enchapadas, talladas ó adornadas	8ª	.15
Cueros preparados para calzado ú otros usos	8ª	.15
Candelabros de metal, cristal ó de otro material para cualquiera clase de alumbrado	9ª	.25
Carmín	9ª	.25
Cochinilla	9ª	.25
Cachimbas para fumar de madera barro ordinario	9ª	.25
Cajas de cartón vacías ó desarmadas	9ª	.25
Cajitas de útiles para matemáticas, pintura y otros usos científicos	9ª	.25
Canastas de junco	9ª	.25
Canela	9ª	.25
Carbonato de cobre	9ª	.25
Cardenillo	9ª	.25
Carpetas para escribir	9ª	.25
Cepillos para limpiar la ropa y cabeza, y las otras clases no determinadas	9ª	.25
Cera preparada para zapateros	9ª	.25
Clavos de especia	9ª	.25
Cochecitos para niños	9ª	.25
Cofrecitos de cristal, madera ó fierro	9ª	.25
Cojines	9ª	.25
Cola	9ª	.25
Colchones	9ª	.25
Cometas de papel	9ª	.25
Confites	9ª	.25
Corchos de toda clase	9ª	.25
Cordones de algodón ó de lino	9ª	.25
Cortaplumas y canuteros para plumas	9ª	.25
Copas en general de cristal fino	9ª	.25
Concertinas	10ª	.50
Cajas de música	10ª	.50
Cápsulas para armas de fuego de no prohibida importación, estén cargadas ó vacías	10ª	.50
Cepillos para dientes y para uñas	10ª	.50
Corbatas de algodón	10ª	.50
Cortaplumas	10ª	.50
Cuentas de loza, metal ó vidrio	10ª	.50
Carteras, cigarreras ordinarias	11ª	1.00
Casimires de lana, aun cuando tengan trama de seda	11ª	1.00
Cohetes	11ª	1.00
Coral sea en bruto ó manufacturado	11ª	1.00
Corbatas de lana	11ª	1.00
Corsés	11ª	1.00
Cortinas de punto, randa ó guipure, sean de algodón lino ó lana	11ª	1.00
Corréas sueltas y los demás objetos de talabartería	11ª	1.00
Costureros y otros objetos análogos de madera ó con forros de pelucha, seda ó cuero.	11ª	1.00
Crespón que no contenga seda	11ª	1.00
Cabello natural ó artificial	12ª	1.50
Cachimbas para fumar, exceptuando las ordinarias de barro ó de madera	12ª	1.50
Carey manufacturado	12ª	1.50
Clavos romanos	12ª	1.50
Coronas y otros artículos funerarios	12ª	1.50
Cuerdas para instrumentos de música, incluso el alambre para cuerdas de piano.	12ª	1.50
Calzado de toda clase, á excepción del de caucho	13ª	2.00
Carteras, cigarreras finas	13ª	2.00
Capotas adornadas para mujeres ó niños	13ª	2.00
Corbatas de seda	14ª	3.00
Chancacas	6ª	.05

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Chichas en general, con excepción de las de uva	6ª	0.05
Chuno y otras féculas	6ª	.05
Chales de algodón ó hilo en que no entre seda ó lana	9ª	.25
Champaña	9ª	.25
Chocolate en polvo ó en pasta	9ª	.25
Charreteras	12ª	1.50
Dinamita	1ª	Prohibida.
Damajuanas vacías	3ª	.01
Duelas para toneles sin labrar	4ª	.02
Duradera	7ª	.10
Drogas en general	9ª	.25
Dedales	10ª	.50
Etiquetas, cuya marca de fábrica esté registrada en el Ecuador, á no ser que sean importadas por los mismos fabricantes ó sus agentes debidamente autorizados	1ª	Prohibida.
Efectos destinados al uso personal de los Ministros Públicos ó Agentes Diplomáticos extranjeros, acreditados ante el Gobierno del Ecuador, siempre que haya reciprocidad declarada de parte de las naciones que representan	2ª	Libre.
Equipajes de Ministros Diplomáticos Ecuatorianos de regreso al Ecuador, hasta el peso de 400 kilogramos	2ª	Libre.
Equipajes de los viajeros, hasta el peso de 100 kilogramos por persona, siempre que ésta y aquéllos vengan en el mismo buque[a]	2ª	Libre.
Efectos que vengan por cuenta ó con autorización del Gobierno para un objeto de utilidad ó adorno público previa órden del Ministerio de Hacienda	2ª	Libre.
Embarcaciones menores	2ª	Libre.
Escardillas para agricultura	3ª	.01
Ejes de hierro y acero para carros, carretas y carretillas	4ª	.02
Estearina	4ª	.02
Estaño en planchas no perforadas, varillas ó en bruto y piezas inutilizadas	6ª	.05
Encerados para forros	6ª	.05
Escobas	6ª	.05
Escorias de algodón	6ª	.05
Estaquillas de fierro y madera para calzado	6ª	.05
Estatuas de madera, mármol, etc., de más de 1 metro	6ª	.05
Estopas de toda clase	6ª	.05
Exensados	6ª	.05
Encurtidos	7ª	.10
Escobillas para pisos	7ª	.10
Escritorios de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Estantes para libros, de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Escritorios de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otros semejantes enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Estantes para libros, de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otras semejantes enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Estaño manufacturado	8ª	.15
Etiquetas	8ª	.15
Elástico de algodón	9ª	.25
Escopetas comunes que no sean de retrocarga	9ª	.25
Espejos con marcos	9ª	.25
Extracto de opio	9ª	.25
Escribanías	9ª	.25
Elástico de lana ó de seda para calzado	10ª	.50
Espuelas	10ª	.50
Encajes sean de algodón, de lino ó de lana	11ª	1.00
Escopetas de retrocarga	11ª	1.00
Estatuas de menos de 1 metro de alto, y, en general, todo adorno de salón, sea de barro, loza, arcilla, terracota, porcelana, cristal ó metal	11ª	1.00
Estereoscopios	11ª	1.00
Estuches para boquillas ó cachimbas aunque se introduzcan separados	12ª	1.50
Esencia de anís	13ª	2.00
Espadas	13ª	2.00
Estuches sueltos para joyas	14ª	3.00
Fulminantes para minas	1ª	Prohibida.
Fusiles	1ª	Prohibida.
Ferrocarriles de todas clases y sus útiles	2ª	Libre.
Fierro en varillas	2ª	Libre.
Frutas frescas	2ª	Libre.
Fierro en barras, en lingotes, el de forma angular, y el de la llamada T	3ª	.01
Fundas de paja para botellas, siempre que dichas fundas vengan de un modo aislado ó independiente	3ª	.01
Fierro en platinas, planchas y flejes	4ª	.02
Fidéos	5ª	.03
Fierro en planchas acanalado, para techos ó paredes y en caballeteras ó en canalones	5ª	.03
Filtros para agua	6ª	.05
Fraguas	6ª	.05
Frutas secas no preparadas, que no se mencionan expresamente	6ª	.05
Felpa embetunada para buques	7ª	.10
Frutas en jugo	7ª	.10
Fuelles para fraguas	7ª	.10
Frutas en aguardiente	9ª	.25

[a] Entiéndese por equipaje, los objetos aplicables al uso personal como ropa, calzado, cama, montura, armas é instrumentos de la profesión del viajero, aún cuando no hayan comenzado á usarse.

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Faroles	9ª	0.25
Floreros	10ª	.50
Frenos	10ª	.50
Fulminantes para armas de fuego	10ª	.50
Fuegos artificiales	11ª	1.00
Flecos, sean de algodón, lino ó lana y que no contengan seda	11ª	1.00
Formas de paja para sombreros	11ª	1.00
Facturas y otros documentos impresos, grabados y litografiados	12ª	1.50
Fuettes	12ª	1.50
Flores artificiales	13ª	2.00
Granadas	1ª	Prohibida.
Guias para minas	1ª	Prodibida.
Gasolina	2ª	Libre.
Globos astronómicos y geográficos	2ª	Libre.
Guano	2ª	Libre.
Grapas para cercas	3ª	.01
Grasa para máquinas	4ª	.02
Gatos para levantar pesos	6ª	.05
Ginger ale	6ª	.05
Galletas	8ª	.15
Gafetes y gancos para pantalones	9ª	.25
Gelatinas	9ª	.25
Goma arábiga	9ª	.25
Grecas de algodón	10ª	.50
Guarnieles	10ª	.50
Gorras, gorros y gorritas sin adornos	11ª	1.00
Grecas, sean de algodón, lino ó lana y que no contengan seda	11ª	1.00
Galerías de cualquier material para cortinas	12ª	1.50
Gorros, goras y gorritas adornados	13ª	2.00
Guantes de seda ó de piel	14ª	3.00
Huevos de ave	2ª	Libre.
Hélices para buques de vapor	4ª	.02
Hojalata en planchas no perforadas	5ª	.03
Harinas de toda clase	6ª	.05
Hilachas de algodón	6ª	.05
Hachas	7ª	.10
Hilos para coser sacos ó velas	7ª	.10
Hule para pisos	7ª	.10
Hachuelas	8ª	.15
Herramientas de toda clase para artesanos y obreros	8ª	.15
Hierro manufacturado	8ª	.15
Hojalata manufacturada ó en planchas perforadas	8ª	.15
Hormas para calzado	8ª	.15
Hilos de algodón ó lino para coser ó tejer	9ª	.25
Hule para sobremesa	9ª	.25
Hilo de lana para tejer ó bordar	10ª	.50
Hamacas de toda clase que no tengan seda	11ª	1.00
Hojas de oro ó plata para doradores	11ª	1.00
Hojuelas ó hilillos	12ª	1.50
Hojas de oro y plata para doradores	12ª	1.50
Imprenta y sus útiles	2ª	Libre.
Instrumentos de música de más de 1 metro de alto	7ª	.10
Instrumentos de música de menos de 1 metro de alto	9ª	.25
Jarras de loza ordinaria, no mencionadas expresamente	6ª	.05
Jarritos de loza ordinaria, no mencionados expresamente	6ª	.05
Jabones crudos	6ª	.05
Jabón ordinario sin perfume y sin forros de papel	6ª	.05
Jarcia	6ª	.05
Jarros de barro	6ª	.05
Jarabes no medicinales	7ª	.10
Jarcia de algodón	7ª	.10
Jergón de algodón, lino ó yute	9ª	.25
Jarabes medicinales y específicos	9ª	.25
Juguetes	9ª	.25
Junco para esterilla	9ª	.25
Jarrones	10ª	.50
Jaulos para pájaros	10ª	.50
Juegos de toda clase no mencionados expresamente	11ª	1.00
Kerosine de menos de 150° de potencia	1ª	Prohibida.
Kerosine de 150 ó más grados de potencia	6ª	.05
Kananga	8ª	.15
Ladrillos de fuego	2ª	Libre.
Lápices para pizarra	2ª	Libre.
Libros impresos que se despachen por las aduanas de la República	2ª	Libre.
Ladrillos ordinarios y barnizados	3ª	.01
Lampas para agricultura	3ª	.01
Lúpulo	3ª	.01
Legumbras frescas	4ª	.02
Latón en planchas no perforadas, varillas ó en bruto, y piezas inutilizadas	6ª	.05
Lecheras de loza ordinaria no mencionadas expresamente	6ª	.05
Linaza	6ª	.05
Loza fina	6ª	.05

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Lana en bruto	7ª	0.10
Lavatorios de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Levaduras para pan	7ª	.10
Libros en blanco	7ª	.10
Liencillos	7ª	.10
Lija	7ª	.10
Lápidas	8ª	.15
Latón manufacturado	8ª	.15
Lavatorios de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal, y otros semejantes, enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Lacre	9ª	.25
Láminas con marcos	9ª	.25
Lápices para escribir y para carpinteros	9ª	.25
Linternas	9ª	.25
Lunas azogadas para espejos	9ª	.25
Lunas para relojes	9ª	.25
Licores en general. Si se importaren en cajas se hará el descuento de 45 por ciento sobre los derechos y en el recargo de 100 por ciento	10ª	.50
Láminas de papel sueltas ó sean sin marcos	11ª	1.00
Lentes de toda clase y los estuches para los mismos aunque vengan sueltos	11ª	1.00
Libros impresos que tengan cubierta de carey, nácar, marfil ó sus imitaciones ó incrustaciones de cualquier especie	11ª	1.00
Linternas mágicas	11ª	1.00
Lentejuelas	12ª	1.50
Llaves de madera para barriles	9ª	.25
Máquinas para amonedar	1ª	Prohibida.
Marquillas de efectos, cuya marca de fábrica esté registrada en el Ecuador, á no ser que sean importadas por los mismos fabricantes ó sus agentes debidamente autorizados	1ª	Prohibida.
Monedas de cobre y níquel de toda clase que no sea de la nacional, y acuñada por orden ó cuenta de la Nación	1ª	Prohibida.
Monedas falsas de cualquiera clase	1ª	Prohibida.
Moneda de plata nacional que no sea importada por cuenta de la Nación y de acuerdo con el Consejo de Estado	1ª	Prohibida
Municiones de guerra	1ª	Prohibida.
Máquinas de coser	2ª	Libre
Máquinas de escribir	2ª	Libre.
Máquinas para la agricultura y en general para todas las industrias	2ª	Libre.
Monedas de oro	2ª	Libre.
Muestras de género que no tengan valor y las fracciones de los artículos que se usan y venden por pares, siempre que los interesados permitan inutilizarlos	2ª	Libre
Música escrita, impresa ó litografiada que se despache por las aduanas de la República	2ª	Libre.
Madera sin labrar, en trozos, vigas y tablas, aunque estén acepilladas y machihembradas, para construcción de edificios, etc.; se cobra el derecho sobre este artículo tomando el peso por tonelaje del registro del buque, y se agregará un 50 por ciento en los de fierro y 40 por ciento en los de madera. En caso de duda deberá pesarse á costa del dueño el cargamento de madera	3ª	.01
Mausoleos	3ª	.01
Machetes para rozar	4ª	.02
Maíz	4ª	.02
Malta	4ª	.02
Menestras de toda clase no preparadas	4ª	.02
Mantequilleras de loza ordinaria, no mencionadas expresamente	6ª	.05
Maicena	6ª	.05
Manila	6ª	.05
Masilla para pintores	7ª	.10
Manteca de puerco. La manteca compuesta pagará dobles derechos	7ª	.10
Mantequilla	7ª	.10
Medidas para carpinteros	7ª	.10
Mesas de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Muebles de bejuco ó imitaciones, sin decoraciones ni adornos	7ª	.10
Machetes que no sean de rozar	8ª	.15
Mangos de herramientas para artesanos y obreros	8ª	.15
Manteca que no sea pura	8ª	.15
Mantequilla compuesta de margarina ó cualquiera otra sustancia	8ª	.15
Mesas de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otras semejantes, enchapadas, talladas ó adornadas	8ª	.15
Mostaza	8ª	.15
Muebles de bejuco ó imitación con adornos	8ª	.15
Maletas ó maleteros	9ª	.25
Marcos para retratos	9ª	.25
Mechas para lámparas	9ª	.25
Mechas para yesqueros	9ª	.25
Medicinas	9ª	.25
Microscopios	9ª	.25
Molduras de madera, sean ó no doradas ó plateadas, en varillas ó formando marcos para cuadros	9ª	.25
Muebles en general, tapizados ó forrados en cualquier género de seda, lana ó pieles	9ª	.25
Maceteros	10ª	.50
Muebles de madera dorados ó con incrustaciones, de cualquiera clase ó con aplicaciones de metal	10ª	.50

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Marcos de más de 50 centímetros de largo para cuadros ó retratos	12ª	1.50
Marfil manufacturado	12ª	1.50
Máscaras	14ª	3.00
Monturas y los demás objetos de talabartería	11ª	1.00
Nueces	6ª	.05
Niveles para carpinteros	7ª	.10
Nuez moscada	9ª	.25
Naipes	10ª	.50
Navajas	10ª	.50
Objetos estrictamente necesarios destinados á las municipalidades para el alumbrado ó cualquier otro uso público, bien sea que los trabajos se ejecuten por empresa ó directamente por ellas (véase el Art. 57 de la Ley de Aduanas)	2ª	Libre.
Oro en polvo ó en barras	2ª	Libre.
Oxidos metálicos para cerámica	2ª	Libre.
Oxido de hierro	3ª	.01
Oleína	4ª	.02
Ollas de fierro ó acero	6ª	.05
Organos para iglesias	6ª	.05
Ollas de barro	6ª	.05
Orégano	8ª	.15
Objetos de aluminio en general, cuando no tengan un aforo especial más elevado.	9ª	.25
Objetos de cualquier metal que sean dorados ó plateados	11ª	1.00
Objetos de metal blanco	11ª	1.00
Oro laminado para dentistas	13ª	2.00
Oropel	13ª	2.00
Opio	14ª	3.00
Pistolas de munición	1ª	Prohibida.
Pólvora	1ª	Prohibida.
Productos naturales del Perú de lícito comercio y no prohibida introducción en el Ecuador, cuando sean importados por los puertos secos ó de tierra	2ª	Libre.
Piezas metálicas para la construcción de edificios	2ª	Libre.
Palas y repuestos para arados	2ª	Libre.
Palos para arboladura de buques	2ª	Libre.
Papel ordinario para periódicos	2ª	Libre.
Plantas vivas	2ª	Libre.
Piezas de máquinas para la agricultura	2ª	Libre.
Pizarras para tejados	2ª	Libre.
Pizarras y sus lápices	2ª	Libre.
Plata en barras, cuando la ley no lo prohiba	2ª	Libre.
Puentes de fierro	2ª	Libre.
Papel blanco fino, sin raya, pliego grande que no sea de lino para imprenta	3ª	.01
Pasto seco (hierba para animales)	3ª	.01
Picos para agricultura	3ª	.01
Piedras artificiales ordinarias	3ª	.01
Piedras de más de un metro para mausoleos	3ª	.01
Pilas de mármol, hierro ú otra materia	3ª	.01
Planchas de hierro ornamentado para construcciones	3ª	.01
Platos de loza ordinaria	3ª	.01
Platones de loza ordinaria	3ª	.01
Plomo, ya esté en barras, varillas, lingotes, platinas, planchas ó en objetos inutilizados	4ª	.02
Palmiste	4ª	.02
Palos para tinte	4ª	.02
Papel de estraza para despacho, para empaques y para forros de buques y papel de madera no impreso	4ª	.02
Parafina	4ª	.02
Patatas	4ª	.02
Pescado salado, como el que viene del Perú	4ª	.02
Piedra de filtro para agua	4ª	.02
Piedra de mármol para embaldosar	4ª	.02
Piedras para afilar	4ª	.02
Polvos de mármol	4ª	.02
Potasa cáustica	4ª	.02
Pipas de madera vacías, desarmadas ó no	6ª	.05
Puertas para bóvedas ó sótanos para guardar caudales	6ª	.05
Paja para escobas	6ª	.05
Papel de despacho impreso	6ª	.05
Pasas	6ª	.05
Piedras de mármol en tablas sin pulir	6ª	.05
Platos blancos de porcelana de cualquier tamaño ó forma	6ª	.05
Platos de loza fina de cualquier tamaño ó forma	6ª	.05
Papel para escribir y las otras clases no determinadas	7ª	.10
Petates	7ª	.10
Pez rubia	7ª	.10
Pianos de salón	7ª	.10
Piedras de mármol para muebles ó lápidas	7ª	.10
Piedras para asentar navajas	7ª	.10
Pimienta picante	7ª	.10
Pintura en pasta, polvo ó de cualquiera otra clase	7ª	.10
Piolas, piolones y piolillas	7ª	.10
Planchas para lavanderas	7ª	.10
Polvos para ahornar pan	7ª	.10

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Porcelana	7ª	0.10
Puebla	7ª	.10
Plomo manufacturado, en munición ó en otra forma	8ª	.15
Purpurina	9ª	.25
Paños de algodón ó hilo en que no entre seda ó lana	9ª	.25
Pimienta olorosa ó dulce	9ª	.25
Paja para esterilla	9ª	.25
Pañuelos de algodón	9ª	.25
Pañolones de algodón ó hilo en que no entren lana ó seda	9ª	.25
Papel canevá perforado	9ª	.25
Papel dorado ó plateado	9ª	.25
Papel preparado para fotografía	9ª	.25
Papeleras	9ª	.25
Pastillas de goma	9ª	.25
Peinetas, peines y peinillas que no sean de marfil ó carey. Los que tengan adorno dorado ó plateado ó de pedrería falsa se aforarán como alhajas falsas	9ª	.25
Pianos ambulantes	9ª	.25
Pinceles	9ª	.25
Plumeros para el polvo	9ª	.25
Pañuelos de lino y de lana	10ª	.50
Paraguas y parasoles armados ó desarmados que no contengan seda	10ª	.50
Perfumería en general: aceitillos, aceites, cosméticos, jabones, olores, polvos dentífricos ó para cutis, pomadas, etc. (quedan exceptuadas las aguas de Florida, Kananga, Divina, de clase común y bay rum)	10ª	.50
Piscinas ó pescaderas de loza, barro, porcelana ó cristal, sean estos materiales llanos, esmaltados, dorados ó adornados con cualquiera otra cosa	10ª	.50
Pisco	10ª	.50
Plumas de acero para escritura	10ª	.50
Paño de lana aun cuando tenga trama de seda	11ª	1.00
Paraguas y parasoles armados ó desarmados que contengan seda	11ª	1.00
Pasamanería sea de algodón, lino ó lana y que no contenga seda	11ª	1.00
Portamonedas ordinarias	11ª	1.00
Pelo natural ó artificial	12ª	1.50
Portamonedas finas	13ª	2.00
Plumas para sombreros	13ª	2.00
Piedras preciosas, estén ó no engastadas	17ª	50.00
Queso de toda clase	7ª	.10
Repuestos de máquina para la agricultura	2ª	Libre.
Repuestos para arado	2ª	Libre.
Rastrillos para agricultura	3ª	.01
Rejas para agricultura	3ª	.01
Relojes para torres	3ª	.01
Retortas de barro para gas	4ª	.02
Ruedas para carros, carretas y carretillas	4ª	.02
Remos	6ª	.05
Roperos de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Roperos de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, nogal y otras semejantes, enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Reatas de algodón ó de lino	9ª	.25
Rebozos de algodón ó hilo en que no entre seda ó lana	9ª	.25
Rosarios	9ª	.25
Rondines	10ª	.50
Relojes de mesa ó pared	10ª	.50
Rodajas para espuelas	10ª	.50
Relojes de bolsillo, que no sean de oro ó plata	11ª	1.00
Revólveres	11ª	1.00
Relojes de plata	15ª	5.00
Relojes de oro	16ª	15.00
Sal. Si el Gobierno resolviere su venta en la Provincia de Loja, quedará insubsistente, mientras exista el estanco, lo dispuesto en el inciso 3º del No. 2 del artículo 56	1ª	Prohibida.
Sustancias explosivas análogas á la dinamita	1ª	Prohibida.
Sal del Perú introducida por los puertos de tierra (véase inciso 3º, No. 2, artículo 56 de la Ley)	.....	.01
Salitre no refinado para abonos	2ª	Libre.
Salvavidas	2ª	Libre.
Semillas de toda clase para siembras	2ª	Libre.
Sueros antipestosos	2ª	Libre.
Sulfato de cobre	2ª	Libre.
Sebo en rama	4ª	.02
Silicato de sosa y potasa	4ª	.02
Soda cáustica	4ª	.02
Sebo refinado	5ª	.03
Sémola para la fabricación de fidéos	5ª	.03
Soperas de loza ordinaria no mencionadas expresamente	6ª	.05
Sal de amoniaco	6ª	.05
Sacos de papel de estraza	6ª	.05
Sémola para la fabricación de pan	6ª	.05
Sisal	6ª	.05
Sacos de papel fino	7ª	.10
Sacos vacíos	7ª	.10
Sempiterno	7ª	.10

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos.	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Sillas, sillones de bejuco ó imitaciones, sin decoraciones ni adornos	7ª	0.10
Sobres para cartas	7ª	.10
Sahumerio	9ª	.25
Salsa de tomate y las demás en general	9ª	.25
Sobres para tarjetas llanas que no sean impresas	9ª	.25
Sustancias medicinales	9ª	.25
Sombrillas armadas ó desarmadas que no contengan seda	10ª	.50
Sombreros de paja y formas del mismo material	11ª	1.00
Sombrillas armadas ó desarmadas que contengan seda	11ª	1.00
Seda en carretas para coser ó bordar	12ª	1.50
Sombreros de fieltro, lana, paño, felpa de seda y claks	12ª	1.50
Sables	13ª	2.00
Sombreros adornados para mujeres ó niños	13ª	2.00
Tercerolas	1ª	Prohibida.
Tejas y tubos de barro	2ª	Libre.
Telescopios	2ª	Libre.
Tierra preparada	2ª	Libre.
Tipos y tinta de toda clase para imprenta	2ª	Libre.
Tazas de loza ordinaria	3ª	.01
Tierra para fundición	3ª	.01
Trigo	4ª	.02
Teteras de loza ordinaria no mencionadas expresamente	6ª	.05
Toneles de madera vacíos desarmados ó no	6ª	.05
Tablas recortadas para cajones	6ª	.05
Tapioca y otras féculas	6ª	.05
Tazas blancas de porcelana de cualquier tamaño ó forma	6ª	.05
Tazas de loza fina de cualquier tamaño ó forma	6ª	.05
Tachuelas de más de media pulgada, de todo metal, á excepción de las de tachonar amarillas ó de otro color	6ª	.05
Tinajas de barro	6ª	.05
Tinta para escribir	6ª	.05
Tornillos para herreros	6ª	.05
Tijeras para sastres, herreros y hojalateros	7ª	.10
Tiza no preparada	7ª	.10
Tripe de algodón, lino ó yute	9ª	.25
Tarjetas llanas que no sean impresas	9ª	.25
Té	9ª	.25
Telas de cáñamo	9ª	.25
Tijeras no especificadas en otras clases	9ª	.25
Tinta para marcar ropa	9ª	.25
Tinta para sellos	9ª	.25
Tinteros	9ª	.25
Todas las telas de algodón en general, que no se especifican en otros aforos	9ª	.25
Todos los artículos que no estén comprendidos en ninguna de las diez y siete clases detalladas en el artículo 54, pagarán *Sj.* 0.25 por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, considerándose que corresponden á la presente	9ª	.25
Tirabuzones	10ª	.50
Todos los artículos en general de lana con trama ó sin ella, que no contengan seda. Se exceptúan los vestidos costurados, que tienen un aforo especial de 1 sucre kilo	10ª	.50
Trencillas de algodón	10ª	.50
Tabaco en rama	11ª	1.00
Telas de algodón, de lino ó de lana que tengan listas, flores ó bordados ó estén adornadas con seda ó con hilos metálicos	11ª	1.00
Telas de punto, randa, ó guipure, sean de algodón lino ó lana	11ª	1.00
Tiras bordadas de algodón, lino ó lana	11ª	1.00
Tarjetas impresas ó litografiadas para bautismo, felicitación y en general todas las que no sean llanas ó en blanco	12ª	1.50
Tabaco manufacturado	14ª	3.00
Tirantes que tengan algo de seda	14ª	3.00
Todo artículo de seda pura ó con trama (á excepción de la seda en carretas y de los vestidos costurados)	14ª	3.00
Utiles para ferrocarril	2ª	Libre.
Utiles para puentes de fierro	2ª	Libre.
Urinarios	6ª	.05
Vigas de hierro	2ª	Libre.
Vacuna animal	2ª	Libre.
Vainilla de algarrobo	3ª	.01
Vidrio opaco para embaldosar	4ª	.02
Vasitos de toda forma de vidrio ordinario	6ª	.05
Vasos de toda forma de vidrio ordinario	6ª	.05
Vidrios planos no azogados	6ª	.05
Vinos en general, excepto los medicinales y espumantes	6ª	.05
Veladores de madera ordinaria y sin adornos	7ª	.10
Velas de toda clase para alumbrado	7ª	.10
Vinagre	7ª	.10
Veladores de madera fina como caoba, cedro, nogal y otros semejantes, enchapados, tallados ó adornados	8ª	.15
Velocípedos	9ª	.25
Vidrios azogados para espejos	9ª	.25
Vidrios para relojes	9ª	.25
Vasos de madera ó cuerno	9ª	.25

IMPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

Artículos	Clases.	Derechos.
		Sucres.
Vasos en general de cristal fino	9ª	0.25
Vinagre que no sea de vino	9ª	.25
Vinos espumantes	9ª	.25
Vestidos costurados de algodón, como camisas, camisones, cuellos y puños de camisa, pantalones, trajes, levitas, chalecos, etc. Se exceptúan los de punto de media, que tienen aforo especial de S*ł*. 0.25 kilo, y los que tengan forro de seda, que pagarán S*ł*. 1.50	10ª	.50
Vistas para linternas mágicas y estereoscopios	11ª	1.00
Vestidos costurados de lino, como camisas, camisones, cuellos, puños, etc. Se exceptúan los de punto de media, que pagarán S*ł*. 0.50 kilo, y los que tengan forro de seda, que se aforarán á S*ł*. 2 kilo	11ª	1.00
Vestidos de lana confeccionados. Si tuvieren forro de seda pagarán el aforo especial de S*ł*. 2 kilo	12ª	1.50
Vestidos de tela de algodón, lino ó lana con listas, flores ó bordados de seda ó hilo metálico	13ª	2.00
Vestidos de tela de algodón, lino ó lana, aún cuando no tengan listas de seda ó hilos metálicos, si tuvieren forros de seda	13ª	2.00
Vajillas de plata	15ª	5.00
Vestidos costurados de seda	15ª	5.00
Yunques para herreros	6ª	.05
Yeso	7ª	.10
Yerba del Paraguay	9ª	.25
Zinc en bruto ó planchas no perforadas	5ª	.03
Zinc manufacturado ó en planchas perforadas	8ª	.15
Zapatos de caucho	10ª	.50

EXPORTACIÓN.

	Derechos por kilo.		Derechos por kilo.
	Sucre.		*Sucre.*
Cacao	0.03½	Paja toquilla *b*	*b* 1.00
Café	.00½	Paja mocora *a*	1.00
Caucho	.15	Tabaco	.02
Cueros	.01	Tagua *a*	.00¼

a Los impuestos á las pajas mocora y toquilla, y á la tagua, se han declarado aplicables desde el 1º de noviembre de 1904.
b Se establece un impuesto adicional de S. 0.25 en cada kilogramo de paja toquilla que se exporte.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 512 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de junio de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en junio de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose

algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de junio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta agosto.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL.

I.—*Extracto de la ley de 3 de marzo de 1905, relativa á la importación de productos procedentes de las Islas Filipinas.*

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 13 de marzo de 1905, No. 32.]

Queda entendido que del importe de los derechos aplicables á la importación en los Estados Unidos de productos procedentes de las Islas Filipinas, se deducirán los pagados por tales productos á su exportación de dichas islas, mediante observancia de las reglas y condiciones que prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro; además, todos los productos del suelo y de la industria de las Islas Filipinas libres de derechos á su entrada en los Estados Unidos, que se importen directamente en este país para el consumo, gozarán de franquicia completa de derechos, á su exportación de las referidas islas.

II.—*Ley de 2 de marzo de 1905, relativa á la importación de mercancías procedentes de la zona del canal del Istmo de Panamá.*

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 15 de ..arzo de 1905, No. 34.]

Todas las leyes relativas á la importación de mercancías y á la llegada de viajeros que vengan del extranjero á los Estados se aplicarán igualmente á las mercancías y viajeros que lleguen de la zona del canal del Istmo de Panamá en un Estado ó Territorio cualquiera de los Estados Unidos ó en el distrito de Colombia.

III.—*Derechos adicionales aplicables á la importación del azúcar procedente de la República Argentina.*

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 1º de abril de 1905, No. 45.]

En virtud del artículo 5 del acta de 24 de julio de 1897, se ha notificado la prima que se concede en la actualidad por la República Argentina á la exportación del azúcar. Por lo que se refiere á la cobranza en los Estados Unidos de los derechos adicionales aplicables á los azucares que se importen de dicho país, el importe de la referida prima se fija en centavos 11.25 por kilogramo.

HAITI.

LEY DE ADUANAS DE LA REPÚBLICA Y ARANCELES ANEXOS.

[Promulgada y hecha ejecutoria el 19 de septiembre de 1904.]

TÍTULO I.

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. Las mercancías ó productos que hagan el objeto de nuestro comercio exterior, y los buques destinados á su transporte, se sujetarán á los derechos mencionados en los aranceles anejos á la presente ley, y á los que pudieren señalarse por leyes especiales.

ART. 2°. Las aduanas se hallan establecidas en los puertos abiertos al comercio extranjero para la recaudación de estos derechos.

Estos puertos son: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Port-de-Paix, Jérémie, Petit-Goave, Saint-Marc, Miragoane, Aquin.

Sin embargo, podrán establecerse oficinas de aduana en tales partes de la frontera en que se juzgare conveniente.

ART. 3°. Se prohibe hacer pasar las mercancías ó productos de nuestro comercio exterior, por otra parte que no sea por las aduanas.

Todas las mercancías ó productos de nuestro comercio exterior que se intentare hacer pasar fuera de las oficinas de aduana se considerarán como de contrabando y se sujetarán á embargo.

ART. 4°. Un año depués de la promulgación de esta ley, el Poder Ejecutivo tendrá la facultad de suprimir el derecho de escala en los puertos en que lo juzgue necesario.

Los derechos de aduana continuarán calculándose á razón de quinientos pies de madera de caoba, de dos mil de madera de campeche y de quinientas libras de algodón por tonelada.

ART. 5°. Ningún buque podrá efectuar su carga ó completarla sino en los puertos habilitados para el comercio extranjero ó que gocen del derecho de escala.

El buque que hubiere tomado su carga ó su complemento de carga en un puerto de escala se dará al de su distrito financiero abierto al comercio extranjero, para retirar sus papeles de salida.

ART. 6°. Los buques extranjeros ó haitianos que hagan el comercio de altura no podrán, bajo pena de una multa de quinientas á mil piastras en moneda de curso legal, fondear en las costas excepto en caso de accidente ó de fuerza mayor.

El buque que se sorprenda descargando ó cargando mercancías ó géneros en las costas, se confiscará y venderá judicialmente, así como sus mercancías ó géneros.

Art. 7°. Todos los intentos ó maniobras cuyo objeto sea defraudar los derechos del Estado, se buscarán, perseguirán y castigarán de conformidad con la ley.

La prescripción quedará adquirida al cabo de cinco años.

Art. 8°. Los intentos ó ejecuciones de contrabando á mano armada se castigarán con las penas señaladas en los artículos 326, 327 y 328 del Código penal.

Art. 9°. Todo buque que se destine al contrabando se sujetará á una multa de quinientas á mil piastras en moneda de curso legal, y las mercancías ó géneros se embargarán, confiscarán y venderán judicialmente.

De la misma manera se procederá con los buques, en caso de que el valor objeto del embargo exceda de mil *gourdes*, y los autores y cómplices del fraude incurrirán en uno á cinco años de prisión.

Art. 10. Toda persona que hubiere facilitado el contrabando ó que á sabiendas hubiere recibido en depósito ó comprado mercancías ó géneros procedentes de contrabando será detenida, juzgada y penada con seis meses á dos años de prisión, y con una multa de ciento á quinientas piastras en moneda de curso legal.

Art. 11. Á todo comerciante condenado por delito de contrabando se le retirará la patente ó licencia.

Art. 12. Los empleados de aduanas quedarán autorizados para hacer, si hay lugar á ello, investigaciones sobre las personas que bajen de los buques de altura ó de cabotaje, y para confiscar como de contrabando las mercancías encontradas sobre ellas.

Los contraventores serán detenidos, juzgados y penados con seis meses á un año de prisión y con una multa de quinientas piastras en moneda de curso legal.

Art. 13. El producto neto de toda venta de mercancías ó de buques embargados y confiscados se dividirá en dos partes iguales entre el Estado y las personas que hubieren denunciado el contrabando capturado el buque.

Art. 14. Las persecuciones contra los contraventores á estas disposiciones se ejercerán, en virtud de atribuciones especiales, por el fiscal de la jurisdicción, ante los tribunales competentes, ya sea á petición de los directores ó empleados de aduanas, ó de la autoridad encargada de la policía, ó por último, de oficio.

Art. 15. Las mercancías sujetas á derechos de aduanas responderán integralmente de los que garanticen.

Art. 16. No podrá establecerse franquicia de derechos más que en los casos determinados por la ley, pagando los artículos libres de derechos los de visado, de muelle y de timbre. Los artículos que se importen por terceras personas para el Gobierno se sujetarán á derechos de aduana como todas las demás mercancías.

Art. 17. El Gobierno no será responsable de los accidentes de fuerza mayor, ni de los detrimentos y deterioros ocasionados á las mercancías, antes de su entrada en los depósitos ó durante su permanencia en la aduana.

Sólo responderá de las sustracciones de mercancías acaecidas desde su reconocimiento en la aduana hasta la expedición del Estado.

Los locales en que se efectúan las operaciones de peso, tanto á la importación como á la exportación, no podrán en ningún caso servir de depósito.

Art. 18. Los buques de vela no podrán tomar carga más que para un solo puerto de Haití.

Art. 19. El rom, la tafia, el jarabe, la melaza, el azúcar bruto y blanqueado quedan prohibidos á la importación, confiscándose y vendiéndose en beneficio del Estado. Las obras ú objetos obscenos serán también confiscados y quemados.

Art. 20. Los agentes de vapores y los consignatarios de veleros serán responsables de las multas pronunciadas contra los capitanes.

TÍTULO II.

DE LOS CÓNSULES.

Art. 21. Nadie podrá sur Cónsul de Haití si es Agente comisionista.

Art. 22. Los puestos consulares en las ciudades ó puertos de mar de más de cincuenta mil habitantes se ocuparán exclusivamente por titulares de nacionalidad haitiana.

Sin embargo, los consulados establecidos en las Antillas se administrarán excepcionalmente por Haitianos, sin que haya necesidad de tener en cuenta el número de habitantes.

Art. 23. Los Cónsules visarán los conocimientos, manifiestos, facturas y demás documentos relativos á la expedición de los buques.

Estos documentos se harán en cuádruplo ejemplar.

En los puertos en que no haya Cónsul de Haití, estos documentos se visarán por un notario ó por un juez de paz.

Art. 24. Los Cónsules enviarán por cada buque al Secretario de Estado de Hacienda y de Comercio duplicados de las facturas y manifiestos que hubieren visado, remitiendo cada mes un estado detallado de los géneros y demás productos de Haití que compongan los cargamentos de exportación, con designación de los puertos de expedición de los buques, de la calidad y cantidad, y de los nombres de los cargadores.

Los Cónsules de las islas y puertos vecinos estarán obligados á entregar mensualmente á la Secretaría del Estado de Hacienda un estado detallado del cargamento de todos los buques ó embarcaciones de Haití, que hayan atracado en sus puertos, señalando de una manera especial los que hubieren desembarcado géneros de Haití ó contra los cuales existieren sospechas de fraude.

Art. 25. Los Cónsules, bajo pena de revocación, estarán obligados á hacer conocer, por pliego especial y por cada buque, tanto al Secretario de Estado de Hacienda y de Comercio como al Administrador de Hacienda del punto de destino, el número de conocimientos á orden que hayan visado, indicando las marcas, contramarcas, numeración y peso de cada bulto, y los nombres de los mandatarios encargados de su recepción.

Art. 26. Los Cónsules estarán obligados á dar á los interesados que asi lo reclamen conocimiento de las disposiciones de la pesente ley.

Art. 27. Se negarán á visar las mercancías y conocimientos que no se hallen en las condiciones exigidas por la ley.

TÍTULO III.

DEL CONOCIMIENTO.

Art. 28. Toda mercancía expedida del extranjero para un puerto de Haití deberá estar acompañada de un conocimiento. El capitán estará dispensado de esta formalidad, por la parte de la carga que le pertenezca.

Art. 29. El conocimiento deberá indicar en todas letras el nombre del cargador, el nombre y las señas del destinatario, el nombre y domicilio del capitán, el nombre y arquéo del buque, el punto de salida y el de destino, expresará el precio del flete, la clase, el peso bruto ó el volumen de la mercancía y señalará en la margen las marcas y numeración de los bultos.

Art. 30. El conocimiento tendrá un número de orden que se repetirá en el manifiesto consular, y el Cónsul abrirá un registro en que inscribirá esto número en frente de los nombres del cargador y del destinatario.

Art. 31. Cada bulto llevará distintamente los iniciales del destinatario, un número especial y el peso de la mercancía, si ésta adeuda por peso.

Art. 32. El Cónsul se negará á visar todo conocimiento que indique un mismo número por más de un bulto.

Art. 33. El conocimiento, así como la factura á orden, deberán indicar el nombre del mandatario ó del agente á que haya de entregarse el bulto.

Art. 34. La falta de conocimiento dará lugar á la confiscación de la mercancía incurriendo el capitán en una multa de cien piastras en moneda de curso legal, pena que se pronunciará por el Tribunal correccional en virtud de sus atribuciones especiales, siendo los consignatarios responsables de la multa.

TÍTULO IV.

DE LA FACTURA.

Art. 35. La factura será obligatoria por toda mercancía que se expida á Haití, se hará en cuádruplo ejemplar y visará por el Cónsul de

Haití del puerto de expedición ó por un oficial juramentado, en los puntos en que no haya Cónsul.

Art. 36. Esta factura indicará las marcas, contramarcas y numeración de los bultos, su número, el contenido detallado de cada uno de ellos, el precio de la mercancía, el flete, los gastos y el nombre del puerto de expedición.

La factura deberá ser la reproducción literal de los libros del remitente.

Si la mercancía se halla cargada á orden, el nombre del destinatario se reemplazará por la mención "á orden."

Art. 37. Toda factura que se presente al visado consular deberá contener al pié la siguiente declaración, que se firmará por el Agente comisionista ó por cualquier otra persona debidamente autorizada:

"Yo afirmo que esta factura es la expresión fiel y sincera de la verdad, que se halla en todo conforme á mis libros, que ninguna denominación usual, ni el peso, ni la clase, ni la cantidad de los artículos que señala, ni el valor han sido alterados."

Art. 38. Á falta de factura, el bulto se devolverá al extranjero.

Art. 39. En caso de controversia entre el remitente y el destinatario, la factura visada por el cónsul hará sólo fé en justicia.

TÍTULO V.

DEL MANIFIESTO DE Á BORDO.

Art. 40. Todo buque que venga del extranjero, con ó sin cargamento, deberá tener un manifiesto hecho en quadruplo ejemplar, firmado por el capitán, cerrado y visado por el cónsul de Haití, ó por el notario ó el juez de paz antes mencionados.

Art. 41. El manifiesto indicará: Los nombres de los cargadores; los de los destinatarios; el número de bultos; sus marcas, contramarcas y numeración; el volumen de cada uno de ellos; la clase de la mercancía; el peso, si adeuda por tal unidad; indicará también los nombres de los mandatarios encargados de recibir los bultos á orden. Las provisiones de á bordo deberán, bajo pena de confiscación, figurar en el manifiesto.

Art. 42. El capitán estará obligado á señalar en el manifiesto, antes de entregarlo á las autoridades aduaneras, los bultos inscritos en los conocimientos que no se hubieren embarcado ó que hubieren sido arrojados al mar durante el viaje. Los bultos no embarcados y debidamente señalados podrán embarcarse en un otro buque, en cuyo manifiesto se mencionará que no se han embarcado en el buque en cuyo manifiesto se hallaban ya inscritos.

Art. 43. Los cuatro ejemplares del manifiesto para los vapores serán exigibles en cada puerto de destino.

Art. 44. Los capitanes de los buques ó sus representantes, en el acto de hacer visar sus manifiestos, prestarán el siguiente juramento, el cual se transcribirá por el cónsul al pié del manifiesto:

"Yo juro que este manifiesto contiene exactamente los bultos embarcados á bordo de mi buque; que las cantidades son conformes á las contenidas en los conocimientos.

"Yo declaro aceptar todas las penalidades en que pudiere incurrir por infracción de la ley de Aduanas.

"En fe de lo cual, firmo el presente manifiesto."

ART. 45. Á falta de manifiesto, el cargamento se devolverá al extranjero, incurriendo el capitán en una multa de quinientas piastras en moneda nacional de curso legal, la cual se impondrá por la Aduana, quedando el consignatario responsable de la misma.

TÍTULO VI.

DE LA ENTRADA DE LOS BUQUES.

ART. 46. Ninguna persona, á excepción del piloto, del médico del puerto y de los empleados de Aduanas, podrá á la llegada de un buque de comercio, ir á bordo del mismo, antes de que se cumplan las formalidades dictadas por la ley.

ART. 47. El piloto hará entrega al capitán de un librete conteniendo todas las disposiciones de la presente ley relativas á los deberes del capitán.

El jefe de los movimientos del puerto, bajo pena de revocación, cuidará de la ejecución de las anteriores prescripciones.

ART. 48. En el acto de la llegada del buque, el Director de la Aduana designará un interventor y un empleado que, asistidos del intérprete y del jefe de los movimientos del puerto, irán á bordo de dicho buque, reclamarán del capitán los manifiestos, conocimientos y recibos de Aduana y, si se trata de un buque de vela, pondrán los sellos sobre sus escotillas.

Redactarán un acta verbal de colocación de sellos y del inventario de las mercancías que no hubieren podido entrar en la cala, la cual harán firmar por el capitán y entregarán sin demora al Director de la Aduana con los demás documentos antes enumerados.

ART. 49. El Director de la Aduana visará los manifiestos, conocimientos y recibos, indicando en los mismos el día y la fecha en que los haya entregado al intérprete.

ART. 50. El Capitán hará su declaración de entrada dentro del plazo de cuarenta y ocho horas, y á éste efecto se hará acompañar en la Aduana por el consignatario. Á presencia del Director de la misma, del interventor y del intérprete, presentará su registro de á bordo, del cual se extraerá la cabida del buque, y hará la siguiente declaración, que se registrará y que firmará con el consignatario y los funcionarios antes mencionados:

"Yo declaro someterme á las leyes del país y á todas las penalidades en que pudiere incurrir por infracción de las mismas."

Art. 51. El Capitán que, no habiendo hecho su declaración de entrada dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas siguientes á su llegada, quiera volver al extranjero, pagará un derecho de anclaje de veinticinco piastras en moneda de curso legal, sin perjuicio de les derechos de puerto.

TÍTULO VII.

DE LA DESCARGA.

Art. 52. Ningún buque de vela podrá empezar su descarga antes de que se entregue el manifiesto del intérprete y de que reciba la orden del Director de la Aduana de levantar los sellos.

Si los sellos no se encuentran enteros y en buen estado, el Capitán incurrirá en las penas señaladas por los artículos 207 á 214 del Código penal.

Art. 53. El Director de la Aduana designará un empleado que recibirá los bultos en el muelle.

Este empleado llevará un registro, en que se inscribirá, cada día, la cantidad en letras y cifras de los bultos que se desembarquen, con sus marcas, contramarcas y numeración. Dicho registro se cerrará después de cada desembarque y se firmará por el empleado, el consignatario, el agente ó el representante.

Art. 54. Se prohibe á las canoas, chalanas ú otras embarcaciones atracar á los muelles y puntos afectos al desembarque de mèrcancías, sin autorización del Director de la Aduana.

En caso de contravención, los delincuentes se denunciarán al jefe de las operaciones del puerto, el cual los hará detener. Se juzgarán y condenarán á una pena de prisión de quince días á un mes, y á una multa de veinticinco á cien piastras, en moneda de curso legal.

Art. 55. Todo bulto inscrito en el manifiesto y no desembarcado se sujetará al pago de derechos, incurriendo el capitán en una multa de cien piastras en moneda de curso legal, de que será responsable el consignatario, excepto en caso de fuerza mayor debidamente comprobada.

Esta multa no se aplicará cuando se trate de un vapor, si el agente justifica que el bulto no se ha desembarcado y si se obliga á hacerlo volver dentro de un mes, mediante justificación de la identidad.

Pasado este plazo, los derechos pagados quedarán á favor del Gobierno.

Art. 56. Los agentes de buques de vapor, bajo pena de una multa de quinientas piastras en moneda de curso legal, deberán, veinticuatro horas después del desembarque de las mercancías, entregar al Director de la Aduana la lista de los bultos no desembarcados, con indicación de sus marcas, contramarcas y numeración.

Art. 57. Después del desembarque de los buques de vela, el Director de la Aduana designará un interventor y un empleado, los cuales, con

ayuda del intérprete y del jefe de las operaciones del puerto, harán una visita á bordo para cerciorarse si todas las mercancías se han desembarcado.

Las que se encuentren á bordo y no se destinen al uso de la tripulación, se sujetarán á comiso y confiscación, incurriendo el capitán en una multa de cincuenta á doscientas piastras, en moneda de curso legal.

El buque se arqueará según el modo establecido por la ley.

De cada una de estas operaciones se redactará un acta verbal en doble ejemplar, en papel sellado del tipo de treinta y cinco céntimos. Estas actas verbales se firmarán por el capitán, los funcionarios y empleados antes indicados, y se entregarán inmediatamente al Director de la Aduana.

TÍTULO VIII.

DE LA DECLARACIÓN.

ART. 58. Dentro de las veinticuatro horas siguientes á la llegada de un buque, no comprendidos los domingos y días festivos, los consignatarios ó importadores de mercancías entregarán al intérprete, con los conocimientos y facturas, una declaración de entrada conforme á estos documentos.

Sin embargo, el importador que descubra un error en su factura podrá señalarla al pié de su declaración, mencionándose el hecho por el intérprete en su manifiesto. En este caso, el reconocimiento se hará como á la exportación de mercancías, no aplicándose multa alguna.

Esta declaración comprenderá todos los bultos, desembarcados ó sin desembarcar, inscritos en el conocimiento.

El consignatario ó el agente del buque deberá, dentro del mismo plazo, entregar una declaración de la cantidad de toneladas importadas, extendida en papel sellado de treinta y cinco céntimos.

ART. 59. La declaración deberá hacerse sin raspaduras ni enmiendas entre renglones, en papel sellado de veinte céntimos, é indicará: El nombre del buque; el punto de expedición; la fecha de la llegada; el nombre del consignatario; el del destinatario de las mercancías y la numeración de los conocimientos.

El importador inscribirá al pié de su declaración la siguiente mención: "Yo afirmo que la presente declaración está conforme á las mercancías que hé recibido."

ART. 60. Todo importador que, en el acto de la llegada del buque, no haya recibido sus documentos, podrá solicitar de la Administración de Hacienda, en papel sellado de treinta y cinco céntimos, la autorización de importar sus mercancías, mediante obligación de entregar los documentos tan pronto como lleguen.

El Administrador de Hacienda dará el referido permiso si los documentos se hallan entre los enviados por los Cónsules, entregándolos

inmediatamente al intérprete para la redacción de su manifiesto. Si dicho importador no entrega estos documentos dentro del plazo de un mes, el mismo incurrirá en una multa de cien gourdes, en moneda de curso legal.

ART. 61. En las declaraciones no podrán usarse otras denominaciones que no sean las adoptadas en el Arancel.

Los artículos no expresados se designarán bajo la denominación más generalmente admitida en el comercio.

ART. 62. La declaración deberá, bajo pena de nulidad, firmarse por un negociante importador patentado ó por su representante debidamente autorizado.

Sólo se exceptuarán las mercancías ó efectos contenidos en los baúles de los viajeros.

ART. 63. El importador que haya declarado como un solo bulto varias cajas ó balas reunidas de una manera aparente, sin indicación del número de las mismas, incurrirá en una multa de cincuenta gourdes en moneda de curso legal.

ART. 64. La falta de declaración dará lugar á la devolución de los bultos al extranjero.

TITULO IX.

DEL MANIFIESTO DEL INTÉRPRETE.

ART. 65. El intérprete hará constar la autenticidad de las facturas y conocimientos, los cotejará con los manifiestos de á bordo y con las declaraciones, y redactará su manifiesto.

ART. 66. El manifiesto indicará el nombre del buque, su nacionalidad, cabida, punto de expedición, fecha de llegada, nombre del capitán y del consignatario é importe total de las facturas.

Al principio de cada una de las declaraciones que hayan servido á la redacción del manifiesto, se inscribirá en nombre del importador y el número de su conocimiento.

ART. 67. El intérprete inscribirá de oficio á la exportación, en nombre del mandatario ó del agente designado en el manifiesto de á bordo, los bultos á la orden que no se hayan declarado dentro del plazo legal.

ART. 68. Antes de cerrar y firmar su manifiesto, el intérprete hará visar por cada importador la parte que le corresponda.

ART. 69. El intérprete deberá entregar el manifiesto á la Aduana, dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas siguientes á la entrada del buque.

ART. 70. Una vez comprobado y firmado por el Director de la Aduana y el Administrador de Hacienda, el manifiesto no podrá sufrir adición, sustracción ni modificación de ninguna clase.

ART. 71. El original del manifiesto quedará en la Aduana, haciéndose por el Intérprete dos copias del mismo, que el Director remitirá al Ministro de Hacienda y al Administrador.

ART. 72. El Intérprete quedará responsable, bajo pena de revocación, de la ejecución de lo dispuesto en el presente Título.

TÍTULO X.

DEL RECONOCIMIENTO.

ART. 73. El Administrador de Hacienda comprobará inmediatamente el manifiesto y dará orden de proceder al reconocimiento. La Aduana no podrá dar principio á ninguna operación antes de que haya recibido tal orden.

Cuando el Administrador tenga dudas con respecto á todo el manifiesto ó á una parte del mismo, estará obligado á presenciar las operaciones de reconocimiento.

ART. 74. Se establecerán en las Aduanas libros talonarios afectos á los permisos de reconocimiento.

Las hojas de estos cuadernos se proveerán de sellos de 10 céntimos y se dividirán en dos partes por un talón de matriz que llevará el nombre de la Aduana en que se haga el reconocimiento.

Una de las partes, la matriz, contendrá la solicitud de reconocimiento y el nombre del buque, el puerto de expedición, la fecha de la llegada y la clase de los bultos con sus marcas, contramarcas y numeración, así como la fecha y firma del importador ó de su agente debidamente autorizado.

La otra parte, que constituirá el permiso y que se visará por el Director de la Aduana, contendrá todas las indicaciones sumarias de la matriz y los pormenores mencionados en el artículo 78.

ART. 75. Cada solicitud de reconocimiento que se inscriba en el libro tendrá un número, que se repetirá en el permiso, procediéndose á los reconocimientos en el orden de inscripción de las referidas solicitudes.

ART. 76. Cada reconocimiento se hará, bajo pena de nulidad, por un Interventor y el Director de la Aduana ó el empleado que el mismo designe. Pero dicho funcionario deberá presenciarlo, en caso de que se haya señalado en el manifiesto una diferencia entre la factura y el contenido de un bulto.

Al principio del permiso, la designación se inscribirá igualmente en el talón. El Director de la Aduana podrá siempre proceder al contra-reconocimiento.

ART. 77. Los reconocimientos se efectuarán en los edificios de la Aduana y públicamente para que todo el mundo pueda comprobarlos.

ART. 78. El permiso de reconocimiento mencionará el nombre del buque, el del importador, el número de su conocimiento, las marcas, contramarcas y numeración de cada bulto; la clase, calidad y ancho de la mercancía, el número de piezas, la medida de cada una de ellas, el peso, si la mercancía paga por esta unidad de adeudo, y, en general, todas las idicaciones que puedan justificar el derecho aplicado.

ART. 79. El reconocimiento se inscribirá inmediatamente en el permiso y en el registro de reconocimiento, bulto por bulto y á medida que se continúe la operación, cerrándose y certificándose luego por el

Interventor y el empleado que lo firmarán con el importador. Cada bulto reconocido llevará escrito con tinta y en caracteres aparentes la palabra "Reconocido."

ART. 80. Las mercancías regularmente declaradas, cuyo importador no haya solicitado el reconocimiento diez días antes de la entrega del manifiesto, se reconocerán de oficio previa simple orden al efecto, á presencia del Administrador de Hacienda.

ART. 81. El reconocimiento de las mercancías devueltas al extranjero no podrá tener lugar antes de que el importador haya entregado al Administrador de Hacienda una declaración acompañada de los documentos señalados en el artículo 59. El Administrador hará registrar esta declaración y designará uno de sus empleados para comprobar el reconocimiento. Las cantidades que se encuentren de más adeudarán dobles derechos.

ART. 82. Por las mercancías devueltas al extranjero se percibirá una multa de 20 por ciento de importe de los derechos fijos, sin perjuicio de los adicionales.

ART. 83. Cuando por las mercancías que deban devolverse al extranjero no se haya solicitado el reconocimiento dentro de los veinticinco días de su llegada, dichas mercancías se reconocerán de oficio, sujetándose á lo dispuesto en los artículos 82 y 84.

ART. 84. Las mercancías que se reconozcan de oficio se sujetarán á una multa de 50 gourdes, en moneda de curso legal.

ART. 85. Todos los bultos, cascos, balas, etc., no declarados se embargarán, confiscarán y venderán en pública subasta, sujetándose á dobles derechos todos los artículos que se encuentren de más en tales bultos, balas ó cascos.

La misma regla se aplicará á los artículos que se hayan declarado como siendo otros sujetos á menores derechos.

Todos los artículos prohibidos se embargarán y confiscarán en provecho del Estado.

La mitad de los dobles derechos y del producto neto de la venta de las mercancías embargadas y confiscadas se distribuirá entre los empleados de la Aduana ú otras personas que hayan descubierto ó denunciado la infracción.

TÍTULO XI.

DE LA REEXPORTACIÓN.

ART. 86. Las mercancías que se destinen á la reexportación se declararán como queda dicho en el Título VIII, se inscribirán en el manifiesto del intérprete, se sujetarán con bramante, se sellarán y depositarán en un almacén de la Aduana de riesgo del destinatario.

Dichas mercancías no podrán permanecer en tales almacenes durante más de seis meses, y, antes de su embarque, el destinatario de las mis-

mas pagará 1 gourde por bulto como derecho de depósito, sin perjuicio de los de muelle.

Una vez expirado este plazo, las referidas mercancías se reconocerán de oficio y venderán en pública subasta, mediante aviso, que se colocará durante quince días en la puerta principal de la Aduana, é intimación al destinatario, que se publicará en el "Journal officiel."

Esta intimación se hará á petición del Administrador.

Después de percibidos los derechos y demás gastos, el sobrante se depositará en el Tesoro, á orden del destinatario, y quedará á favor de la caja pública, á la expiración del plazo de tres años.

ART. 87. El consignatario de la mercancía declarada para la reexportación, que quiera entregarla al consumo, deberá dirigir la correspondiente solicitud al Administrador de Hacienda, el cual ordenará el reconocimiento de la misma á la exportación.

TÍTULO XII.

DE LAS AVERÍAS.

ART. 88. Las averías de las mercancías se declararán por el consignatario lo más tarde veintícuatro horas después de su desembarque, comprobándose por el Director de la Aduana, el Comisario del Gobierno y tres negociantes haitianos patentados.

El acta que se redactará al efecto se enviará al Administrador de Hacienda, el cual ordenará se proceda á la venta. Esta se hará en pública subasta y á presencia de este funcionario, del Comisario del Gobierno, del Director de la Aduana y de un Interventor.

Del producto neto de la venta se deducirá la mitad de los derechos previstos en los Aranceles anejos á la presente ley, sin perjuicio de los derechos adicionales.

ART. 89. Las mercancías ó productos extranjeros que se introduzcan en uno de los puertos habilitados de la República, por causa de naufragio, adeudarán los correspondientes derechos si se destinan á ser entregados al consumo. En este caso, el reclamante no deberá entregar al intérprete más que una declaración sumaria.

Adeudarán por todo derecho de depósito una gourde por bulto, además del de muelle, si el propietario quisiere reexportarlas.

Si no se reexportan ó entregan al consumo dentro del plazo de seis meses, se venderán en pública subasta, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 86.

ART. 90. En el acto de embarcarse los bultos destinados á la reexportación, el Director y los propietarios redactarán un acta al efecto, de que una copia se enviará al Ministro de Hacienda y otra á la Cámara de Cuentas, y harán acompañar dichos bultos á bordo por un empleado y un oficial del puerto, los cuales exigirán del capitán un recibo indicando las marcas, contramarcas, numeración y clase de los bultos.

Una copia de la mencionada acta se remitirá al Administrador de Hacienda.

TÍTULO XIII.

DE LA ASIMILACIÓN, DE LA PRIORIDAD Y DE LOS DERECHOS AD VALOREM.

ART. 91. Toda mercancía que, dada su clase, calidad y precio, pueda asimilarse á un artículo expresado en el Arancel, pagará el mismo derecho que este último.

Cuando la mercancía pueda asimilarse á varios artículos, la misma satisfará el derecho aplicable al que lo devengue mayor.

ART. 92. Cuando la mercancía sea de calidad y dimensiones superiores á las del artículo similar, la misma adeudará un derecho proporcional al señalado á este último.

Así, por ejemplo, cuando la diferencia de más sea de un cuarto, un tercero ó medio de las dimensiones señaladas, la mercancía satisfará un cuarto, un tercio ó medio de más.

ART. 93. Las mercancías que no tengan relación alguna de identidad con las especificadas en el Arancel adeudarán 20 por ciento de su precio de coste, sin perjuicio de las sobretasas.

Por estas mercancías, así como por todas las que adeuden ad valorem, este precio de coste se establecerá en vista del valor del artículo en el punto de producción, reducido á moneda legal y aumentado de 10 por ciento por gastos de cualquier clase.

ART. 94. Cuando la Aduana estime que el precio declarado por un artículo sujeto á derechos ad valorem es inferior al que éste tenga realmente, podrá detenerlo en provecho del Estado, mediante pago inmediato del precio de coste aumentado de 10 por ciento, ó bien ordenar se proceda á la evaluación pericial de tal artículo.

En este caso, se nombrarán tres peritos: uno por la Aduana, otro por el importador, y el tercero por los dos primeros.

Los derechos de Aduana se percibirán en vista de esta evaluación.

ART. 95. Cuando la Aduana haga uso del derecho de prioridad redactará un acta al afecto, y el Administrador de Hacienda hará vender la mercancía en pública subasta, dentro del plazo de cinco días.

TÍTULO XIV.

DEL DERECHO DE VISADO.

ART. 96. Las Aduanas de la República cobrarán los siguientes derechos de visado: sobre el importe de las facturas de especies amonedadas 1 por mil, sobre el importe de las facturas de mercancías 1 por ciento.

Por el manifiesto de cada puerto de expedición, gourde 5.

Por la patente de sanidad de cada buque, gourde 5 (5 piastras) en moneda de curso legal.

ART. 97. Los estados relativos á estos derechos se redactarán contra los agentes y consignatarios de los buques, los importadores ó cualquiera otra persona. Por consiguiente, los cónsules y agentes consulares de Haití visarán gratuitamente los documentos antes mencionados.

TÍTULO XV.

DE LAS MERCANCÍAS Y EFECTOS DE PASAJEROS.

ART. 98. La declaración, bajo pena de devolución al extranjero, será obligatoria por las mercancías transportadas por los viajeros ó contenidas en sus baúles.

No se exigirá por el intérprete otros documentos á excepción de esta declaración.

ART. 99. Los efectos para uso exclusivo de los viajeros se reconocerán inmediatamente después de su desembarque, con libertad de todo derecho de Aduana y se entregarán á su propietario.

El Director de la Aduana, dentro de las veinticuatro horas, hará redactar una lista de los bultos que contengan las mercancías y la enviará al intérprete.

No se hará ningún reconocimiento de estas mercancías antes de que se haya entregado el manifiesto.

TÍTULO XVI.

DEL PAGO DE DERECHOS.

ART. 100. El Director de la Aduana estará obligado, dentro de las treinta y seis horas de todo reconocimiento, á redactar el estado de los derechos. Este estado, que se hará en papel sellado de 70 céntimos, comprenderá todas las mercancías entradas en nombre del importador, los derechos, las sobretasas y la multa en que incurrirá este importador.

El Director de la Aduana, después de haber comprobado este estado lo firmará con el interventor y el empleado que hubieren hecho el reconocimiento, y lo enviará, con el permiso de reconocimiento, al Administrador de Hacienda.

ART. 101. El Administrador de Hacienda, en el acto de recibir el estado, lo hará comprobar y ordenará inmediatamente un contra-reconocimiento, si de la comprobación resultan irregularidades. El estado se proveerá del pagaré y el correspondiente mandato de pago se enviará al servicio de la Tesorería.

ART. 102. El servicio de la Tesorería entregará al importador un recibí que se visará por el Administrador.

En vista de este recibí, la Aduana dará recibo y entregará las mercancías.

ART. 103. Toda omisión ó error que se haya comprobado en un estado dará lugar á otro suplementario ó de devolución y los funcionarios y empleados que lo hubieren redactado, comprobado y firmado, se sujetarán á suspensión ó revocación.

ART. 104. Los derechos deberán pagarse y los bultos retirarse de la Aduana dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas del reconocimiento.

No podrá hacerse reconocimiento alguno por los bultos que, después de este plazo, no hubieren pagado los derechos.

ART. 105. Las mercancías que no hayan satisfecho los derechos dentro de los quince días de su reconocimiento se señalarán por el Director de la Aduana al Administrador de Hacienda, el cual ordenará la venta en pública subasta hasta concurrencia de los derechos debidos y demás gastos y sin más formalidad que un auto de juez dado al importador.

ART. 106. Todo pago que se haga de los derechos fuera de las prescripciones del presente título se reclamará de nuevo del importador y dará lugar á la revocación de los funcionarios que lo hubieren ordenado.

TÍTULO XVII.

DE LA EXPEDICIÓN DE GÉNEROS.

ART. 107. Todo remitente de géneros ó productos deberá hacer en la Aduana, en papel sellado del tipo de veinticinco céntimos, la siguiente declaración:

Yo el infrascrito declaro que me propongo embarcar en el ——— con destino á ———la cantidad de ——— (marcados como en la margen).

El Director de la Aduana visará esta declaración, le pondrá un número de orden y la hará registrar.

El importe de los derechos se entregará, por orden del Administrador de Hacienda, al Tesoro público contra recibo que se devolverá á la Administración para ser registrado y visado.

El Director de la Aduana registrará y visará este recibo y después ordenará se pesen los géneros.

ART. 108. El pesador, bajo pena de revocación, hará embargar y confiscar los géneros ó productos no conformes a los declarados.

ART. 109. La Aduana llevará un libro talonario, coma queda prescrito en el artículo 74, destinado al peso de los géneros.

El pesador inscribirá en la matriz la declaración de embarque, y en la media hoja reproducirá esta declaración, inscribiendo los pesos parciales.

ART. 110. Después de cada operación, el pesador que haya asistido al peso, bajo pena de revocación, cerrará el permiso, firmándolo acto continuo con el exportador y el interventor.

ART. 111. El interventor, bajo de revocación, tomará nota de todos los pesos en un registro que se llevará sin raspaduras ni enmiendas entre renglones. Este registro se rubricará por el Administrador de Hacienda.

Art. 112. La tara aplicable á la pipería que contenga géneros se cobrará á razón de 15 por ciento, y por los sacos á razón de libra y media cada uno.

Art. 113. Cuando todos los géneros ó productos, ó una parte de los mismos, no pueda embarcarse en el buque para el cual se hayan declarado, el exportador dará inmediatamente aviso del hecho al Director de la Aduana, el cual acompañado de un interventor, redactará un acta verbal al efecto. Una expedición de la misma se enviará al Administrador de Hacienda, el cual permitirá el embarque de estos productos ó generos en otro buque.

Art. 114. El pesador enviará al Director de la Aduana, con las declaraciones y los permisos, los estados de peso que se cotejarán y anexionarán á los derechos.

Art. 115. El Director de la Aduana, bajo pena suspensión, redactará y remitirá al Administrador de Hacienda, veinticuatro horas después de la entrega de estos documentos, el estado de cada exportador.

Art. 116. El Director de la Aduana rehusará la declaración de embarque á todo exportador que no le haya presentado su recibo definitivo cinco días después de la salida del buque.

Art. 119. Los agentes y consignatarios del buque estarán obligados, bajo pena de una multa de mil gourdes, en moneda de curso legal, á entregar, doce horas después de la salida del buque, al Director de la Aduana, en unión de los conocimientos, el manifiesto de carga con los nombres de los exportadores, las marcas, contramarcas, cantidad, clase y peso de los géneros.

TÍTULO XVIII.

DE LA EXPEDICIÓN DE BUQUES Y DE LOS DERECHOS APLICABLES Á LOS MISMOS.

Art. 118. Todo buque de vapor podrá volver á la mar inmediatamente después de su descarga ó carga. Todo buque de vela deberá, antes de salir del puerto, proveerse de una expedición entregada por la Aduana.

El capitán, acompañado de su consignatario, se presentará en la Aduana, exhibiendo sus conocimientos cuando haya cargamento, y certificará bajo juramento que la cantidad de los géneros indicados en sus conocimientos es conforme á la cargada á su bordo.

Art. 119. Esta expedición expresará los nombres del buque y del capitán, los puertos de salida y de destino, la cantidad de géneros y productos, las marcas, contramarcas y numeración de los sacos, bultos ó cascos, ó indicará si el buque salió en lastre.

Art. 120. El jefe de los movimientos del puerto, en vista de la expedición, entregará al capitán el permiso de salida.

Art. 121. Los agentes y consignatarios de los buques serán responsables de los derechos de vigía, pilotaje, visita sanitaria, agua y tonelaje que se percibirán de confirmidad con la presente ley, así como de los que pudieren aplicarse al buque.

ART. 122. El derecho de tonelaje será de una gourde, sin perjuicio de los derechos adicionales, por tonelada de mercancía que se importe por vapor, y una gourde por tonelada bruta por los buques de vela.

Los buques en lastre pagarán los derechos de tonelaje.

La tonelada, por los vapores, se determinará por medio de las operaciones del peso ó medición que hayan servido para fijar el flete, y para los buques de vela, según el modo establecido por la ley.

ART. 123. La tonelada legal es de dos mil libras de peso ó de cuarenta y dos piés cúbicos medida francesa.

TÍTULO XIX.

DEL TRÁNSITO.

ART. 124. Se permite el tránsito por todos los puertos habilitados para el comercio extranjero.

ART. 125. La solicitud de tránsito se hará en la Aduana del punto de recepción, en papel sellado de treinta y cinco céntimos, y antes de que se redacte el manifiesto por el negociante importador.

La misma se registrará y firmará por el importador, el Director de la Aduana y un interventor.

ART. 126. No se considerá el permiso de tránsito, si la solicitud no va acompañada de los conocimientos y facturas de los bultos.

ART. 127. El Director de la Aduana autorizará el embarque en un buque costero y redacterá en papel sellado de setenta céntimos un acta verbal que expresará el nombre del buque, la marca, la numeración, las dimensiones y el número de bultos.

Tres copias de esta acta se harán en papel libre y se remitirán al Ministro de Hacienda, al Administrador y á la Cámara de Cuentas.

ART. 128. Los bultos de tránsito se inscribirán en la expedición del buque costero.

ART. 129. Los bultos se atarán y sellarán el día de su embarque y los sellos se reconocerán en el mismo momento, ésto bajo la responsabilidad del Director de la Aduana, el cual hará redactar una guía afianzada.

El remitente, bajo pena de una multa de (doscientas piastras) en moneda de curso legal, devolverá á la Aduana del puerto de expedición, dentro del plazo de quince días, esta guía cancelada por la del puerto de destino.

El Director de la Aduana del puerto de destino remitirá al de envío esta guía cancelada.

ART. 130. Las mercancías de tránsito figurarán á título de reseña en el manifiesto del intérprete y en el estado general del buque, con la mención, "Expedidas de tránsito el (fecha, mes y año) por—."

ART. 131. Las facturas, los conocimientos y la guía afianzada se dirigirán al Director de la Aduana del puerto de destino, en pliego cerrado y confiado directamente al capitán.

Art. 132. Se concederá al capitán para hacer entrega de este pliego antes de efectuar su cargamento, un plazo de veinticuatro horas, excepto los domingos y días festivos, expidiéndosele recibo al efecto. Transcurrido este plazo, se le aplicará una multa de cien piastras en moneda de curso legal, y las mercancías de tránsito se embargarán y confiscarán.

Art. 133. El destinatario de las mercancías de tránsito observará las disposiciones del Título VIII.

TÍTULO XX.

DEL CABOTAJE.

Art. 134. El cabotaje sólo se hará en buques haitianos.

Art. 135. Las mercancías expedidas de un puerto habilitado á otro por casas que hagan el comercio de importación deberán hallarse en fardos y en cajas, como á su llegada del extranjero, con marca y numeración, y acompañadas de todos los documentos, facturas y conocimientos, indicando el buque en el cual estas mercancías hayan entrado en el puerto; los estados de Aduana referentes á estas mercancías y los recibís de la Banca certificando que se han pagado los derechos.

Art. 136. Las mercancías, géneros ó productos que se expidan de cabotaje deberán ir acompañados de una declaración hecha en papel sellado de diez céntimos, que expresará los nombres del buque, del remitente y del destinatario, los puertos de salida y de destino, las marcas, contramarcas, pesos, cantidades, medidas, clase de géneros, mercancías ó productos.

Esta declaración se visará y registrará, enviándose por el mismo buque á la Administración del punto de destino una copia en papel libre.

Art. 137. Los empleados del resguardo, agentes administrativos ó aduaneros, antes de embarcarse los bultos, comprobarán si sus números, marcas, y contramarcas corresponden con la declaración.

Todo buque costero que no salga el siguiente día, á lo más tarde, de la última fecha expresada en la declaración de embarque, estará obligado á hacer visar de nuevo sus declaraciones por los empleados aduaneros ó de la Administración, bajo pena de una multa de cincuenta gourdes en moneda de curso legal.

Art. 138. Después del desembarque de los bultos, los empleados de Aduanas ó de la Administración estarán obligados á comprobar su identidad, y se les dejará la facultad de proceder á su reconocimiento.

Las mercancías ó géneros encontrados de más ó cuya clase y calidad no se hallen conformes á las mencionadas en la expedición, se embargarán, confiscarán y venderán en pública subasta.

La misma regla se aplicará á las que se desembarquen ó depositen fuera de los puntos en que se hallen establecidas las oficinas de la Aduana ó de los empleados de la Administración.

ART. 139. Todo remitente de géneros por cabotaje estará obligado, quince días después de la expedición, á entregar al empleado de la Administración del puerto de salida un descargo en papel libre, firmado por el Director de la Aduana del puerto de llegada, certificando que los géneros se han desembarcado.

El empleado dará aviso al Administrador de Hacienda si el descargo no se le presenta dentro de este plazo.

En este caso, y á menos que el retraso sea imputable á un accidente de fuerza mayor, el remitente, el destinatario, y el capitán serán responsables solidariamente de los derechos, incurriendo en una multa de diez gourdes, en moneda de curso legal, por cada saco de café, y cinco gourdes en moneda de curso legal, por cada saco de cacao. Por todos los demás géneros se percibirá una multa evaluada en el triple de los derechos.

ART. 140. Les empleados de Aduanas, agentes administrativos y empleados de la Administración no entregarán expedición alguna por el cabotaje sino á los capitanes haitianos, bajo pena de revocación.

El buque costero que haya dejado un puerto haitiano sin expedición ni permiso de salida incurrirá en una multa de quinientos dolars en oro.

El buque podrá embargarse para garantizar el pago de la multa.

ART. 141. Los empleados de la administración ó agentes administrativos estarán obligados, todos los ocho días, á remitir al Administrador de Hacienda el estado de los costeros que hayan entrado y salido, mencionando las fechas de llegada ó de salida, los nombres del buque y del capitán, el punto de destino, los géneros, mercancías ó productos que compongan el cargamento.

El Administrador hará reconocer y comprobar estos estados, y, al fin de cada trimestre, redactará un estado general de los movimientos del cabotaje, que enviará al Ministro de Hacienda y de Comercio.

ART. 142. Los buques que hagan el cabotaje serán libres de derechos de tonelaje y de puerto.

TÍTULO XXI.

DEL SERVICIO DE INTERVENCIÓN.

ART. 143. Se establece en las Aduanas de la República un servicio de intervención.

ART. 144. Los inspectores é interventores deberán, de oficio ó mediante solicitud al efecto, presenciar todas las operaciones aduaneras, comprobando especialmente el servicio de la contabilidad.

ART. 145. Estos funcionarios incurrirán en todas las penas dictadas por la presente ley, cuando no cumplan con sus deberes y obligaciones.

TÍTULO XXII.

DE LA CONTABILIDAD.

ART. 146. El servicio de la contabilidad establecido en las Aduanas de la República queda colocado bajo las órdenes de los jefes de oficina.

El jefe de la oficina estará obligado á presentar á la intervención de la dirección la contabilidad de cada mes dentro de los quince días de su expiración, bajo pena de retención de su sueldo, de suspensión ó de revocación, por cada mes de retraso.

Estas penas se aplicarán también á los empleados colocados bajo las órdenes del jefe de oficina, si se prueba que son la causa del retraso.

Esta contabilidad se llevará por partida doble.

El Director de la Aduana hará establecer todos los libros previstos en la presente ley y todos los demás que se reconozcan como indispensables.

ART. 147. Los libros de la Aduana se numerarán y rubricarán por el Administrador de Hacienda.

ART. 148. El servicio de la contabilidad es distinto del de reconocimiento. Ningún empleado de dicho servicio podrá designarse para un reconocimiento.

ART. 149. El Director de la Aduana, bajo pena de revocación, enviará la contabilidad de cada mes, dentro de los cuarenta días de su expiración al Secretario de Estado de Hacienda, al Administrator y á la Cámara de Cuentas.

ART. 150. La contabilidad de cada mes comprenderá todos los buques que hayan entrado durante el mismo.

En caso de infracción á esta regla, el jefe de la oficina incurrirá en una de las penas previstas en el artículo 146.

TÍTULO XXIII.

COMISIÓN DE PERITOS.

ART. 151. Se instituye cerca del Ministerio de Hacienda y de Comercio una Comisión compuesta de tres peritos.

Todas las controversias sobre la clase, la calidad, la evaluación y los derechos aplicables á las mercancías se resolverán por dicha Comisión. Sus resoluciones serán sin apelación.

ART. 152. Las reclamaciones se dirigirán al Administrador de Hacienda, que las transmitirá á la Comisión de peritos.

La reclamación no suspende la aplicación ni el pago de los derechos.

Un estado de devolución se redactará inmediatamente en caso de resolución favorable al reclamante.

ART. 153. La Comisión enviará al Administrador de Hacienda los tipos sobre los cuales deba estatuar, y sus resoluciones se publicarán en el "Journal officiel" y servirán de regla para casos análogos.

TÍTULO XXIV.

DE LA NACIONALIZACIÓN.

ART. 154. Ningún buque podrá nacionalizarse en Haití, si la propiedad del mismo no se ha transmitido á un Haitiano por acta auténtica, según los artículos 134 y otros, como se dispone en la presente ley.

ART. 155. Cuando se solicite la nacionalización de un buque, éste deberá sujetarse al arquéo y pagará los derechos de tonelaje previstos en el artículo 122.

ART. 156. El propietario del buque presentará al Director de la Aduana la siguiente declaración:

"Yo (nombre, profesión, domicilio) juro y afirmo que (nombre del buque con la indicación del puerto al cual pertenezca) es un (clase y descripción del buque según el certificado de la comisión de arquéo), se ha construído en el extranjero (exprésese la venta, su fecha, y el nombre del oficial que lo haya recibido; si ha sido apresado, confiscado ó perdido en la costa; el punto, la fecha de las sentencias); que soy solo propietario de dicho buque y conjuntamente con (nombre, profesión y domicilio de los interesados) y que ninguna otra persona tiene derecho, título, interés, parte ó propiedad, con respecto al mismo, que soy haitiano, así como los asociados antes mencionados (si los hay)."

ART. 157. La solicitud de nacionalización, acompañada del acta verbal de la Comisión de arquéo, del recibo de los derechos de arquéo y de la anterior declaración, se dirigirá á la Secretaría de Estado de Hacienda y de Comercio, con todos los documentos relativos al buque.

ART. 158. El acta de nacionalización se hará en papel sellado de cuatro gourdes, que se suministrará por el propietario del buque.

Dicha acta contendrá todas las enunciaciones de la delaración, la fecha y el número del recibí, haciendo constar el pago de los derechos de nacionalización.

ART. 159. Los buques haitianos deberán tener los oficiales y la mitad de la tripulación tambión haitianos.

ART. 160. Cuando un Haitiano se halle convencido de haber prestado su nombre á un extranjero para la nacionalización de un buque, se emitirá contra él un mandamiento de prisión, y se le condenará por el tribunal correccional al pago de una multa de 2,000 gourdes en moneda de curso legal, pronunciándose la nulidad de la nacionalización por la misma sentencia. la cual se publicará en el "Moniteur officiel" de la República.

ART. 161. En caso de pérdida del acta de nacionalización, el propietario del buque se hará entregar una expedición, pagando los correspondientes gastos.

ART. 162. Hasta que se resuelva lo contrario, se mantienen en todo su vigor las sobretasas á la importación de 50, 33⅓ y la de 25 por ciento en oro previstas por la ley de 20 de septiembre de 1901,[a] así como las á la exportación de 20 y 10 por ciento; el todo bajo reserva de las leyes especiales actualmente en vigor con respecto á ciertos productos.

[a] La ley de 20 de septiembre de 1901, establece una sobretasa de 25 por ciento sobre los derechos reunidos, la cual se percibirá en oro americano.

DISPOSICIONES ESPECIALES.

ART. 163. La Administración superior se reserva el derecho exclusivo de publicar la presente ley y los Aranceles anejos.

ART. 164. La presente ley deroga todas las leyes ó disposiciones legales que le sean contrarias, quedando encargado de su ejecución el Secretario de Estado de Hacienda y de Comercio.

Dado por la Cámara de Diputados el 31 de agosto de 1898, año 95° de la Independencia.

MONEDAS, PESAS Y MEDIDAS.

Monedas.—La unidad monetaria en Haití es la gourde ó piastra ($), que vale 5 francos 33 céntimos y se divide en 100 centavos.

Pesas.—Tonelada=2,000 libras; quintal=100 libras; libra=0.500 kilos.

Medidas.—Ana=1.18 metros; pié=0.321½ metro; pulgada=0.02¾ metro; galón=3.75 litros; pinta=0.931 litro.

ARANCEL NO. 1.—*Derechos de importación.*[a]

Partida.	Mercancías.	Derechos fijos.
		Gourdes.
1	Pantallas de todas clases ..... docena..	0.50
2	Acidos, bórico, tánico y otros. (*Véase* drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
3	Tártrico. (*Véase* drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
4	Súlfurico. (*Véase* drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
5	Acero ..... 100 libras..	1.00
6	Agendas ..... docena..	.30
7	Corchetas de todas clases ..... millar..	.12
8	Penachos ..... pieza..	.25
9	Agujas finas, para coser ..... millar..	.10
10	Para velas ..... id....	.25
11	Agujetas, de oro fino ..... pieza..	1.00
12	De plata ..... id....	.75
13	De oro y plata ..... id....	.50
14	De seda ..... id....	.10
15	De lana, hilo ó algodón ..... docena..	.50
16	Ajos ..... 100 libras..	2.00
17	Tablillas para cubrir techos, de sap ..... millar..	.40
18	De cedro, pitchpine, cedro y otras maderas ..... id....	1.00
19	Alambiques, de cobre completos ..... galón..	.25
20	Sin serpentín ni chapitel ..... id....	.12
21	De hoja de lata ..... uno..	2.00
	Albums con tapas de piel lisa sin adornar con dibujo alguno:	
22	Para sellos de correos y fotografías ..... id....	.50
23	De lujo para fotografías ..... id....	2.00
24	Lesnas montadas ..... docena..	.12
25	Sin montar ..... millar..	.25
26	Fósforos ..... gruesa de cajas..	.20
27	Almanaques de todas clases ..... ciento..	1.00
28	Alfabetos ..... id....	.25
29	Almendras dulces ó amargas. (*Véase* drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
30	Anchoas ..... 12 pobans..	.30
31	Anclas para buques ..... 100 libras..	.50
32	Animales vivos	Libres.
33	Anís verde y estrellado. (*Véase* drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
34	Anillas para cortinas, tiendas de campaña, llaves, etc ..... gruesa..	.50
35	Aparatos, quirúrgicos y medicinales ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
36	Loth para agua gaseosa ..... uno..	.25
37	Brazos de lámpara, ordinarios ..... docena..	.50
38	Finos ..... id....	2.00
39	Arcos de violín ..... id....	1.00
40	Arzones para sillas de montar ..... uno..	.25
41	Pizarras, para colegiales ..... docena..	.06
42	Para casas ..... millar..	1.00
43	Plata falsa, en hojas ..... 100 hojas..	.50
44	Regaderas, de hoja de lata ..... una..	.25
45	De cobre ..... id....	.50
46	De palastro ..... id....	.40
47	Arrowroot en polvo y fécula de patatas ..... libra..	.10
48	Artículos de hojalatería no expresados ..... ad valorem..	50 p. ct.

[a] Con respecto á sobretasas, véase página 16, el artículo 162 de la ley de Aduanas de la República.

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
49	Platos, de porcelana, excepto los que se importen en bocoyes ó cestos	docena	0.40
50	De loza	íd	.12
51	De hoja de lata y de estaño	íd	.50
52	Atlas, de hidrografía ó de geografía: encuadernados con piel	uno	.05
53	En cartón	íd	.03
54	En rústica	íd	.02
55	Ataduras parisienses	millar	.10
56	Remos	uno	.06
57	Avena	barril	.30
58	Abre-guantes	docena	.25
59	Tinas de baño, de cobre, grandes	una	4.00
60	Medianas	íd	2.00
61	Pequeñas	íd	1.00
62	De hoja de lata ó de madera, grandes	íd	1.00
63	Medianas	íd	.75
64	Pequeñas	íd	.50
65	Escobas de crin ó paja	docena	.50
66	Balanzas, para farmacias, grandes ó medianas	una	.75
67	Las mismas, pequeñas	íd	.50
68	Romanas, con cadenas, etc., susceptibles de pesar 5,000 libras ó más	íd	4.00
69	Susceptibles de pesar 2,000 ó menos de 5,000 libras	íd	2.00
70	Susceptibles de pesar menos de 2,000 libras	íd	1.00
71	finas, de cobre dorado ó plateado, con platillos montados en columnas	íd	3.00
72	Balanzas ordinarias para tiendas, con platillos de metal	íd	.50
73	Con platillos de hoja de lata	docena	2.50
74	Pesa cartas	una	.25
75	Balcones de hierro	100 libras	2.00
76	Balaustradas, de hierro	íd	2.00
77	De madera	cien balaustres	5.00
78	Cubetas (pequeños baldes)	una	.25
79	Mantequeras		Libres.
80	Barricas vacías de 60 galones, montadas ó no	una	.50
81	Adoquines de Barsac, de cualquier tamaño	íd	.10
82	Medías, de seda ó de hilo, para caballeros ó señoras	docena	1.00
83	Las mismas, para jóvenes	íd	.75
84	Las mismas, para niños	íd	.50
85	De algodón, para señoras	íd	.50
86	De lana	íd	.75
87	Las mismas, para jóvenes	íd	.40
88	De algodón, para jóvenes	íd	.30
89	De lana y de algodón, para niños	íd	.20
90	Elásticas	íd	3.00
91	Badanas	íd	.50
92	Fuentes, de cobre	libra	.06
93	De estaño, loza ó porcelana	una	.25
94	Cazos de cobre	libra	.06
95	Batería de cocina, de cobre	100 libras	3.00
96	De palastro ó de hierro	íd	1.00
97	Tahalíes, lisos	docena	2.00
98	Galoneados ó bordados	uno	4.00
99	Pilas para agua bendita, de metal	docena	.50
100	De loza ó porcelana	una	.03
101	Boinas de cualquier clase	docena	1.00
102	Remolachas	barril	1.00
103	Mantequilla	100 libras	2.00
104	Mantequeros de cualquier clase	uno	.06
105	Biberones	docena	.25
106	Bicicletas	una	2.00
107	Bidones de hoja de lata	docena	2.00
108	Joyería, fina	ad valorem	10 p. ct.
109	Falsa, no expresada	íd	30 p. ct.
110	Bolas de billar	una	5.00
111	Bolitas de mármol para niños	millar	.50
112	Bimbeloterie (juguetes y demás)	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
113	Galletas, ordinarias	100 libras	2.00
114	Azúcaradas	libra	.06
115	Cajitas para tabaco de todas clases	docena	.50
116	Brochas para afeitar	íd	.50
117	Blanco de cerusa y de España	barril	.50
118	Azul, de ultramar	libra	.05
119	En bolitas para lavanderas	íd	.05
120	De Prusia	íd	.10
121	Bocales de vidrio de cualquier tamaño	uno	.03
122	Carne de buey, salada	barril	3.00
123	Ahumada	100 libras	1.50
124	Cajitas, de instrumentos de matemáticas	una	.50
125	De juego de "bête"	íd	2.00
126	Para azúcar, té, etc., de hoja de lata	íd	.25
127	Sombrereras de cuero	íd	.50
128	Estuches para navajas de afeitar, con peines y espejos	íd	.50
129	Cajitas vacías para píldoras, pastillas ú obleas	docena	.05
130	De colores	íd	1.00

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.	Derechos fijos.
		Gourdes.
131	Necesores ó estuches para cirujanos ó dentistas, provistos de instrumentos, ad valorem	20 p. cto.
132	Los mismos, sin instrumentos ..... uno..	.50
133	Dulces de pasta; azúcar cristalizado ó no, de cualquiera clase ..... libra..	.06
134	Gorros, de seda ó de seda y algodón, para caballeros ..... docena..	2.00
135	De algodón, para señoras ..... íd....	1.00
136	De encaje, para señoras ..... íd....	4.00
137	De muselina, para señoras ..... íd....	1.00
138	De encajes, tul, ú otras telas finas, para niños ..... íd....	3.00
139	De musclina, nansouck, etc., para niños ..... íd....	1.00
140	Bebidas, Ajenjo ..... 12 botellas..	3.00
141	Amer Picon ..... íd....	1.50
142	Cerveza, en barriles de 60 galones ..... barril..	3.00
143	En botellas ..... docena..	.50
144	De jengibre ..... íd....	.50
145	Bitter en botellas ..... íd....	2.50
146	Cherry-cordial (en botellas) ..... íd....	1.00
147	Sidra ..... barrica de 60 galones..	3.00
148	En botellas ..... docena..	.50
149	Coñac, en botellas ..... íd....	3.00
150	En cascos ..... galón..	1.50
151	Aguardiente de cualquiera clase ..... 12 botellas..	3.00
152	Ginebra, en cascos ..... galón..	1.00
153	En tarros, frascos ..... docena..	3.00
154	Guignolet (aguardiente de guindas en botellas) ..... íd....	3.00
155	Kirsch (en botellas) ..... íd....	3.00
156	Licores de cualquiera clase ..... íd....	3.00
157	Moscatel ..... íd....	3.00
158	Jarabe ..... íd....	3.00
159	Vermouth ..... 12 litros..	2.50
160	Vinos ..... barrica de 60 galones..	4.00
161	En cajas de 12 botellas ..... caja..	.50
162	De Madera, de Málaga y otros, para postres, en cajas de 12 botellas .... íd....	2.50
163	Los mismos ..... galón..	.50
164	De Champagne, Oporto, Rhin, en cajas de 12 botellas ..... caja..	5.00
165	Whisky, en barricas ..... galón..	1.50
166	En botellas ó tarros ..... caja de 12 botellas..	3.00
167	Tapones de corcho ..... millar..	.25
168	Hebillas de metal, excepto las de oro ó plata ..... gruesa..	.50
169	Para guanicioneros, plaqueadas ..... íd....	.50
170	Sin plaquear ..... íd....	.25
171	Palmatorias ..... par..	1.00
172	De níquel, cobre, vidrio ..... íd..	.50
173	Bujías de blanco de ballena ..... libra..	.10
174	Vasijas para calentar el agua, de cobre ..... íd....	.03
175	De azófar ó de hoja de lata ..... una..	.10
176	Pernos de todos tamaños ..... 100 libras..	1.00
177	Borra para guarnicioneros ..... íd..	.50
178	Bolsas de "collier," metal, cuero y telas ordinarias ..... docena..	.50
179	De seda ..... íd....	1.50
180	Brújulas para buques ..... una..	.50
181	Las demás ..... ad valorem..	20 p. cto.
182	Botellas vacías ..... ciento..	.50
183	Botones, de metal, grabados, para oficiales ..... gruesa..	1.00
184	De metal, ó en forma de bola para la tropa ..... íd....	.25
185	De metal, lisos, planos, finos ..... íd....	.40
185bis	De hueso, de hierro ó de madera, para pantalones ..... paquete de 12 hileras..	.10
186	De nácar, ágata, sarga, seda ó madera, grandes ..... gruesa..	.20
187	Los mismos, pequeños ..... íd....	.15
188	De hilo ó vidrio ..... íd....	.10
189	Para camisas, de vidrio, nácar, porcelana ..... íd....	.10
190	De plata y de oro ..... docena de botones..	1.00
191	De hueso, nácar, marfil, para puños ..... 12 pares..	.25
192	De plata ó oro, para puños ..... íd....	2.00
193	Cantoneras para baúles, de hoja de lata ..... gruesa..	.25
194	Guillames ..... 12 pares..	1.00
195	Bréa ..... barril..	1.00
196	Varas para carruajes ..... una..	.50
197	Tirantes, finos, con bordados de seda y con hebillas doradas ó plateadas ... 12 pares..	1.00
198	Ordinarios, con hebillas de metal, de telas diversas ..... íd....	.75
199	Bridas concluidas, con bocados plaqueados ..... una..	1.50
200	Sin bocado, de cualquiera clase ..... docena..	6.00
201	Ladrillos de todas clases ..... millar..	3.00
202	Escardadoras	Libres.
203	Asadores de cocina ..... uno..	1.00
204	Cepillos, para limpiar el calzado ..... 12 pares..	.25
205	Para caballos ..... docena..	.25
206	Para los dientes y las uñas ..... íd....	.25
207	Para la cabeza y la ropa ..... íd....	.50
208	Para pisos ..... íd....	.25
209	Para recocer las migas de la mesa ..... íd....	.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.	Derechos fijos.
		Gourdes.
210	Carretillas de mano de madera ..... una..	0.75
211	De hierro y de palastro ..... íd....	1.00
212	Para almacenes ..... íd....	1.00
213	Bustos, de más de 24 pulgadas de altura ..... uno..	.50
214	De 12 á 24 pulgadas de altura ..... íd....	.25
215	De menos de 12 pulgadas de altura ..... docena..	1.00
216	Cables de cadenas de hierro, para buques ..... 100 libras..	1.50
217	Carretillas, carretas, breaks, chirriones, grandes ..... uno..	5.00
218	Pequeños y medianos ..... íd....	3.00
219	Candados, de cobre, níquel ó acero, grandes ..... docena..	2.00
220	De cobre, pequeños ..... íd....	.50
221	De hierro, de cualquier tamaño ..... íd....	.50
222	Cafeteras, de plata ..... libra..	2.00
223	De metal plaqueado ..... una..	.50
224	De hoja de lata ..... docena..	3.00
225	De loza ..... íd....	.75
226	Jaulas de todas clases ..... íd....	2.00
227	Cuadernos, métodos ó libros de música, encuadernados ..... uno..	.25
228	Los mismos, en cartón ó en rústica ..... íd....	.15
229	Guadernos rayados para música ..... docena..	.12
230	Talonarios, impresos ..... íd....	1.00
231	Para alumnos, en rústica ó en cartón ..... millar..	.25
232	Calzoncillos, de tela ..... docena..	5.00
233	De lana y de franela ..... íd....	3.00
234	De algodón ..... íd....	1.50
235	Calendarios ..... millar..	1.00
236	Cálices, de plata ó plaqué ..... uno..	.50
237	De oro ..... íd....	1.00
238	Alcanfor. (*Véase* Drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)	
239	Frasqueras para vino, con ó sin avíos ..... una..	1.00
240	Cortaplumas ..... docena..	.50
241	Bastones, de junco, con adornos de oro ó plata ..... uno..	.50
242	Con estoque, de todas clases ..... docena..	5.00
243	De junco, con adornos de carey ..... íd....	3.00
244	De hierro, junco ú otras maderas ..... íd....	1.00
245	Canela ..... libra..	.04
246	Cañutillo, de oro ó plata finos ..... onza..	.20
247	De oro ó plata falsos ..... íd....	.10
248	Capotas, para señoras y jóvenes, de todas clases ..... docena..	8.00
249	Para niños, de todas clases ..... íd....	3.00
250	Alcaparras ..... 12 pobans..	.20
251	Cápsulas, de percusión	Prohib.
252	Para bocales ..... docena..	.25
253	Para botellas ..... millar..	.25
254	Caracteres de imprenta ..... libra..	.01
255	Garrafas, de cristal ..... par..	.50
256	De vidrio fino ..... íd....	.30
257	De vidrio ordinario ..... íd....	.20
258	Bolsas para caza ..... docena..	2.00
259	Libritos ó agendas de bolsillo, grandes ..... íd....	.30
260	Medianos ó pequeños ..... íd....	.15
261	Talonarios, impresos, para recibos y otros usos ..... íd....	.50
262	Baldosas, para embaldosar, de todas clases ..... millar..	2.00
263	De marmol ..... íd....	10.00
264	Cardas para sombrereros ..... docena..	.25
265	Naipes (32 por baraja) ..... gruesa..	3.00
266	Cartas de marina ó geográficas ..... una..	.25
267	De autores haítianos	Libres.
268	Tarjetas de visita y demás impresos ..... millar..	.50
269	Blancas, sin imprimir, de cualquier tamaño ..... íd....	.25
270	Cartones, rayados para música ..... docena..	.06
271	Cortados, para sombreros ó modas ..... íd....	.50
272	Sombrereras de cartón ..... íd....	.75
273	Cartón en hojas, de todas clases ..... 100 hojas..	.25
274	Cascos, dorados ó plateados, para oficiales ..... uno..	2.00
275	Para la tropa ..... docena..	3.00
276	Gorras, de tela, con galones ó trenzas, para caballeros ..... íd....	6.00
277	De tela ó cuero, lisas, ordinarias, para caballeros ..... íd....	1.50
278	Finas, de todas clases, para niños y jóvenes ..... íd....	2.00
279	Ordinarias y de calidad inferior, para niños y jóvenes ..... íd....	1.00
280	Cacerolas, de cobre ..... libra..	.03
281	De hierro estañado ó azófar ..... una..	.08
282	Cofrecitos ..... docena..	1.00
283	Cinturones de cuero, para señoras, niñas y niños ..... íd....	.50
284	Cinturones, para oficiales superiores, de galón de oro ó de plata, ó de terciopelo bordado ..... uno..	4.00
285	De cuero de búfala para oficiales ..... docena..	.75
286	Trenzados con hilo de oro ó de plata ..... uno..	3.00
287	De tafilete, para oficiales ..... docena..	4.00
288	De cuero estampado ..... íd....	3.50
289	De cuero, para caballeros ..... íd....	2.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.	Derechos fijos.
		Gourdes.
290	Centímetros (medidas para sastres) ..... docena..	0.50
291	Aros para sillas de montar, de cobre dorado ó plateado ..... pie..	.02
292	Para sillas de montar, de hierro ..... íd....	.01
293	Para baúles, de hierro ..... 1,000 pies..	.25
294	Ataudes de todas clases y de cualquier tamaño ..... uno..	10.00
295	Chabrás, con galones de oro ..... íd....	5.00
296	Con galones de plata ..... íd....	3.00
297	De paño fino ú otras telas de valor para militares ..... docena..	18.00
298	De paño ordinario ú otras telas ..... íd....	12.00
299	Chales, de seda, tul ó encaje ..... uno..	2.50
300	De algodón é hilados de algodón ..... docena..	1.50
301	De lana, cachemira, con flecos de seda ..... íd....	3.00
302	De lana y algodón, lana cachemira ..... íd....	2.00
303	Cadenas, para agrimensores ..... una..	.50
304	De hierro, excepto para cables ..... libra..	.02
305	De seda, para relojes de bolsillo ..... docena..	.50
306	Para caballos, perros, etc ..... íd....	.75
307	De acero, cobre dorado ó plateado, para relojes de bolsillo ..... íd....	.70
308	De níquel, para relojes de bolsillo ..... íd....	1.50
309	Cadenillas de cobre ó de hierro ..... íd....	.15
310	Candeleros, de plata ..... libra..	3.00
311	De varios brazos, de cobre dorado ó plateado ..... par..	1.00
312	Sencillos, de cobre dorado ó plateado ..... íd....	.50
313	De cobre ..... íd....	.25
314	De cristal ..... íd....	.50
315	De vidrio ..... íd....	.30
316	De hoja de lata ..... docena..	1.50
317	Sombreros, de paja de Maracaibo, con forro ..... íd....	3.00
318	Los mismos, sin forro ..... íd....	2.00
319	Armados, con orla de oro ó de plata ..... uno..	8.00
320	Armados, de seda, adornados con plumas y borlas, para oficiales superiores. íd....	4.00
321	Los mismos, con orla de seda, adornados con borlas, para oficiales subalternos ..... uno..	2.00
322	Sin armar (lisos) ..... docena..	9.00
323	De seda (de copa alta), para caballeros ..... íd....	5.00
324	De fieltro ..... íd....	3.00
325	De lana ó de algodón, para caballeros ..... íd....	2.00
326	Para jóvenes, de fieltro ..... íd....	2.00
327	De lana, para jóvenes y niños ..... íd....	1.00
328	Ordinarios, de mimbre ó paja ..... íd....	1.00
329	De paja de Panamá ..... íd....	3.00
330	De paja fina ó de mimbre, para caballeros ..... íd....	2.00
331	De paja, para jóvenes, de todas clases ..... íd....	.75
332	Adornados con plumas, flores ó encajes, para señoras y niñas, de todas clases. íd....	6.00
333	Los mismos, para niños, incluso de pecho ..... íd....	3.00
334	De paja, sin adornos, para niños, jóvenes y señoras ..... íd....	.50
335	Rosarios, de madera, coco, vidrio, etc ..... gruesa..	.20
336	De oro, plata y nácar ..... docena..	1.00
337	Chapiteles para alambiques ..... 100 libras..	3.00
337	Carbón, de piedra ..... 1,000 libras..	1.00
339	Preparado para alumbrado eléctrico ..... ad valorem..	20 p. cto.
340	Charnelas, de cobre ..... docena..	.25
341	De hierro ..... íd....	0.12
342	Armazones, para construcciones de hierro ..... 1,000 libras..	1.00
343	Para construcciones, de madera, y otras piezas no expresadas ..... ad valorem..	40 p. cto.
344	Arados	Libres.
345	Calderas, de cobre ..... 100 libras..	3.00
346	De hierro ó azófar ..... íd....	.50
347	Para azúcar	Libres.
348	Calcetines, de seda, hilo ó lana, para caballeros ..... docena de pares..	.50
349	Los mismos, para jóvenes ..... íd....	.30
350	Los mismos para niños, incluso de pecho ..... íd....	.20
351	De algodón, para caballeros ..... íd....	.25
352	Los mismos, para jóvenes ..... íd....	.15
353	Los mismos, para niños ..... íd....	.10
354	Calzado, botas de montar ..... par..	3.00
355	Botas altas y medias botas para señoras de todas clases ..... docena de pares..	3.00
356	Botas para jóvenes ..... íd....	1.50
357	Botinas con elásticos, para caballeros, finas, ordinarias ..... par..	.75
358	Botinas finas, con cordones, para caballeros ..... íd....	.75
359	Con cordones, para la tropa ..... íd....	.30
360	Con cordones, para jóvenes ..... íd....	.15
361	Para niños, de todas clases[a] ..... docena de pares..	1.00
362	Zapatillas, chinelas y otras, finas ..... íd....	2.50
363	De piel ordinaria ..... íd....	1.50
364	De lana, cutí y demás tejidos ordinarios, de fantasía, de casimir ..... íd....	1.00
365	Dichas alpargatas ..... íd....	.75
366	De caoutchouc ó con suela del caoutchouc ..... íd....	.75
367	Zapatos, para caballeros, finos y ordinarios ..... íd....	3.00

[a] Medida: El zapato de niño empieza con el nº 16 y llega al 26; el de la jóven del 27 al 33; el zapato del jóven, del 27 al 36; el zapato de caballero, del 37 en adelante.

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
368	Los mismos, para señoras, de todas clases	docena de pares..	2.50
369	Los mismos, para los jóvenes	id....	1.50
370	Los mismos, para las jóvenes	id....	1.25
371	Camisas, para señoras[a]	docena..	12.00
372	Para caballeros, de batista ó lienzo fino	id....	6.00
373	Las mismas, con cuellos postizos y puños sueltos	id....	6.00
374	Para caballeros, con pecheras de lienzo	id....	3.00
375	Las mismas, con cuellos postizos y puños sueltos	id....	3.00
376	Camisas con pecheras de lienzo para jóvenes	id....	2.00
377	Las mismas, con cuellos y puños sueltos	id....	2.00
378	De batista ó lienzo fino, para niños	id....	2.00
379	De lana ó algodón, para caballeros	id....	2.00
380	Para caballeros, de algodón ó percal	id....	1.50
381	Para jóvenes, de algodón ó percal	id....	1.00
382	Para niños, de algodón ó percal	id....	.50
383	Cabellos (tufos de)	id....	.50
384	Chocolate	libra..	.25
385	Colagria	barril..	.50
386	Vasos sagrados	uno..	1.00
387	Cirios	libra..	.10
388	Cigarros	ciento..	2.00
389	Cigarillos	millar..	3.00
390	Cemento	barril..	.50
391	Betún, para cuero, calzado y arréos, en envases de hoja de lata de ½ de galón, docena		.50
392	Líquido, en pobans	docena....	.10
393	En pequeñas cajitas de hoja de lata	id....	.10
394	Lacre	libra..	.20
395	Tijeras, para albañiles, calafateros, carpinteros, sastres, etc., de todas clases, docena		.25
396	Para costureras, finas	docena....	.50
397	Ordinarias	id....	.25
398	Para cortar palastro, hoja de lata, etc	una..	1.00
399	Llaves, para camas ó coches	docena..	.50
400	De relojes de bolsillo	id....	.12
401	Campanas, de cobre	100 libras..	5.00
402	De hierro fundido	id....	4.00
403	Campanillas	docena..	.50
404	Clavos de todas clases, de hierro, de cualquier a clase	100 libras..	1.00
405	De cobre, de cualquier a clase	id....	4.00
406	Dorados ó plateados	id....	.20
407	Coaltar	barril..	.75
408	Escarapelas de todas clases	docena..	.25
409	Cajas para candales, que tengan hasta 3 piés de altura sobre 1½ á 2 de ancho	una..	5.00
410	De dimensiones superiores	id....	10.00
411	Forros con sus cueros, para sombreros	docena..	.50
412	Cola fuerte	libra..	.04
413	Cola, líquida en pequeños frascos	docena..	.25
414	De pescado	libra..	.05
415	Cuellos de encaja	docena..	3.00
416	Collares, de coral	uno..	.25
417	De vidrio, maldioc, rocallo, barro cocido	libra..	.10
418	Compases para buques	uno..	.50
419	De hierro ó de cobre para carpinteros y zapateros	docena..	.75
429	Compoteras de vidrio ó porcelana	par..	.25
421	Confecciones, chalecos con galones de oro ó de plata	una..	2.00
422	Para caballeros, de todas olases	docena..	5.00
423	Chalecos para jóvenes, de todas clases	id....	4.00
424	Uniformes militares, con bordados de oro	uno..	10.00
425	Con bordados de plata	id....	3.00
426	Bordados, dolmans	id....	10.00
427	Fracs de paño negro, finos y ordinarios	id....	3.00
428	Jaquets, de diagonal, paño, casimir, bombasí ó cualquier otra tela	id....	2.00
429	De paño, casimir y otras telas, para jóvenes	id....	1.00
430	Pantalones, para caballeros, de todas clases	docena..	12.00
431	Para jóvenes, de todas clases	id....	6.00
432	Levitas, de paño, casimir, diagonal y otras telas de lana	una..	2.50
433	De bombasí, dril y otras telas ligeras	id....	1.50
434	De paño, diagonal, casimir y otras telas de lana, para jóvenes	id....	1.00
435	De bombasí, dril y demás telas ligeras, para jóvenes	id....	.75
436	Chaquetas, de diagonal, paño, casimir, bombasí, ó cualquier otro tejido para caballeros	una..	1.00
437	Para jóvenes, de las mismas telas	id....	.50
438	Trajes completos, para jóvenes, de cualquier a calidad[b]	uno..	2.00
439	Para niños de todas clases[c]	id....	1.00
440	Confituras	libra..	.50
441	Conocimientos	millar..	3.00
442	Conservas alimenticias de todas clases	12 cajitas..	1.00
443	Las mismas, en ⅛ ó ¼ de cajitas	docena..	.50

[a] Números: Hasta 30 para niños; 31 á 36 para jóvenes; 37 y mayores para caballeros.
[b] El traje para jóvenes va de 13 á 18 años.
[c] El traje para niños va de 5 á 12 años.

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
444	Copia cartas	docena..	1.50
445	Coches fúnebres	una..	10.00
446	Cordelería de todas clases	100 libras..	1.50
447	Cuerdas para violines y violoncelos	docena..	.05
448	Cordones de seda, para relojes de bolsillo, lentes, etc	id....	.25
449	Cordoncillos para militares, de oro ó plata finos	uno..	2.00
450	Para militares, de seda, oro ó plata falsos	id....	1.00
451	De hilo ó algódon	docena..	1.00
452	De seda, para vestidos	100 anas..	.25
453	De algódon, para vestidos	id....	.10
454	De lana, para shakos	id....	.15
455	Calzadores de asta	docena..	1.00
456	Cubiletes para dados	uno..	.25
457	Pepinillos	12 pobans..	.30
458	Corsés	docena..	2.00
459	Guarda-cabos para velas de buques	ciento..	1.00
460	Corta papel, de hueso ó madera ordinaria	docena..	.50
461	De marfil, metal, etc	id....	1.00
462	Charnelas dobles, de hierro, de 2 á 6 pulgados	12 pares..	.40
463	Las mismas, de 7 á 12 pulgadas	id....	.75
464	Las mismas de 13 pulgadas ó más	id....	1.00
465	De cobre	id....	.50
466	Coronas, para distribuciones de premios	ciento..	.25
467	Mortuorias	ad valorem..	20 p. cto.
468	Para novias	docena..	2.00
469	Para primera comunión	id....	1.00
470	Cojinetes para perchas de ropa	id....	2.00
471	Cojines de piel ó de tela	uno..	.50
472	Cuchillos, de caza	docena..	2.00
473	De mesa, para postre, finos	id....	.75
474	Los mismos, ordinarios	id....	.30
475	Cuchillos, para escardar y para la hierba	docena..	.50
476	De más de 12 pulgadas y cuchillos puñales	id....	3.00
477	Para toneleros (garlopas)	id....	.75
478	Cuchillas	id....	1.50
479	Tapas de alambre de latón ó de composición	id....	.50
480	Mantas, de algodón con mezcla de seda	una..	1.50
481	Acolchadas y labradas, finas	id....	1.00
482	Las mismas, ordinarias	id....	.50
483	De lana ó de algodón, ordinarias	id....	.25
484	Para pistoleras	par..	.50
485	Greda en cajitas de 100 barritas	cajita..	.01
486	Látigos de montar, de ballena	docena..	2.00
487	De madera	id....	1.00
488	Corbatas, de seda ó de raso de una pulgada de ancho ó menos	id....	1.00
489	De algodón, muselina, batista	id....	.80
490	Las demás de todas clases, de más de una pulgada de ancho	id....	1.00
491	Lápices, para dibujar y para escritorios	gruesa..	.25
492	De pizarra	millar..	.50
493	Para carpinteros	gruesa..	.50
494	Crisoles	docena..	1.00
495	Cribas	id....	1.00
496	Crics ó gatos	uno..	.75
497	Crin	libra..	.01
498	Ganchos para tiendas de campaña	ciento..	.50
499	Ganchillos de cobre hasta de 6 pulgadas de longitud	docena..	.25
500	Los mismos, de 7 á 12 pulgadas de longitud	id....	.75
501	Los mismos, de más de estas dimensiones	id....	1.50
502	De hierro hasta de 6 pulgadas	id....	.25
503	Los mismos, de 7 hasta 12 pulgadas	id....	.50
504	Los mismos, de más de estas dimensiones	id....	.75
505	Cruces ó crucifijos, de cobre, medianos ó pequeños	ciento..	.25
506	Los mismos, grandes	id....	.50
507	De hueso ó de marfil	docena..	.25
508	De mármol, de todos tamaños	uno..	.25
509	De bronce, de hierro	libra..	.02
510	Gruperas	docena..	3.00
511	Jarros (alcarazas)	id....	1.00
512	Cucharas plaqueadas	id....	1.00
513	De plata	libra..	2.00
514	Plaqueadas, para sopa	una..	.30
515	Las mismas, para café	docena..	.50
516	De estaño	id....	.10
517	Las mismas, para sopa	una..	.06
518	Las mismas, para café	docena..	.03
519	De hierro batido	gruesa..	.40
520	Las mismas, para café	id....	.30
521	Las mismas, para sopa	una..	.03
522	Cueros para sombreros	docena..	.50
523	Curtidos (de costados)	id....	2.00
524	Para espuelas	id....	.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
525	Cocinas de hierro y de fundición	100 libras..	2.50
526	Cobre	íd....	1.00
527	Mondadientes	millar..	1.00
528	Jofainas y jarros de hoja de lata y palastro	docena..	6.00
529	De barro vidriado ó porcelana	íd....	1.50
530	Baldosas para casas, de hoja de lata, de 1 á 10 pies de longitud	una..	4.00
531	De palastro, de 1 á 10 pies de longitud	íd....	5.00
532	De madera, de 1 á 10 pies de longitud	íd....	5.00
533	Damajuanas vacías de 1 á 3 galones	íd....	.04
534	De más de 3 gallones	íd....	.06
535	Juegos de damas con incrustaciones de marfil ó ébano	íd....	2.00
536	De madera ordinaria	íd....	.25
537	Decámetros	íd....	.25
538	Desperdicios de algodón para máquinas	100 libras..	.50
539	Insignias masónicas	ad valorem..	20%
540	Dedales para coser, de hueso, cobre, hierro	gruesa..	.15
541	Dados para jugar	docena..	2.50
542	Dedales para coser velas ó para sastres	íd....	.06
543	Pecheras para camisas, de lienzo y batista	íd....	1.50
544	De calicó	íd....	.75
545	Dominó (juegos de)	uno..	.50
546	Duelas ó madera preparada para duelas, de pitchpin ú otras maderas	ciento..	1.00
547	Grajéas de todas clases	libra..	.10
548	Dragonas de oro ó plata, para oficiales superiores	una..	.50
549	De oro ó plata falsos, para oficiales superiores	íd....	.40
550	De oro ó plata finos, para oficiales subalternos	íd....	.40
551	De oro ó plata falsos, para oficiales subalternos	docena..	.20
552	De seda, para oficiales subalternos	íd....	.80
553	De lana, hilo ó algodón	íd....	.20
554	Sábanas de calicó	una..	.40
555	De tela	íd....	.75
556	Id., con bordados ú orlas	íd....	1.50
557	Drogas ó productos farmacéuticos	ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
558	Aguas minerales medicinales. (*Véase* Drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)		
559	De mesa	docena..	.30
560	Fajas para oficiales, de gruesa malla	una..	1.50
561	Las mismas, de malla pequeña	íd....	1.00
562	De seda	íd....	.75
563	De algodón ó encaje	íd....	.50
564	Escaleras hasta 6 pies de altura	íd....	1.00
565	Hasta de 7 pies y más	íd....	1.50
566	Espumaderas de cobre	docena..	.60
567	De hierro, palastro, etc	íd....	.30
568	Serruchos de todas clases	íd....	2.00
569	Elásticos para ligas	uno..	.02
570	Para el calzado	íd....	.04
571	Hormas para botas altas	par..	.50
572	Conteras de hierro fundido, doradas ó plateadas	íd....	1.00
573	Ordinarias y comunes	íd....	.03
574	Empeines para calzado	12 pares..	2.00
575	Incienso	libra..	.05
576	Yunques	100 libras..	.50
577	Tinta, en tarros	docena..	2.00
578	En tarritos	íd....	.50
579	De color, en pequeños pobans	íd....	.50
580	Para marca la ropa blanca	íd....	2.00
581	De imprenta	libra..	.05
582	Tinteros, de metal, corcho y demás, para colegiales	docena..	.25
583	De todas las demás clases	íd....	1.00
584	Muestras para tiendas, de todas clases y dimensiones	una..	2.00
585	Embudos, de cobre	libra..	.15
586	De hoja de lata ó palastro	docena..	1.50
587	Bocallaves, de cobre para armarios	íd....	.50
588	De hierro, para armarios	íd....	.25
589	De hueso ó nácar, para armarios	íd....	.75
590	Sobres de cartas, de todas dimensiones	millar..	.50
591	Charreteras, de oro fino, para oficiales superiores	par..	5.00
592	De plata fina, para oficiales superiores	íd....	2.50
593	De oro ó plata falsos, para oficiales superiores	íd....	2.00
594	De oro fino, para oficiales subalternos	íd....	2.00
595	De plata fina, para oficiales subalternos	íd....	1.50
596	De oro ó plata falsos, para oficiales subalternos	íd....	1.00
597	De hilo, lana ó algodón	12 pares..	1.25
598	Espadas montadas, de plata fina, con vaina de cobre plateado ó de plata	una..	3.00
599	De plata fina, con vaina de cuero y conteras plateadas	íd....	2.00
600	De cobre dorado ó plateado, con vaina de cuero y conteras de cobre dorado ó plateado	una..	1.25
601	Espuelas, de cobre dorado ó plateado	docena..	3.00
602	De hierro ó de cobre soplado, plaqueado ó pulimentado	12 pares..	.50
603	Atarrayas	una..	.25
604	Alfileres, diversos, en paquetes de 12 hojas	paquete..	.12

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
605	De asta ó madera, para tocador	docena..	0.25
606	A granel	libra..	.10
607	Esponjas, finas	íd....	.50
608	Comunes, para caballos	íd....	.10
609	Escuadras, de hierro	una..	.05
610	De madera	íd....	.10
611	Para agrimensores	íd....	.50
612	Escaleras, de hierro	100 libras..	1.50
613	De madera	ad valorem..	40%
614	Fallebas de hierro, grandes	docena..	.75
615	Medianas y pequeñas	íd....	.40
616	Espíritu de vino	galón..	.50
617	Espíritu para ebanistería	íd....	.25
618	Esencia, de trementina	íd....	.12
619	De clavo de especia, de vainilla y demás de todas clases	botella..	.75
620	Ejes de hierro (asimilados á los hierros en barras).		
621	Feipudos para los pies, de cualquier tamaño y clase	docena..	1.00
622	Estaño	100 libras..	3.00
623	Tornos, grandes y medianos	íd....	.50
624	De mano, para plateros, y tornos de madera	docena..	1.00
625	Rótulos diversos	millar..	1.00
626	Estopa	100 libras..	1.00
627	Estribos, finos	par..	.30
628	Ordinarios y comunes	12 pares..	1.00
629	Almohazas	docena..	.30
630	Corréas para estribos	12 pares..	2.00
631	Estuches, de instrumentos	ad valorem..	20%
632	Para costureras	íd....	20%
633	Petacas para cigarros y cigarrillos	docena..	.25
634	Abanicos, finos, de tela de seda ó marfil	íd....	2.00
635	Ordinarios, de telas comunes ó de papel de calidad superior	íd....	1.00
636	Comunes, de papel pintado	íd....	.25
637	Extracto de carne, en tarritos ó pequeñas cajitas de hoja de lata	íd....	.50
638	Loza, en cestos, cajas ó fardos de 1 á 3 pies de largo por 1 á 3 de ancho	uno....	3.00
639	En cestos, cajas y fardos de 3 á 5 pies de largo por 1 á 3 de ancho	íd....	5.00
640	En bocoyes ó tercerolas	íd....	6.00
641	En piezas	docena..	.12
642	Cobijas	100 libras..	1.00
643	Fanales, grandes	uno..	.50
644	Medeanos ó pequeños	docena..	.50
645	Para carruajes	par..	1.00
646	Para buques	íd....	.75
647	Harina de todas clases	barril..	1.50
648	Cuellos postizos	docena..	1.00
649	Fulares postizos de algodón	íd....	.30
650	Ventanas, de madera	par..	3.00
651	De hierro forjado ó fundido	100 libras..	2.00
652	Hierro en barras, galápagos y láminas	íd....	.60
653	Planchas para la ropa blanca	12 pares..	1.00
654	Hojas para garlopas y cepillos	docena..	.25
655	Herraduras para caballos	12 pares..	1.00
656	Planchas para sombrereros ó sastres	íd....	1.25
657	Hoja de lata en hojas, de 24 pulgadas de largo por 20 de ancho	100 hojas..	1.00
658	De dimensiones inferiores	íd....	.50
659	Hoja de lata (manufacturas de) no expresadas	ad valorem..	50%
660	Fuegos artificiales de todas clases	íd....	20%
661	Flejes, de hierro	100 libras..	.75
662	De madera	100 piés..	1.50
663	Bramante	libra..	.03
664	Pañoletas y pelerinas de todas clases, grandes	docena..	6.00
665	Pequeñas, y pelerinas de seda ú otras telas ricas, adornadas	una..	2.00
666	Hilo blanco y de color, de Rennes	libra..	.12
667	De algodón, de color, de todas clases	íd....	.10
668	De algodón, blanco, para bordar, en ovillos	íd....	.02
669	En ovillos	íd....	.05
670	Para velas, para hacer redes de ancha malla dichas "folles" y para zapateros	libra..	.03
671	Alambre de latón ó de hierro	íd....	.08
672	Hilo de seda	íd....	.25
673	De algodón, en carretes	gruesa..	.25
674	Santa Clara (hilo de lana), para tapicería	libra..	.05
675	Filetes para bridas	uno..	.10
676	Hileras de todas clases	una..	.20
677	Frascos vacíos, de cualquier tamaño	ciento..	.50
678	Filtros	uno..	.25
679	Flechas para carruajes	una..	1.00
680	Flores artificiales, en ramos, con maceta	uno..	2.00
681	En ramos ó guirnaldas	docena..	3.00
682	Floretes, montados ó sin montar	par..	.25
683	Borlas, para oficiales superiores	íd....	.60
684	Para oficiales subalternos	íd....	.30
685	Heno	bala..	.30

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
686	Pistoleras y forrajes (art. 91).		*Gourdes.*
687	Pilas ó fuentes de todas clases	una..	1.00
688	Pistoleras de todas clases	par..	3.50
689	Hormas, de madera ó hierro, para sombreros	docena..	2.00
690	Para zapatos	docena de pares..	3.00
691	Centellas para adorno de trajes	id....	.40
692	Látigos para carruajes	docena..	4.00
693	Fulares, de seda ó de seda y algodón	íd....	2.00
694	De algodón	íd....	.50
695	Tenedores, de plata	libra..	2.00
696	Plaqueados	docena..	1.00
697	De estaño	gruesa..	1.00
698	De hierro batido	íd....	.50
699	Queso de todas clases	libra..	.04
700	Frutas, secas	íd....	.02
701	En aguardiente	12 pobans..	1.00
702	En almíbar ó jugó	íd....	.75
703	Confitadas en vinagre	íd....	.50
704	Galones, de oro fino, de más de 18 líneas de ancho	una..	1.50
705	Íd., de 12 á 18 líneas de ancho	íd....	.80
706	Íd., de menos de 12 líneas de ancho	íd....	.40
707	De plata fina, de más de 18 líneas de ancho	íd....	.75
708	Íd., de 12 á 18 líneas de ancho	íd....	.40
709	Íd., de menos de 12 líneas de ancho	íd....	.20
710	De oro ó plata falsos, de más de 18 líneas de ancho	íd....	1.00
711	Íd., de 12 á 18 líneas de ancho	íd....	.50
712	Íd., de menos de 12 líneas de ancho	íd....	.30
713	De seda, anchos	íd....	.10
714	Id., estrechos	íd....	.06
715	De lana, anchos	íd....	.05
716	Íd., estrechos	íd....	.03
717	(Medidas de cualquier tamaño), de cobre	uno..	.50
718	Íd., de hoja de lata	íd....	.25
719	Alamares de cordoncillo ó trencilla, de oro fino	íd....	.30
720	Íd., de plata fina	íd....	.20
721	Íd., de oro ó plata falsos	íd....	.25
722	Guantes, de piel, para caballeros y señoras	docena de pares..	1.50
723	De piel, para jóvenes y niños	íd....	1.00
724	De lana, hilo ó algodón	íd....	.40
725	Para militares y para esgrima	par..	.25
726	De seda, para caballeros y señoras	docena de pares..	1.00
727	De seda, para jóvenes y niños	íd....	.50
728	Guarniciones, para ataúdes (puños, cruces, tornillos, placas, etc.)	docena de piezas..	1.00
729	En forma de granadas, de oro ó plata finos	íd....	.50
730	De oro ó plata falsos	íd....	.40
731	Para camas, de seda, con adornos dichos "brandeburgos"	una..	4.00
732	Gasógenos	íd....	1.00
733	Morrales de cazador, de todas clases	docena..	3.00
734	Cartucheras de todas clases	íd....	2.00
735	Chalecos, de franela ó de lana	íd....	3.00
736	De algodón	íd....	1.50
737	Clavo de especia	libra..	.09
738	Espejos, estén ó no dorados, con ó sin marco a	pulgada cuadrada..	.01
739	Bellotas de oro ó plata, con ó sin franjas	par..	.50
740	Globos ó esferas geográficas	uno..	.50
741	Para lámparas	docena..	1.00
742	Goma laca	ad valorem..	20%
743	Arábiga	libra..	.02
744	Para borrar	docena..	.05
745	Goznes y pernios de cobre	libra..	.08
746	De hierro, de 5 pulgadas ó menos	12 pares..	.50
747	De 7 á 12 pulgadas	íd....	.75
748	De 13 á 18 pulgadas	íd....	1.00
749	De 19 pulgadas ó más	íd....	1.50
750	Alquitrán	barril..	1.00
751	Gubias de todas clases para carpinteros	docena..	.30
752	Barbadas para bocados de bridas	íd....	.50
753	Semillas para canarios	100 libras..	1.00
754	Para jardines		Libres.
755	De lino	100 libras..	1.00
756	Grafómetros	uno..	1.00
757	Raspadores para oficinas	docena..	.50
758	Para buques	íd....	1.00
759	Grabados medianos y pequeños, ordinarios, sin marcos	íd....	.12
760	Grandes, sin marcos	íd....	.25
761	Cascabeles de cobre dorado ó plateado	gruesa..	.40
762	Parillas	docena..	3.00
763	Verjas de fundición ó hierro, para cercados	100 libras..	2.00

a Cuando el espejo sea de forma oval, su tamaño se calculará multiplicando la mitad de la mayor altura por la mitad del mayor ancho, multiplicando el producto por 22 y dividiendo por 7. Cuando el espejo sea de forma cuadrada, su tamaño se calculará multiplicando la mayor altura por el mayor ancho y diviendo el producto por 100.

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
764	Polainas de lienzo ó algodón	docena..	3.00
765	De paño, casimir y demás tejidos de lana	íd....	5.00
766	Malvabisco (flores de)	libra..	.05
767	Hachas de todas clases	docena..	1.00
768	Hachetas	íd....	.75
769	Hamacas de seda	una..	3.00
770	De tejido adamascado	íd....	1.00
771	Ordinarias	íd....	.25
772	Anzuelos de todas clases	millar..	.50
773	Arenques	barril..	1.50
774	Ahumados	cajitas..	.06
775	Arneses, ordinarios para carruajes	juego..	3.00
776	De lujo para íd	íd....	5.00
777	Para carretillas	íd....	2.00
778	Habichuelas	barril..	1.00
779	Golas	pieza..	.25
780	Mochilas	docena..	1.00
781	Relojes para iglesias y edificios públicos		Libres.
782	Azadones	docena..	.25
783	Borlas para polvos	íd....	.25
784	Gualdrapas, con galones de oro	pieza..	5.00
785	Con galones de plata	íd....	3.00
786	De seda ó hilo	íd....	1.50
787	De algodón	íd....	.30
788	Fundas para pianos y sofás	íd....	1.00
789	Para sillas y butacas	docena..	4.00
790	Aceite, de oliva, en cascos	galón..	.20
791	El mismo, en botellas	12 botellas..	.50
792	El mismo, en litros	12 litros..	.75
793	De petróleo (kerosena) de 38° C. ó de 100° F	galón..	.05
794	El mismo de graduación inferior		Prohib.
795	De nafta		íd.
796	De linaza	galón..	.12
797	De almendras	íd....	.12
798	De ricino, de pescado, etc	íd....	.50
799	Para arneses	íd....	.15
800	De hígado de bacalao, en frascos	12 frascos..	.50
801	de cerdo y otros, para engrasar máquinas	galón..	.10
802	Ostras, en ¼ ó ½ cajitas, en envases de hoja de lata ó en tarros	docena..	.25
803	Imágenes; de todas clases	ciento..	1.00
804	Pequeñas y medianas, con marco	íd....	1.00
805	Grandes, con marco y cristal	docena..	.50
806	Impresos (facturas, etc.)	ciento..	1.00
807	Añil	libra..	.10
808	Instrumentos de medicina y de cirujía	ad valorem..	20%
	Instrumentos de música:		
809	Acordeones	uno..	.25
810	Altos	íd....	1.00
811	Barítonos	íd....	1.50
812	Panderetas	íd....	.25
813	Bajos	íd....	1.50
814	Bajones	íd....	.50
815	Bugles	íd....	1.50
816	Castañuelas	docena..	1.00
817	Cornetas de cobre ó de níquel	una..	.50
818	Clarinetes de todas clases	íd....	2.75
819	Contrabajos	íd....	1.50
820	Contraltos	íd....	1.00
821	Bocinas de caza	íd....	1.00
822	Cornetines de llaves	íd....	1.50
823	Címbalos	par..	.50
824	Diapasones	uno..	.10
825	Flageolés, de cobre	íd....	.50
826	De hoja de lata, para niños	docena..	.25
827	Pifanos	uno..	.25
828	Flautas	una..	1.00
829	Bombos para compañías de músicos	íd....	3.00
830	Guitarras	íd....	1.00
831	Armónicas	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
832	Armonios	íd....	20 p. ct.
833	Arpas	una..	10.00
834	Pianos	íd....	10.00
835	Saxofonos	íd....	2.00
836	Obóes	íd....	1.00
837	Bandolines	íd....	1.00
838	Serpentones	íd....	1.50
839	Organos de Berbería	íd....	3.00
840	Tambores	íd....	1.00
841	Triángulos	íd....	.25
842	Trombones	íd....	1.50
843	Trompetas	íd....	.75

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
	Instrumentos de música—Continúa.		*Gourdes.*
844	Violines y violoncelas	una..	1.00
845	Cajas de música	íd....	1.00
846	Cañivetes	docena..	.50
847	Polainas	par..	.25
848	Jamones	libra..	.02
849	Persianas, de madera, de todas clases	par..	2.00
850	Jarros, que contengan mercancías	uno..	.25
851	Vacíos de todas clases	íd....	.50
852	Juguetes de todas clases	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
853	Periódicos en hojas ó en libros encuadernados, en pasta ó en rústica		Libres.
854	Gemelos, de teatro y otros de todas clases	uno..	.25
855	De marina	íd....	.50
856	Enaguas de algodón, de lana, sin bordados, con bordados ó encajes, de hilo ó seda	una..	1.50
857	Kepis, para oficiales superiores	docena..	6.00
858	Para oficiales subalternos	íd....	3.00
859	Para la tropa	íd....	1.50
860	Cabetes de seda	íd....	.08
861	De hilo ó algodón	íd....	.06
862	Leche condensada, en ½ y ¼ de cajitas	íd....	.50
863	Lámparas, completas finas y lámparas de tres pies	una..	2.00
864	Id. ordinarias	íd....	.75
865	Id. comunes	docena..	2.00
866	Id. pequeñas	íd....	1.00
867	Id. de suspensión, finas	una..	2.00
868	Id. de suspensión, ordinarias	íd....	1.00
869	Brazos para lámparas, finos, con accesorios	íd....	2.00
870	Id. ordinarios, con accesorios	íd....	1.00
871	Id. comunes, con accesorios	íd....	.50
872	Lenguas, ahumadas	docena..	.50
873	De bacalao, en ¼ de cajitas ó en tarros	una..	.12
874	En salmuera	barril..	.75
875	Linternas, grandes	una..	.20
876	Medianas y pequeñas	docena..	.90
877	Venecianas, de cualquier tamaño	ciento..	1.00
878	Hatillos	uno..	1.00
879	De lujo	íd....	2.00
880	Sedales para la pesca	libra..	.04
881	Limas y escofinas	docena..	.30
882	Limonada gaseosa	íd....	.50
883	Libros, de autores haitianos		Libres.
884	De música, encuadernados	uno..	.25
885	Los mismos, en pasta ó en rústica	íd....	.15
886	Encuadernados, de cualquier forma	íd....	.02
887	De letras de cambio (cuadernos)	100 hojas..	1.00
888	En pasta, de cualquier forma	uno..	.02
889	En rústica	íd....	.01
890	Anteojos de larga vista, de 2 pies ó más en toda su extensión	docena..	2.00
891	De menos de 2 pies	íd....	1.25
892	Picaportes	íd....	.50
893	Monóculos y binóculos, de oro	uno..	1.00
894	De plata, marfil, carey, búfalo	íd....	.50
895	De cobre dorado, plateado	íd....	.40
896	Juegos de lotería	juego..	.25
897	Layas	docena..	.40
898	Lentes de aumento	uno..	.25
899	Gafas, montadas en oro	íd....	1.00
900	Montadas en plata	íd....	.60
901	Montadas en carey	íd....	.50
902	Montadas en cobre dorado ó plateado	docena..	1.50
903	Montadas en hierro	íd....	.50
904	Arañas	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
905	Macarrones	libra..	.05
906	Máquinas, aratorias		Libres.
907	Para coser 1 hilo	una..	.10
908	Id. 2 hilos	íd....	.20
909	Id. con mesa	íd....	.50
910	Maíz en grano	barril..	2.00
911	Malaguetas	libra..	.04
912	Baúles, vacíos de todas dimensiones	uno..	.75
913	Que contengan mercancías	íd....	.25
914	Maletas de cuero y de madera	docena..	6.00
915	Mangos, de lesnas	gruesa..	.50
916	De hachá, de "piquois," etc	docena..	.50
917	Machetes (cuchillas), con mango de asta ó de madera	íd....	.30
918	Largos (sables) con vaina	íd....	4.00
919	Puños de camisa, de toda clase de telas	12 pares..	1.00
920	Juegos de caballitos	juego..	10.00
921	Maniquíes	uno..	1.00
922	Manteca de cerdo	100 libras..	1.50
923	Mantillas de seda ó de encaje para señoras y niñas	una..	2.00

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
924	Caballas	barril..	1.50
925	Mármoles, para cómodas, aparadores, mesas y demás muebles	uno..	1.00
926	Para tumbas, de 6 á 7 pies de longitud, grabados	íd....	3.00
927	Los mismos, sin grabar	íd....	2.00
928	Para tumbas de niños, de 3 á 4 pies de longitud, grabadas	íd....	1.00
929	Las mismas, sin grabar	íd....	.50
930	Las mismas, de dimensiones inferiores	íd....	.25
931	Marmitas, de hierro ó de fundición	100 libras..	1.00
932	De hoja de lata ó palastro	docena..	2.00
933	Martillos	íd....	.40
934	Caretas, para esgrima	par..	.20
935	De carnaval, de cartón	docena..	1.00
936	Las mismas, de tela encerada ó de alambre	íd....	2.00
937	Machos para herreros	íd....	1.50
938	Colchones, grandes	uno..	3.00
939	Pequeños	íd....	1.00
940	Medianos	íd....	1.50
941	Mástiles para buques, medianos y pequeños	íd....	1.00
942	Grandes	íd....	2.00
943	Gusanillos, para berbiquíes	docena..	.25
944	Pequeños dichos "brades" para lesnas	íd....	.12
945	Mechas para lámparas	gruesa..	.25
946	Las mismas, en piezas	100 anas..	1.00
947	Medallas de cobre para rosarios	ciento..	.25
948	Medicamentos no expresados. (*Véase* Drogas y productos farmacéuticos.)		
	Muebles:		
949	Armarios, de caoba, nogal, bambú ú otras maderas de precio, con espejo	uno..	15.00
950	Los mismos, sin espejo	íd....	10.00
951	De madera ordinaria ó roble	íd....	5.00
952	Bancos de todas clases	íd....	3.00
953	Cunas, de mimbre	íd....	.50
954	De hierro, caoba, nogal y otras maderas de precio	íd....	1.00
955	De maderas ordinarias	íd....	.50
956	Bibliotecas, de caoba, nogal y otras maderas de precio	íd....	8.00
957	De madera ordinaria	íd....	4.00
958	Bidés guarnecidos, finos	íd....	4.00
959	Ordinarios	íd....	1.00
960	Billares	íd....	25.00
961	Aparadores, de caoba, nogal ú otras maderas de precio	íd....	10.00
962	De madera ordinaria	íd....	5.00
963	Despachos, de caoba, nogal ú otras maderas de precio	íd....	8.00
964	De roble ó de madera ordinaria	íd....	4.00
965	Marcos plegantes, con fondo relleno y de muelle	íd....	1.00
966	De hierro	íd....	.50
967	De hierro con fondo de tela	íd....	.50
968	Sofás de madara de toda clase, recubiertos de telas de crin, tafilete ó seda	íd....	5.00
969	Con fondo de paja de roten	íd....	2.00
970	Confidentes (especie de sofá), con fondo de paja	íd....	2.00
971	Con fondo relleno	íd....	3.00
972	Sillas, para niños, finas	docena..	3.00
973	Las mismas ordinarias	íd....	2.50
974	Americanas y las dichas "Marseille" con fondos de paja, de madera, roten, ordinarias y comunes	docena..	2.00
975	Finas, de nogal, cabao ú otras maderas de precio	íd....	4.00
976	Rellenas	íd....	8.00
977	Sillicos de noche, de madera pintada, para niños	íd....	1.25
978	Poltronas	una..	.75
979	Mecedoras (dodines)	íd....	.50
980	Divans	uno..	3.00
981	Rinconeras de nogal, caoba y otras maderas, que tengan hasta 2 pies de altura, una		.50
982	De dimensiones superiores	una..	.75
983	Estantes de madera de todas clases	uno..	.25
984	Butacas con fondo de crin, tafilete, doradas ó sin dorar	una..	1.50
985	Con fondo de paja, caoba, nogal ú otras maderas de precio	íd....	1.00
986	De madera ordinaria	íd....	.75
987	Finas, para niños	docena..	2.50
988	Comunes, para niños	íd....	1.25
989	Plegantes, de todas clases	una..	.75
990	Alacenas de madera y alambre, grandes	íd....	2.00
991	Medianas y pequeñas	íd....	1.00
992	Veladores de madera fina, con ó sin losas (cimas) de mármol, grandes	uno..	3.00
993	Pequeños	íd....	1.50
994	Lavabos	íd....	2.50
995	Camas, escultadas ó acanaladas, con cornisa	una..	10.00
996	De caoba, nogal ú otras maderas de precio	íd....	8.00
997	De roble, llanas	íd....	6.00
998	De abeto ó pitchpine	íd....	4.00
999	De hierro, grandes	íd....	3.00
1000	De hierro, medianas y pequeñas	íd....	1.50
1001	para niños, de todas clases	íd....	1.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.	Derechos fijos.
		Gourdes.
1002	Catres ..... uno..	1.00
1003	Perchas para ropa ..... una..	.10
1004	Porta-servilletas ..... uno..	.10
1005	Porta-sombreros y porta-bastones, con ó sin espejo ..... íd....	1.00
1006	Reclinatorios ..... íd....	.30
1007	Pupitres para colegiales ..... íd....	1.00
1008	Mesas, de caoba, nogal ú otras maderas, de extensión ó de tocador ..... una..	5.00
1009	Con losas (cimas) de mármol, para salones, de caoba, nogal ú otras maderas de precio ..... una..	3.00
1010	De sap, sin mármol, para salones ..... íd....	1.00
1011	Con consolas, de nogal, caoba ú otras maderas ..... íd....	3.00
1012	Mesitas de noche ..... íd....	1.50
1013	Taburetes para los piés ..... docena..	1.50
1014	Para pianos y oficinas ..... uno..	.50
1015	Escurrideros ..... íd....	2.00
1016	Muelas para afilar, en juegos de cualquier tamaño ..... una..	.25
1017	Espejos, de 7 á 10 pulgadas sobre 12 á 15 de altura, con ó sin marco, con ó sin dorado ..... docena..	1.50
1018	De 2 pulgadas sobre 3, montados en cartón ú hojas de madera ..... íd....	.04
1019	De 3 á 4 pulgadas sobre 5 á 7, montados en cartón ú hojas de madera ..... íd....	.08
1020	De 4 á 7 pulgadas sobre 7 á 12, montados en cartón ..... íd....	.50
1021	De las mismas dimensiones, montados, en maderas diversas, con ó sin dorados, docena	.70
1022	De pivote, montados en madera, de 6 pulgadas de diámetro ó más, sobre 10 á 15 de altura ..... docena..	2.50
1023	Los mismos, de más de 6 pulgadas de diámetro sobre 6 á 10 de altura ..... íd....	.25
1024	Mitones para jóvenes y niños, de todas clases ..... íd....	.25
1025	Monumentos fúnebres de mármol, hierro, fundición, bronce, etc ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1026	Bocados, plaqueados ..... docena..	3.00
1027	Ordinarios ..... íd....	2.50
1028	Morteros, de mármol, con ó sin pilones ..... íd....	2.00
1029	De cobre ..... libra..	.10
1030	De hierro ..... íd....	.04
1031	Bacalao ..... 100 libras..	1.40
1032	Pañuelos, de madrás, verdaderos ..... pieza de 8 pañuelos..	1.00
1033	Imitación madrás (falso) ..... docena..	.50
1034	De hilo de $\frac{3}{4}$ ó más de ancho ..... íd....	.75
1035	De hilo, finos, blancos, de $\frac{7}{8}$ ó más ..... íd....	1.00
1036	Comunes, blancos, de $\frac{7}{8}$ ó más ..... íd....	.50
1037	Azules, dichos faux romal ..... íd....	.15
1038	De organdí, blancos ó de color ..... íd....	.50
1039	De lienzo, para el bolsillo ..... íd....	.60
1040	De algodón, para el bolsillo ..... íd....	.50
1041	De muselina ó algodón, ordinarios, estrechos, blancos ó de color, para el bolsillo, marcados ..... docena..	.20
1042	De muselina fina, para la cabeza ..... íd....	.50
1043	De muselina común, para la cabeza ..... íd....	.30
1044	De muselina, bordados, para la cabeza ..... íd....	1.50
1045	De batista, bordados de $\frac{3}{4}$ ó más ..... íd....	5.00
1046	Estampados ó festoneados ..... íd....	3.00
1047	Estampados, sin festonear, para la cabeza ..... íd....	2.00
1048	Estampados, para el bolsillo ..... íd....	1.50
1049	De seda, de más de $\frac{4}{4}$ ..... íd....	1.50
1050	De $\frac{3}{4}$ ó menos ..... íd....	1.00
1051	Moldes de todas clases ..... íd....	1.00
1052	Molenos, para caña de azúcar	Libres.
1053	Para maíz ..... docena..	1.00
1054	Para descascarar el algodón y el café	Libres.
1055	Para moler la pimienta y el café ..... docena..	1.00
1056	Molduras de madera de todas clases, para casas ..... ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
1057	De palastro de todas clases, para casas ..... íd....	20 p. ct.
1058	Mosquiteros de guipur, encaje, tul y demás telas de la misma clase ..... uno..	2.00
1059	Mostaza en tarros y en pobans ..... docena..	1.00
1060	Mostaceros, de vidrio ..... íd....	.20
1061	De cristal y de metal ..... íd....	.50
1062	Bozales ..... íd....	.50
1063	Nuez moscada ..... libra..	.08
1064	Manteles adamascados, de hilo, para 24 cubiertos ó más ..... uno..	.75
1065	De hilo, para 12 cubiertos ó más ..... íd....	.50
1066	De hilo y algodón, para 24 cubiertos ó más ..... íd....	.50
1067	Los mismos, para 12 cubiertos ó menos ..... íd....	.30
1068	De algodón, para 12 cubiertos ó menos ..... íd....	.20
1069	Esteras de paja, en piezas anchas de $\frac{4}{4}$ ó menos ..... ana..	.20
1070	De dimensiones superiores ..... íd....	.15
1071	De 3 pies sobre 6 ..... una..	.12
1072	De dimensiones superiores ..... íd....	.25
1073	Neceseres con avíos, para costureras, grandes ..... uno..	1.00
1074	Los mismos pequeños y medianos ..... íd....	.50
1075	Para caballeros, grandes ..... íd....	2.00
1076	Los mismos, medianos y pequeños ..... íd....	1.00
1077	Negro, de humo ..... libra..	.01
1078	Animal ..... 100 libras..	.75

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
1079	Avellanas	barril..	0.75
1080	Turrón	libra..	.06
1081	Ocre amarillo y rojo	100 libras..	1.00
1082	Ojetes para zapatos	millar..	.12
1083	Cebollas	100 libras..	1.00
1084	Pájaros disecados y alas de pájaros para sombreros	docena..	.25
1085	Aceitunas	12 pobans..	.20
1086	Sombrillas, de seda, para jóvenes ó señoras	una..	.60
1087	De seda, para niños	id....	.40
1088	De alpaca ú otras telas de lana, para jóvenes y señoras	id....	.30
1089	De alpaca, lana ó algodón, para niños	id....	.10
1090	De algodón	id....	.20
1091	Almohadas	id....	.50
1092	Oro falso en hojas	100 hojas..	1.00
1093	Ornamentos de iglesia	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1094	Huata	libra..	.02
1095	Preparada para usos medicinales. (*Véase* Drogas ó productos farmacéuticos.)		
1096	Paja de roten	libra..	.02
1097	Lentejuelas de oro ó de plata, finas	id....	.75
1098	Falsas	id....	.50
1099	Obléas	id....	.12
1100	Paletas para pintores, de marfil	docena..	.25
1101	De madera de todas clases	id....	.12
1102	Cestos, vacíos de todas dimensiones	id....	2.00
1103	Pequeños, con asas, de todas clases.	id....	.50
1104	Panoramas	uno..	.25
1105	Papel del arena	100 hojas..	.20
1106	Para dibujo, planos, cartas	id....	1.00
1107	Ministro	resma..	1.00
1108	Ordinario para colegiales	id....	.15
1109	Para cartas, gran forma	id....	.60
1110	Forma mediana y pequeña	id....	.48
1111	Para envolver	id....	.12
1112	Para imprimir periódicos, folletos, anuncios, etc., de todas formas	id....	.25
1113	Para facturas y notas, sin membretes	id....	.40
1114	Con membretes, de todas clases	100 hojas..	2.00
1115	Pergamino	12 hojas..	.75
1116	Impermeable y papel secante	100 hojas..	.40
1117	Para cigarillos, en libritos	100 libritos..	.50
1118	De música	mano..	.12
1119	Pintado, de lujo, afelpado, en rollos de 6 á 8 anas	rollo..	.25
1120	Fino, de 6 á 8 anas	id....	.18
1121	Ordinario, de 6 á 8 anas	id....	.06
1122	Común, de 6 á 8 anas	id....	.03
1123	Paraguas y sombrillas, de seda, de todas dimensiones	uno....	.60
1124	De alpaca y otras telas de lana	id....	.30
1125	De algodón	id....	.20
1126	Perfumería, cosméticos	docena..	.25
1127	Agua de tocador, en ½ de frasco	id....	.50
1128	Agua de quinina, en ½ de frasco	id....	.40
1129	Agua de colonia ó de lavanda, en garrafas ó litros	id....	1.00
1130	En botellas	id....	1.00
1131	En frascos ó pobans	id....	.50
1132	Agua de florida	12 medias botellas..	.25
1133	Esencias y extráctos diversos, en pequeños frascos	docena..	1.20
1134	Aceites de todas clases para el cabello y la barba	id....	.25
1135	Pomadas de todas clases, en pequeños tarros	id....	.25
1136	En grandes tarros	id....	.50
1137	Polvos de arroz	libra..	.02
1138	Polvos dentífricos	12 cajitas..	.40
1139	Jabón de tocador	docena..	.55
1140	Pasadores ó pasamanos de oro ó plata, finos	par..	.10
1141	Cueros para navajas de afeitar	docena..	.50
1142	Pastas de todas clases	libra..	.03
1143	Pastillas (bombones)	id....	.06
1144	Pieles, de vaca	una..	.64
1145	Barnizadas para cubiertas de pistoleras	docena..	3.00
1146	De ternera	id....	2.00
1147	De cabra	id....	.50
1148	Tafilete	id....	1.00
1149	De gamo ó de gamuza	una..	.30
1150	De carnero, blancas ó agamuzadas	docena..	.50
1151	De cerdo ó de foca	id....	3.00
1152	Enceradas, no expresadas	una..	.30
1153	Peines, de cobre dorado, con piedras, para moños	docena..	7.00
1154	De marfil ó carey, para moñas	id....	4.00
1155	Finos, de asta, búfalo é imitación de carey, para desengrasar y desenredar	id....	1.00
1156	Pequeños, imitación de carey, para moños	id....	.50
1157	Ordinarios, de asta, búfalo, é imitación de carey, para desengrasar y desenredar	docena..	.50
1158	Comunes, de asta é imitación de carey, para desengrasar y desenredar	id....	.25
1159	Para caballos	id....	.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
1160	Pinturas de todas colores	libra..	0.02
1161	En bolas	íd....	.05
1162	Compuestas y preparadas	galón..	.15
1163	Pelerinas de tela de todas clases, grandes	docena..	3.00
1164	Medianas y pequeñas	íd....	1.50
1165	Palas, de hierro	íd....	.75
1166	De madera	íd....	.40
1167	Fósforo blanco y rojo	libra..	.04
1168	Felpa, de seda, para sombreros	ana..	.12
1169	De algodón, para sombreros	íd....	.06
1170	Relojes de mesa, finos, de bronce, cobre, mármol	uno..	8.00
1171	Ordinarios, de las mismas materias	íd....	2.00
1172	Comunes, de madera, etc	íd....	1.00
1173	Pequeños, dichos despertadores	docena..	1.50
1174	Pernios y goznes, de cobre	libra..	.08
1175	De hierro, de 6 pulgadas ó menos	12 pares..	.50
1176	De 7 á 12 pulgadas	íd....	.75
1177	De 13 á 18 pulgadas	íd....	1.00
1178	De 19 pulgadas ó más	íd....	1.50
1179	Perlas falsas	manojo..	.50
1180	Pelucas	una..	1.00
1181	Persianas de madera, para ventanas	par..	2.00
1182	Para puertas	íd....	3.00
1183	Pesa-licores	docena..	.50
1184	Petardos de todas clases	gruesa..	.10
1185	Cascos para agua y alcohol, con aros de madera	galón..	.01
1186	Con aros de hierro	íd....	.02
1187	Pies de rey (medida)	docena..	.25
1188	Y orejas de cerdo	barril..	1.50
1189	Piedras para afilar	una..	.03
1190	Para filtrar	íd....	.75
1191	De todas clases, para construcciones, empedrado ó embaldosado	millar..	3.00
1192	Pinceles en juegos de todos tamaños	docena..	.50
1193	Pinzas para orfebreros y zapateros	íd....	.40
1194	Pinzas	íd....	1.00
1195	Tenacillas para azúcar	íd....	.50
1196	Azadones y picos dichos "piquois"	íd....	1.00
1197	Pipas para fumar, de espuma de mar y otras finas	una..	.25
1198	De loza	gruesa..	.25
1199	De madera ó barro	íd....	.50
1200	Armellas para tiendas de campaña	ciento..	.50
1201	Planos de ciudades y otros, de autores haitianos		Libres.
1202	Tablas de todas clases	millar..	2.50
1203	Bandejas plaqueadas con plata ó enteramente de plata	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1204	De metal para garrafas	docena..	1.50
1205	De hoja de lata ó papel mascado, de 1 pie ó más de diámetro	una..	1.00
1206	De hoja de lata ó papel mascado, de menor tamaño	docena..	.50
1207	Platinas de hierro (para la fabricación del casabe)	una..	.20
1208	Yeso	barril..	.50
1209	Plumas, de ganso, para escribir	millar..	.30
1210	De acero, para escribir	gruesa..	.30
1211	Para sombreros	docena..	.75
1212	Para camas ó almohadas	100 libras..	1.00
1213	Plumeros grandes y medianos	docena..	1.00
1214	Pequeños	íd....	.50
1215	Plumeros y penachos para militares	uno..	.50
1216	Sartenes y cazos de cocina	docena..	1.50
1217	Pesas de cobre	100 libras..	9.00
1218	De hierro	íd....	1.00
1219	Pimienta de todas clases	libra..	.02
1220	Manzanas	barril..	.50
1221	Patatas	íd....	1.00
1222	En pequeños cestos ó pequeñas cajas	cesto ó caja..	.20
1223	Pomos para sillas de montar	docena..	.12
1224	Rempujos para coser velas	gruesa..	.40
1225	Bombas para buques	una..	2.00
1226	De incendio		Libres.
1227	Para pozos y jardines	una..	1.00
1228	De cobre, para fabricantes de aguardiente de caña	íd....	1.50
1229	De hoja de lata, para fabricantes de aguardiente de caña	íd....	.50
1230	De madera, para fabricantes de aguardiente de caña	íd....	.25
1231	Pompones, de oro ó de plata para oficiales	docena..	2.50
1232	De seda y de plata	íd....	1.00
1233	De lana ó algodón	íd....	.25
1234	Puentecillos de hierro ó de acero, con sus accesorios	100 libras..	1.50
1235	Cerdos	barril..	2.50
1236	Porcelana, opaca	bocoy..	6.00
1237	Fina y ordinaria	pieza..	.03
1238	Petacas para cigarros, de todas clases	docena..	1.00
1239	Cofrecitos ó tarritos para cigarros	íd....	1.00
1240	Petacas de todas las demás clases	íd....	1.00
1241	Petacas para cigarrillos	íd....	.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
1242	Porta-lápices, de oro ó plata	uno..	0.25
1243	De cobre ó de metal de composición, etc	docena..	.30
1244	Tahalíes para espadas	uno..	.25
1245	Carteras, dichas "de ministro"	íd....	.75
1246	De bolsillo, de 6 pulgadas en adelante	docena..	.40
1247	De bolsillo, de menos de 6 pulgadas	íd....	.20
1248	Porta-fusines, pequeños, ordinarios, para colegiales	íd....	.10
1249	Vinagreras de madera ó de hoja de lata, pintadas, sin frascos	una..	.15
1250	Con frascos	íd....	.30
1251	Licoreras y vinagreras, finamente plaqueadas, con frascos de cristal	íd....	2.00
1252	Con frascos de vidrio	íd....	1.00
1253	Bocinas	íd....	.25
1254	Portamanteos para sillas de montar, de todas clases	uno..	.25
1255	Relojeras	docena..	1.00
1256	Portaplumas, finas y de fantasía	íd....	.25
1257	Ordinarias y comunes	ciento..	.25
1258	Porta-cuchillos, de vidrio	docena..	.25
1259	De metal y de cristal	íd....	.50
1260	Portamonedas de todas clases	íd....	.50
1261	Puertas, de tablas (contraventanas y contravientos)	par..	2.00
1262	De hierro ó fundición	100 libras..	2.00
1263	Retratos de familia		Libres.
1264	Cubos para hielo, de ruolz	uno..	1.00
1265	Vasijas para beber, de hoja de lata	docena..	.50
1266	Jarrones para jardines, de barro cocido, porcelana, hierro, fundición, etc	par..	.50
1267	Potasa	100 libras..	.75
1268	Artículos de barro de todas clases	12 piezas..	.25
1269	Polvos, de litargirio de oro ó de plata	libra..	.08
1270	De hierro	íd....	.03
1271	De Seidlitz y de soda water	12 cajas..	.60
1272	De fermentación (dichos de elevación)	libra..	.01
1273	Poléas simples de madera, en juegos de todos tamaños	pulgada..	.01
1274	Dobles, de madera, en juegos de todos tamaños	íd....	.02
1275	De cobre	libra..	.10
1276	De hierro	íd....	.05
1277	Muñecas de todos tamaños	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1278	Toldos de todos tamaños	uno..	1.00
1279	Pisapapeles	docena..	.50
1280	Prensas hydráulicas		Libres.
1281	De imprenta, grandes, Marinoni	una..	10.00
1282	De imprenta, medianas, Marinoni	íd....	6.00
1283	De imprenta, pequeñas, Marinoni	íd....	3.00
1284	Para encuadernar ó para timbrar	íd....	1.50
1285	Para copiar	íd....	1.00
1286	Para algodón		Libres.
1287	Productos químicos	ad valorem..	30 p. ct.
1288	Ciruelas y ciruelas pasas	libra..	.02
1289	Fósforo blanco y rojo	íd....	.04
1290	Tacos de billar	docena..	1.00
1291	Bolos (juegos de)	juego..	1.00
1292	Cepillos, con hoja	docena..	.75
1293	Sin hoja	íd....	.50
1294	Pasas	libra..	.02
1295	Rallos	docena..	.30
1296	Transportadores de cobre, marfil ó asta	íd....	.60
1297	Navajas de afeitar	par..	.30
1298	Rastrillos	uno..	.12
1299	Trampas para cojer ratas	docena..	.50
1300	Calentadores	uno..	.25
1301	Dichos hogares para hornillas de hacer el potaje ó la olla	juego de 4..	1.00
1302	Registros, de más de 24 pulgadas de ancho	uno..	1.50
1303	De 19 á 24 pulgadas de ancho	íd....	1.00
1304	De 13 á 18 pulgadas de ancho	íd....	.30
1305	De 7 á 12 pulgadas de ancho	íd....	.15
1306	De menor ancho	docena..	1.00
1307	Reglas para escritorios	íd....	.30
1308	Resina	barril..	.50
1309	Muelles, para carruajes	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1310	Para relojes de bolsillo	íd....	20 p. ct.
1311	Faroles	uno..	.50
1312	Cortinas de seda, muselina, guipur, encaje, etc	docena..	2.00
1313	Rigoises	íd....	.25
1314	Remaches	100 libras..	1.50
1315	Arroz	íd....	1.40
1316	Vestidos de tela de seda de todas clases, para señoras y jóvenes	uno..	3.00
1317	Para niños	íd....	3.00
1318	Llaves, de cobre para servicio hidráulico	libra..	.03
1319	De madera	docena..	.25
1320	De cobre para grandes cascos, cazos ó barricas	libra..	.03
1321	De plomo ó hierro para los mismos	íd....	.02
1322	Anillos para servilletas, de madera, cuero, etc	docena..	.25
1323	De metal	íd....	.50

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
1324	Alambre con púas	100 libras	0.25
1325	Asadoras	uno	1.00
1326	Ruedas de carruajes y carretillas	par	2.00
1327	Roldanas, de cobre	docena	.40
1328	De hierro	íd	.25
1329	De madera	íd	.05
1330	Cintas, de ceda, raso, terciopelo de seda, de 1½ pulgadas ó menos de ancho	ana	.01
1331	Las mismas, de dimensiones superiores	íd	.02
1332	De lana, hilo, hilo y algodón, de 1 pulgada ó más	íd	.01
1333	Tejido dicho "Russie," de ⅔ de ancho	íd	.06
1334	De menos de ⅔	íd	.05
1335	Relojes de arena	docena	.50
1336	Sables, finos, para oficiales	uno	1.50
1337	Ordinarios	íd	1.00
1338	De caballería	íd	.50
1339	De infantería	íd	.25
1340	Sacos, de coleta y demás telas para envase	ciento	2.50
1341	De viaje, de moqueta, con maleta	docena	3.00
1342	De viaje	íd	4.00
1343	Los mismos, sin maleta	íd	1.50
1344	De viaje, de cuatro hilos	íd	1.00
1345	Vacíos para almohadas	íd	1.00
1346	Sacos (bolsas de caza)	íd	.75
1347	Para colegiales	íd	.25
1348	Saquitos de papel para tiendas de ultramarinos, de todas dimensiones	millar	.50
1349	Alforjillas, para sillas de montar	par	2.00
1350	De viaje, de todas dimensiones	docena	1.00
1351	Saleros, de vidrio	íd	.25
1352	De metal	par	.25
1353	Cinchas	una	.25
1354	En pieza	ana	.03
1355	Sanguijuelas		Libres.
1356	Sardinas en aceite	cajita	.10
1357	Las mismas en ½ y ¼ de cajitas	íd	.05
1358	Salsas	12 pobans	.12
1359	Salchichones	libra	.05
1360	Salmón	barril	1.50
1361	En cubetas	cubeta	.20
1362	Jabón [a]	100 libras	1.00
1363	Sierras en juegos de todos tamaños	docena	2.00
1364	Cubos (boquittes), de palastro ú hoja de lata	íd	1.00
1365	De madera	íd	.75
1366	De cuero	uno	.12
1367	Podaderas (tijeras)	docena	.50
1368	Jábegas	una	1.00
1369	Sal marina, en grano	barril	1.00
1370	En polvo	100 libras	.20
1371	Sillas de montar, completas ó no	una	6.00
1372	Podones	docena	.50
1373	Serpentines (culebrinas), de cobre	libra	.03
1374	De estaño	íd	.02
1375	Podaderas	docena	.40
1376	Cerraduras, de cobre, de más de 6 pulgadas de ancho	una	.15
1377	Las mismas, de menos de 6 pulgadas	docena	1.50
1378	De hierro, para puertas, hasta de 4 pulgadas	íd	1.00
1379	Las mismas, de dimensiones superiores	íd	1.50
1380	Para baúles, armarios y cajones	íd	.25
1381	Servicios para cortar, plaqueados y soplados	servicio	.50
1382	Servilletas, adamascadas, de hilo	docena	2.50
1383	De hilo y algodón, adamascadas	íd	1.00
1384	De algodón, adamascadas	íd	.50
1385	Esponjas [b]	íd	.50
1386	Carteras de abogado	una	.50
1387	Para colegiales	docena	.25
1388	Jergones para camas	uno	.50
1389	Salvado	barril	.30
1390	Sondas de hoja de lata	docena	.50
1391	Sorbeteras	una	.25
1392	Fuelles, para herreros ó carniceros	uno	1.00
1393	De cocina	docena	1.00
1394	Trampas para coger ratones	docena	.25
1395	Portaplatos, de paja	íd	.12
1396	De metal	íd	.25
1397	Sotanas	una	1.00
1398	Estatuas, de yeso, de dos piés de altura ó más	íd	.75
1399	Las mismas, de menos de 12 pulgadas de altura	íd	.50
1400	De mármol ó bronce	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
1401	Estatuitas de todas clases	íd	20 p. ct.

[a] En virtud de una ley de 20 de septiembre de 1898, la sobretasa de 25 por ciento prevista por la ley de 16 de diciembre de 1897 no se aplicará al jabón.

[b] El mismo régimen se aplicará á las servilletas de algodón, con listas de color, estrechas, pequeñas y comunes. (Circular nº 105, de 15 noviembre de 1904.)

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
			Gourdes.
1402	Transparentes para ventanas	uno..	0.50
1403	Azúcar, cande, de manzana y de cebada	libra..	.08
1404	Refinado	íd....	.03
1405	Sebo (velas de)	íd....	.02
1406	Para máquinas	íd....	.01
1407	Tabaco de todas clases	íd....	.08
1408	Tabaqueras, de oro	una..	1.00
1409	De plata ó carey	íd....	.50
1410	De cuero, madera, estaño, plomo ó asta	docena..	.25
1411	Cuadros al oleo, grabados, coloreados ó sin colorear, con ó sin marco	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1412	Fundas para almohadas, de todas clases	docena..	3.00
1413	Cedazos para harina	íd....	1.00
1414	Paños, de billar	uno..	4.00
1415	Alfombras para los piés, de 3 piés á lo sumo de ancho×6 de longitud	una..	1.00
1416	De dimensiones inferiores	íd....	.75
1417	De 4 á 6 piés×6 á 8	íd....	3.00
1418	De dimensiones superiores	íd....	6.00
1419	Tapetes de moqueta ú otros tejidos estampados, para mesas	uno..	1.25
1420	Hules de $\frac{4}{4}$ ó menos, para mesas	docena..	1.00
1421	Alfombras de piel de oso, búfalo, tigre, león ú otros animales	una..	1.50
1422	Tapioca	libra..	.03
1423	Pestillos de cobre	docena..	1.00
1424	De hierro	íd....	.50
1425	Taladros de todas clases	íd....	.25
1426	Telescopios	uno..	3.00
1427	Tenazas	una..	.05
1428	Tiendas de campaña	íd....	1.00
1429	Manufacturas de barro	12 piezas..	.12
1430	Cabezas de cerdo	barril..	1.50
1431	Testeras	una..	.25
1432	Té de China	libra..	.02
1433	Cañas para botinas y bosas altas	12 pares..	1.00
1434	Hachetas para carpinteros	docena..	1.00
1435	Timbales de metal dicho de composición	uno..	.10
1436	Timbres grabados, estampadores ó sellos, de cobre ó hierro	íd....	.25
1437	De caoutchouc ó madera	íd....	.10
1438	Sacabotas	docena..	1.00
1439	Sacacorchos de todas clases	íd....	.50
	Tejidos:		
1440	Alpaca de 30 pulgadas ó menos	ana..	.08
1441	Tiras, de muselina, percal y organdí, bordadas	íd....	.06
1442	De batista, bordadas	íd....	.08
1443	De muselina, percal y organdí, bordadas dobles	íd....	.12
1444	De batista, dobles	íd....	.15
1445	Fustán muselina, de $\frac{3}{4}$ ó más de ancho	íd....	.05
1446	Fustán acolchado, cruzado, fino, de 24 pulgadas ó más	íd....	.06
1447	De menor ancho	íd....	.04
1448	Batista, de hilo, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.10
1449	De algodón (dicho de nansuk batista)	íd....	.06
1450	Bombasí, de seda y de lana y otras telas de igual clase, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	ana..	.08
1451	De lana ó algodón, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.06
1452	Brabante, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1453	Bretaña, de $\frac{3}{4}$ de ancho, de hilo ó hilo y algodón	íd....	.06
1454	De menos de $\frac{3}{4}$, de hilo y algodón	íd....	.05
1455	Cachemir de doble ancho	íd....	.15
1456	Calicó, algodón gris y blanco, de menos de 24 pulgadas	íd....	.01
1457	De 24 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.01½
1458	De 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1459	De 37 á 42 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1460	De 43 á 50 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1461	De 51 á 60 pulgadas	íd....	.03½
1462	Dicho tela de algodón fina, de 30 pulgadas ó más	íd....	.04
1463	El mismo, de menos de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1464	Cañamazo de $\frac{7}{8}$ ó menos	íd....	.02
1465	Casimir de lana, cruzado, de $\frac{4}{4}$ ó más	íd....	.25
1466	Casimir de lana ó algodón, cruzado, de $\frac{4}{4}$ ó menos	íd....	.20
1467	Casinete de 30 pulgadas ó más	íd....	.10
1468	Check (ottis), de 22 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.01½
1469	De 23 á 26 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1470	De 27 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1471	De 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1472	De 37 á 42 pulgadas	íd....	.03½
1473	Coleta blanca, semi-blanca y gris, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1474	Algodón, de color, de 26 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.03
1475	El mismo, de 27 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.04
1476	Para velas, marcos, hamacas, tiendas de campaña, etc., de 22 á 30 pulgadas	ana..	.02
1477	Cutí, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de 4 á $\frac{6}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.06
1478	De algodón puro, de 4 á $\frac{6}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.05
1479	Crespón, ancho	íd....	.08
1480	Estrecho	íd....	.04

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
	Tejidos—Continúa.		*Gourdes.*
1481	Damasco, de seda	ana..	0.10
1482	De lana ó lana y algodón	íd....	.07
1483	De algodón	íd....	.05
1484	Encajes, de hilo ó seda, en telas, para vestidos	íd....	.25
1485	De algodón	íd....	.16
1486	Entredoses y cintas de hilo ó seda, de más de 4 pulgadas de ancho	íd....	.08
1487	Entredoses y cintas de hilo ó seda, de más de 3 hasta 4 pulgadas de ancho	ana..	.05
1488	Entredoses de cintas de algodón, de 1 á 3 pulgadas de ancho, ó menos	íd....	.02
1489	De oro ó plata finos, en galones de todas clases	íd....	.40
1490	De oro ó plata falsos, en galones de todas clases	íd....	.08
1491	Entredoses y cintas de hilo ó seda, de 1 á 3 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1492	Entredoses y cintas de hilo ó seda, de menos de 1 pulgada	íd....	.02
1493	Para luto, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.06
1494	Diablementfort de ¾ ó más	íd....	.05
1495	Diagonal de lana y algodón, de ¾ ó menos	íd....	.20
1496	Paño de todas clases, de ¾ ó más	íd....	.60
1497	Dril fino y duck, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.07
1498	Dril de algodón	íd....	.04
1499	Dril azul, dicho "Denims," de 22 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.02
1500	De 23 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1501	De 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1502	Dril militar, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.04
1503	Estopillas	íd....	.06
1504	Estameña, ancha	íd....	.04
1505	Estrecha	íd....	.02
1506	Telas, para vestidos, de lana, á excepción de las especialmente expresadas, hasta de 30 pulgadas	ana..	.08
1507	De lana y algodón dichas satinetes, para vestidos, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.05
1508	Para pantalones, de algodón ó hilo y algodón, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.04
1509	De lana, de más de ¾, á excepción de los casimires y diagonales	íd....	.25
1510	De lana y algodón, de menos de ¾	íd....	.20
1511	Franela de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.08
1512	Flecos, de seda	íd....	.06
1513	De algodón	íd....	.02
1514	De oro ó plata, finos	íd....	.20
1515	De oro ó plata, falsos	íd....	.10
1516	Gasa, de seda é hilo, para vestidos	íd....	.20
1517	De algodón, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.06
1518	Guinga, de menos de 24 pulgadas	íd....	.01½
1519	De 25 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1520	De 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1521	De 37 á 42 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1522	De 43 pulgadas ó más	íd....	.03½
1523	Indiana cretona, percal, de 27 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.04
1524	De 26 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.03
1525	Chaconadas, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.06
1526	Linón, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.15
1527	Lustrina, de lana y seda (forro para sastres)	íd....	.05
1528	De algodón	íd....	.03
1529	Madrás, verdadero, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.08
1530	De imitación, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.04
1531	Merino, pequeño ancho	íd....	.08
1532	Gran ancho	íd....	.15
1533	Morlaix, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de menos de 26 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1534	De hilo ó hilo y algodón, de más de 26 pulgadas	íd....	.04
1535	De algodón puro, de menos de 26 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1536	De algodón puro, de 26 á 32 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1537	Muselina y muselineta, de 26 pulgadas ó más	íd....	.05
1538	Nanquinete, de 22 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.01½
1539	De 23 á 26 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1540	De 27 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1541	De 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.03½
1542	De 37 á 42 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1543	Nansuk, de más de ¾ hasta ¾ de ancho	íd....	.06
1544	De menos de ¾ de ancho	íd....	.05
1545	Oxford, de 26 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1546	De mayor ancho	íd....	.04
1547	Percal, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.06
1548	Platille, blanca, fina, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de ¾ ó más de ancho	ana..	.06
1549	Blanca, ordinaria, común, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, de menos de ¾	íd....	.05
1550	Gris, de todas clases, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.02
1551	Pouplíne, de 25 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.10
1552	Raso, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.20
1553	De lana, de ¾ ó más	íd....	.40
1554	Sarga, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.10½
1555	Siam, cruzado hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.02½
1556	De color, hasta de 22 pulgadas	íd....	.01½
1557	De color, de 22 á 26 pulgadas	íd....	.02
1558	De color, de 27 á 30 pulgadas	íd....	.03½
1559	De color, de 31 á 36 pulgadas	íd....	.03
1560	De color, de 37 á 42 pulgadas	íd....	.04

ARANCEL No. 1.—*Derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Partida.	Mercancías.		Derechos fijos.
	Tejidos—Continúa.		*Gourdes.*
1561	Seda para vestidos, hasta de 30 pulgadas	ana..	0.15
1562	Sedería ligera, para vestidos, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.12
1563	Tarlatana, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.05
1564	Tela, fina, de hilo ó hilo y algodón, para camisas, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.08
1565	Común, como la anterior, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.05
1566	Gris ó cruda, fina, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.05
1567	Gris común, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.04
1568	Para sábanas, hasta de $\frac{8}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.12
1569	Para sábanas, de $\frac{8}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.20
1570	Adamascada, de hilo ó hilo y algodón de 4 á $\frac{6}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.12
1571	Adamascada, de hilo ó hilo y aglodón, de menos de $\frac{4}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.08
1572	De algodón, de $\frac{4}{4}$ de ancho	íd....	.08
1573	Lona para velas, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.04
1574	Tul, hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.06
1575	Terciopelo, de seda	íd....	.25
1576	De algodón	íd....	.08
1577	Vichy (tela de), hasta de 30 pulgadas	íd....	.05
1578	Céfiro, de $\frac{4}{4}$ ó menos	íd....	.05
1579	Tela, para sacos, de $\frac{4}{4}$ de ancho ó menos	íd....	.02
1580	Encerada, de 30 pulgadas ó menos	íd....	.08
1581	Palastro	100 libras..	.75
1582	Cortinas para camas, de seda	una..	3.00
1583	De guipur, encaje, tul ú otros tejidos	íd....	2.00
1584	Traveseros	íd....	.50
1585	Trencillas, de oro ó plata finos, para chalecos	ana..	.06
1586	De oro ó plata falsos, para chalecos	íd....	.05
1587	De seda, para chalecos	íd....	.01½
1588	De lana, hilo ó algodón, para zapatos, colchones, etc	12 anas..	.03
1589	Llanas de albañil	docena..	.50
1590	Tejas	millar..	1.00
1591	Levitas de uniforme, de paño, para oficiales	una..	2.50
1592	De tela, algodón dril ú otros tejidos de hilo ó algodón, para el ejército	íd....	.50
1593	Tubos, de hierro ó fundición	100 libras..	1.00
1594	De caoutchouc ó tela	pie..	.01
1595	Garlopas, con hoja	docena..	1.50
1596	Sin hoja	íd....	1.00
1597	Jarrones de barro cocido, porcelana, hierro ó fundición, para jardines	par..	.50
1598	Lamparillas	una..	.10
1599	Velocípedos	uno..	.50
1600	Fidéos	libra..	.03
1601	Barnices	botella..	.12
1602	Vasos, finos para agua y para champaña	docena..	.50
1603	Finos, para vinos y licores	íd....	.25
1604	Ordinarios para agua, vino y licores	íd....	.20
1605	Tubos para lámparas	íd....	.25
1606	Cristales para relojes de bolsillo	ciento..	2.00
1607	Para gafas y lentes	íd....	1.50
1608	Guardabrisas	par..	.25
1609	Cerrojos	docena..	.30
1610	Berbiquíes con gusanillo	íd....	1.00
1611	Sin gusanillo	íd....	.50
1612	Vinagre	galón..	.02
1613	En botellas	docena..	.12
1614	Tornillos, de hierro, hasta de 2 pulgadas de longitud	gruesa..	.10
1615	De hierro, de tamaño superior	íd....	.40
1616	De cobre, en juegos de todas dimensiones	íd....	.50
1617	Vidrios para vidrieras	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1618	Aparadores de tienda, de todas dimensiones	íd....	20 p. ct.
1619	Velos, de encaje, hilo, tul ó seda	uno..	2.00
1620	De gasa ó muselina, algodón	íd....	.75
1621	Velas para buques	ad valorem..	20 p. ct,
1622	Carruajes de 4 asientos (landós, victorias y otros análogos)	uno..	25.00
1623	De 2 ó 4 asientos ó más (buss, buggies, carruajes con bancos, cabriolés, cupés, (tílburis, faetones, y otros análogos)	uno..	10.00
1624	Cochecitos para niños, de todas clases	íd....	1.00
1625	Barrenas	docena..	.25
1626	Cinc en hojas	libra..	.02

TARIFA No. 2.—*Derechos de peso á la importación.*

Los derechos de peso á la importación se cobrarán por todas las mercancías que adeuden por tanidad, cualquiera que sea su denominación, á razón de cincuenta céntimos por millar (G. 0. 50).

TARIFA No. 3.—*Derechos de wharfage á la importación.*

		Gourdes.
Acero	100 libras..	0.06
Ajos	íd....	.04
Tablillas para techos, de todas clases	millar..	.50
Alambiques, con ó sin accesorios	uno..	2.00
Anclas para buques	100 libras..	.06
Pizarras para tejados	millar..	.50
Remos	docena..	.06
Armarios de todas clases	uno..	1.00
Tinas de baño	íd....	.50
Balanzas grandes y medianas, con cadenas y platillos á la romana	íd....	1.00
Balcones de hierro ó de fundición	100 libras..	.06
Fardos de mercancías no expresadas en general	uno..	.25
Balaustradas de hierro	100 libras..	.06
Balaustres de hierro	íd....	.06
Bancos de madera	uno..	.15
De hierro	íd....	.25
Barriles llenos	íd....	.12
Barricas llenas, de 60 galones	una..	.25
Vacías	íd....	.05
Piedras de Barsac y otras piedras gruesas para empedrado ó construcción	ciento..	2.00
Cunas montadas, de madera ó de mimbre	una..	.25
De hierro, caoba ó madera de precio	íd....	.50
Bibliotecas	íd....	1.00
Billares	uno..	2.00
Maderas escuadradas de todas dimensiones	millar..	.25
Bebidas y líquidos de todas clases, en cajas de 12 botellas, litros, frascos ó pobans	caja..	.06
Bocoyes, sin armar	uno..	.06
Llenos	íd....	.25
Varas para carruajes	una..	.05
Ladrillos	millar..	.50
Carretillas de mano de todas clases	una..	.10
Despachos	uno..	1.00
Aparadores	una..	1.00
Camas (armazones)	docena..	.50
Cajas de mercancías, de 2 á 3 pulgadas de longitud	una..	.12
De más de 3 pies	íd....	.25
Sofás de todas clases	uno..	.50
Baldosas de mármol	millar..	2.00
Ordinarias para embaldosar	íd....	.50
Ataúdes	uno..	2.00
Sillas de todas clases, armadas	docena..	1.00
Sin armar	íd....	.25
Armaduras de hierro	100 libras..	.06
De madera	una..	5.00
Calderas para azúcar	íd....	.25
De cobre, hierro ó azófar, de todas dimensiones	100 libras..	.12
Campanas de fundición ó de cobre	íd....	.06
Clavos de todas clases	íd....	.12
Cajas para caudales, medianas y pequeñas	una..	1.00
Grandes	íd....	2.00
Cordelería de todas clases	100 libras..	.12
Cocinillas de hierro ó fundición	íd....	.12
Cobre	íd....	.06
Damajuanas de todos tamaños, llenas ó vacías	una..	.02
Yunques	uno..	.25
Muestras para tiendas	una..	.50
Escaleras de hierro ó de fundición	100 libras..	.06
De madera	uua..	2.00
Tornos	uno..	.25
Loza en bocoyes, cestos, cajas ó fardos	íd....	.50
Butacas de todas clases, montadas	docena..	1.00
Sin montar	íd....	.50
Flechas para carruajes	una..	.20
Heno	bala..	.25
Queso de todas clases	100 libras..	.12
Frutas en aguardiente y otras, en pobans ó frascos	caja..	.06

		Gourdes.
Alacenas	una..	0.25
Verjas para cercas	100 libras..	.06
Arenques ahumados	cajitas..	.01
Armonios	uno..	.50
Relojes de pared	íd....	1.00
Jarros de todos tamaños	íd....	.12
Lavabos	íd....	.50
Camas, de caoba, nogal, roble ú otras maderas de precio	una..	1.00
De hierro	íd....	.50
Catres	docena..	1.00
Máquinas de coser, en fardos de 4 máquinas	una..	.12
Baúles vacíos ó llenos	uno..	.25
Mármoles, para tumbas, de 6 á 7 pies de longitud	íd....	.50
Para tumbas de niños	íd....	.25
Mercancías en general, no expresadas, que adeuden al peso	100 libras..	.12
En cajas, balas ó fardos	uno..	.25
Colchones	íd....	.25
Mástiles para buques, de todas dimensiones	íd....	1.00
Muelas de todas clases	docena..	1.00
Monumentos funerarios	caja..	.25
Molinos para caña de azúcar, y sus accesorios	uno..	5.00
Para cerner y para moler el café	íd....	1.00
Para pasar y peinar algodón	íd....	1.00
Para maíz	docena..	.20
Organos	uno..	.50
Cestas de mimbre, vacías, de todas clases	docena..	.25
Palas	íd....	.15
Pianos	uno..	2.00
Cascos para agua ó para fabricantes de aguardiente de caña	íd....	.25
Tablas de todas clases	millar..	.25
Bombas de incendio	una..	2.00
Para buques, pozos, jardines y fabricantes de aguardiente de caña	íd....	.25
Persianas	par..	.50
Piedras de construcción, empedrado ó embaldosado	ciento..	2.00
Patatas, en barriles	barril..	.12
En cestos ó cajitas	una..	.03
Puentecitos de hierro ó acero	100 libras..	.06
Porcelana	bocoy..	.50
Puertas y ventanas, de madera	par..	.50
De hierro ó fundición	íd....	1.00
Artículos de barro cocido	12 piezas..	.06
Toldos	uno..	.50
Prensas hidraúlicas	una..	1.00
De imprenta y para cartón	íd....	1.00
Pupitres	uno..	.25
Calentadores de hierro	docena..	.25
Ruedas de carretillas y de carruajes	par..	.50
Escritorios de caoba, nogal, roble ú otras maderas	uno..	1.00
Fuelles para forjas y para carniceros	íd....	.25
Mesas, de extensión, de tocador, con losas (cimas), de mármol, consolas para salones	una..	.50
De sap	íd....	.25
Manufacturas de barro, en bocoyes ó cestos	íd....	.50
Á granel	100 piezas..	.50
Palastro	100 libras..	.06
Tejas	millar..	.50
Tubos de hierro ó fundición	100 libras..	.06
Escurrideros	uno..	.50
Jarrones para jardines	par..	.10
Carruajes de todas clases	uno..	2.00
Cinc	100 libras..	.06

TARIFA No. 4.—*Derechos de exportación.*[a]

		Gourdes.
Madera de caoba	1,000 pies..	3.00
Asnos	cabeza..	2.00
Plata en lingotes ó barras		Prohib.
Bueyes	cabeza..	8.00
Maderas, de campeche	1,000 libras..	1.50
De cedro	íd....	1.00
De Guayacán	íd....	1.00
Amarilla ó fustete	íd....	1.00
Tintoreas no expresados	íd....	1.00
Cabritos	cabeza..	1.00
Cacao	100 libras..	1.75
Café	íd....	3.00
Café dicho "triages"	íd....	2.00
Caballos	cabeza..	5.00
Cera	100 libras..	.50
Cerdos	cabeza..	4.00
Cueros de buey	libra..	.02
Algodón	100 libras..	[b].10
Cobre viejo	libra..	.02
Carey	íd....	.12
Hierro viejo	1,000 libras..	1.00
Semillas de algodón		Libres.
Goma de guayacán	100 libras..	.50
Carneros	cabeza..	3.00
Mulos	íd....	5.00
Pieles de buey	100 libras..	3.00
De cabra	íd....	3.00
De cabrito, cerdo, carnero ó caballo	libra..	.01½
Oro en lingotes ó barras		Prohib.
Pita	1,000 libras..	3.00
Plomo	íd....	2.00
Raíces de campeche	íd....	1.50
Jaraba de miel	galón..	.04
Azúcar bruto	100 libras..	.05

TARIFA No. 5.—*Derechos de wharfage á la exportación.*[c]

		Gourdes.
Madera de caoba	1,000 pies..	0.50
Cacao	saco..	.01
Café	íd....	.02
Algodón	bala..	.05
Semillas de algodón	saco..	.02
Goma de guayacán	caja..	.02
Jarabe de miel	barril..	.03
Géneros de todas clases, no anteriormente expresados	100 libras..	.05

[a] Con respecto á las sobretasas aplicables á la exportación, véase el artículo 162 de la ley de Aduanas del a República.

En virtud del artículo 3 de la ley de Presupuestos para el ejercicio de 1904–5, todos los derechos aplicables á la exportación, á excepción de los de escala y de pilotaje, se pagarán en oro americano. ("Moniteur" de 1º de octubre de 1904.)

En virtud de la ley de 4 de marzo de 1904, se prohibe la exportación de las monedas nacionales de plata, de bronce y de níquel.

[b] En virtud de la ley de 5 de octubre de 1881, el algodón se admitirá á la exportación con franquicia de cualquier clase de derechos, á excepción del de estadística de 10 céntimos por cada 100 libras.

[c] Los derechos de wharfage á la exportación deberán satisfacerse en moneda nacional, independientemente de las sobretasas de 20 y 10 por ciento. (Circ. de la Secretaría de Estado del Departamento de Hacienda y de Comercio, de 24 de octubre de 1904.)

TARIFA No. 6.—*Artículos libres de derechos de importación.*

Animales vivos.
Mantequeras.
Escardadoras.
Cartas de autores haitianos.
Arados.
Calderos para azúcar.
Semillas para jardineros.
Relojes para iglesias ó edificios públicos.
Periódicos en hojas, libros en rústica, encuadernados ó en pasta.
Libros de autores haitianos.
Máquinas aratorias.
Molinos para caña de azúcar.
Molinos para descascarar el algodón y el café.
Bombas de incendio.
Retratos de familia.
Prensas para algodón.
Prensas hidráulicas.
Planos de villas y otros de autores haitianos.
Sanguijuelas.
Efectos para uso de los Agentes diplomáticos.
Artículos libres de derechos de Aduana en virtud de contratos provistos de la sanción legislativa.[a]

TARIFA No. 7.—*Artículos de prohibida importación.*

Armas de fuego, de todas clases.
Bocas de fuego, de todas clases.
Cápsulas de percusión.
Cartuchos de todas clases.
Aceite de nafta.
Aceite de kerosena de menos de 38 grados centígrados ó de 110° Fahrenheit.
Libros, grabados, cuadros, estampas ó cualquier clase de obras obscenas y que ofendan á la moral pública.
Melaza.
Municiones de todas clases.
Proyectiles.
Rom.
Jarabe de caña.
Azúcar bruto ó blanqueado con arcilla.
Tafia.

Convenio de comercio firmado en Port au Prince el 31 de julio de 1900 entre Francia y Haití, y ratificado en París el 9 de enero de 1901.

ARÍTCULO 1°. Los cafés y demás géneros coloniales de consumo expresados en el cuadro A anejo al presente Convenio, originarios de la República de Haití, gozarán, á su importación en Francia y en Argelia, de los derechos de Aduanas más reducidos aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

ART. 2. Los productos del suelo y de la industria, expresados en el Cuadro B anejo al presente Convenio, originarios de Francia y de Argelia, se admitirán, á su entrada en la República de Haití, con entera franquicia de los derechos adicionales de importación de 50 y 33⅓ por ciento establecidos respectivamente por las leyes haitianas de 16 de noviembre de 1876 y 2 de marzo de 1888.

La misma exoneración de las sobretasas de 50 y 33⅓ por ciento se aplicará á los derechos de tonelaje á que estén sujetos los buques de vela franceses y las mercancías desembarcadas de los vapores franceses, siempre que dichas mercancías sean de origen francés. Este origen deberá hacerse constar por medio de certificados expedidos por las correspondientes autoridades francesas[b] y visados por los Cónsules

[a] Como modificación del artículo 16 de la ley, los artículos libres de derechos en virtud de un contrato sancionado por ley quedan exonerados de los derechos de wharfage y de visado. (Circ. de 14 de noviembre de 1904.)

[b] Las autoridades competentes para hacer constar el origen francés y expedir certificados de conformidad con el anterior artículo 2 son las locales, tales como los alcaldes, jueces de paz, comisarios de policía, presidentes de tribunales de comercio, cámaras de comercio, etc., ó, más especialmente, la Administración de Aduanas. Estos certificados contendrán, además de la indicación del número de bultos, de sus marcas, numeración, peso y contenido, la declaración expresa que las mercancías, no se han embarcado de tránsito y que no proceden de los depósitos de Aduanas.

haitianos en los puertos de embarque; debiendo estos certificados de origen indicar el número de bultos, sus marcas, numeración, peso y contenido. Los certificados de origen exigidos para la admisión de mercancías á los favores concedidos por el presente Convenio deberán ser visados por los Cónsules franceses y haitianos, sin pago de los derechos consulares de cancillería.

ART. 3. Los vinos franceses que se importen en botellas gozarán igualmente de la exención de las sobretasas de 50 y 33⅓ por ciento.

Los vinos franceses que se importen en barricas y marquen trece grados de alcohol á lo sumo pagarán la quinta parte de los derechos actuales por cada barrica de un valor de 300 francos ó menos, y dos quintas partes de los mismos por cada barrica cuyo valor exceda de dicho límite.

ART. 4. Si el Gobierno haitiano modificare, por cualquier motivo ó de cualquiera manera, los derechos principales ó adicionales señalados en su Arancel de Aduanas, queda expresamente entendido que los productos del suelo ó de la industria procedentes de Francia á que el presente Convenio conceda exención de las sobretasas establecidas por las precitadas leyes de 1876 y 1888, gozarán igualmente de la exoneración de los derechos nuevamente establecidos ó modificados aplicables á los productos similares de procedencia extranjera, haciéndose esta exoneración en una proporción que corresponda exactamente á la referida exención concedida por el presente Convenio.

ART. 5. El presente Convenio será ratificado por ambos Gobiernos tan pronto como sea posible y las ratificaciones se canjeará en París. Entrará en vigor diez días después del canje de las ratificaciones y quedará ejecutorio durante un período mínimo de diez y ocho meses, contados desde esta fecha.

Si una de las Partes contratantes quisiere hacer cesar los electos del presente Convenio á la expiración de dicho período de diez y ocho meses, deberá notificar expresamente á la otra su intención al efecto, con seis meses de anticipación. Caso de que ninguna de las Partes contratantes hubiere hecho esta notificación á la precitada época, el presente Convenio permanecerá vigente hasta la expiración de un plazo de seis meses, contados desde el momento en que una ú otra Parte lo haya denunciado.

CUADRO A.—*Géneros coloniales de consumo, originarios de la República de Haití, que pagarán los derechos más reducidos, á su entrada en Francia.*

Café.	Casia lignea.
Cacao.	Nuez moscada.
Chocolate.	Macis.
Pimienta.	Clavo de especia.
Pimiento.	Vainilla.
Amomos y cardamomos.	Té.
Canela.	

CUADRO B.—*Mercancías francesas que gozarán, á su entrada en la República de Haití, de la exención de los derechos adicionales de 50 y 33⅓ por ciento.*

Acidos tártrico, sulfúrico y demás.
Corchetes de todas clases.
Agujas de todas clases.
Ajos.
Alambiques.
Albums para fotografías, dibujos, sellos de correos, etc.
Almanaques de todas clases.
Almendras.
Arcos de violín.
Pizarras para casas y para colegiales.
Platos de loza ó porcelana..
Atlas geográficos, hidrográficos, etc.
Attachés parisiennes.
Artículos militares: Cordones, tahalíes lisos, galoneados, bordados; cascos, sombreros, armados; cordoncillos, de seda, oro ó plata, fino ó falso, ó lana, para morriones; dragonas para oficiales, fajas, espadas, charreteras, borlas para oficiales, galones de oro, plata, seda ó lana, cartucheras, mochilas, uniformes militares y dolmanes, kepis, pasadores, plumeros y penachos, pompones para oficiales, sables, levitas de uniforme, porta-espadas, caparazones, etc.
Artículos para el culto: Pilas para agua bendita, cálices y patenas, copones, cirios, rosarios, cruces y crucifijos, imágenes, medallas, libros de oraciones y de misa, ornamentos de iglesia y sacerdotales, viriles de la custodia, escapularios, estatuas y estatuítas, cuadros de iglesia, etc.
Pinzas para estirar guantes.
Mantequeras.
Medias de hilo, seda, algodón, lana, para caballeros, señoras, jóvenes y niños.
Medias elásticas.
Fuentes de cobre.
Boinas de todas clases.
Bisuteria fina ó falsa.
Galletitas finas.
Botellas vacías.
Cajitas vacías para píldoras, pastillas, etc.
Cajitas ó estuches para cirujanos ó dentistas, con ó sin avíos.
Cajitas de instrumentos matemáticos.
Balanzas de precisión.
Tinas de baño.
Gorros de todas clases.
Tapones de corcho ó de metal.
Palmatorias.
Botines (desde el valor de 5 francos por par).
Bolsas de "collier," cuero ó tejido.
Bujías.
Botones de metal, nácar, vidrio, porcelana, hueso ó seda.
Cepillos para los dientes, la cabeza, las uñas, la ropa ó para sombreros.
Bebidas: ajenjo, amargo, anisete, casis, sidra, crema de cacao ú otras, vino de champagne, de Moscatel, de Borgoña y demás de Francia, vermouth y todas las bebidas ó licores de origen francés.
Cajitas de música.
Cajitas de perfumería.
Botas, botines, borceguíes, zapatos, zapatillas de todas clases para señoras, jóvenes y niños, desde el valor de 6 francos por par.
Cortaplumas.
Marcos dorados ó sin dorar.
Cuadernos, métodos, libros de música, cuadernos rayados para música y para colegiales.
Calzoncillos de hilo, lana, franela ó algodón.
Bastones de todas clases.
Cañutillo de oro ó plata, finos ó falsos.
Baldosas.
Cartas marinas, geográficas, etc.
Cartones rayados para música.
Cápsulas para botellas.
Gorras para niños.
Centímetros.
Cemento.
Betún para el calzado.
Chales de seda, lana, algodón, cachemira, tul ó encaje.
Chabrás.
Cigarillos del estanco francés.
Cadenas para agrimensores.
Sombreros para señoras ó jóvenes, guarnecidos ó sin guarnecer.
Sombreros de lana ó fieltro para caballeros ó niños.
Capotas para bautismo y para niños.
Sombreros de paja.
Sombreros de seda, de copa alta.
Calderas de hierro y azófar para cocinas.

Calcetines de algodón, hilo, lana ó seda.
Camisas de hilo, lana, algodón ó seda, para caballeros, señoras y niños.
Cabello (trenzas y mechones).
Forros para sombreros, con sus tiras de cuero.
Cola fuerte.
Cuellos de encaje ú otros.
Compoteras de vidrio ó porcelana.
Cuerdas para violines.
Cordones de seda para relojes de bolsillo ó anteojos.
Cordoncillos.
Calzadores de asta.
Corsés.
Mantas de lana y las de algodón acolchadas.
Corbatas de todas clases.
Palanganas y jarros de loza y porcelana.
Caracteres de imprenta.
Cinturones de todas clases.
Candeleros.
Lacre.
Clavos dorados ó plateados ó con baño de cobre, para adorno.
Clavos dichos "puntas de París."
Colores.
Latiguillos de montar, finos.
Lápices.
Cucharas y tenedores.
Cueros.
Libritos ó agendas de bolsillo.
Confecciones: Chalecos para caballeros y jóvenes, de todas clases, fracs de paño negro ú otros tejidos, chaqués, levitas, chaquetas de cualquier tejido para caballeros y jóvenes, pantalones de cualquier tejido para caballeros y jóvenes, trajes completos para jóvenes y niños.
Conservas alimenticias: Anchoas, chorizos, salchichones, galantinas, pasteles de hígado de ganso, pasteles de aves, salchichas, sardinas en aceite, atún, espárragos, setas, pepinillos, mostaza preparada, aceitunas, guisantes, trufas y toda conserva de hortalizas ó frutas en vinagre, así como todas las conservas de preparación francesa.
Cuchillos.
Damajuanas vacías.
Sábanas de hilo ó algodón.
Drogas y productos farmacéuticos.
Grajéas y confitería.
Dedales de coser.
Pecheras para camisas.
Aguas minerales y purgativas de manantiales franceses.
Alfileres.
Estuches de instrumentos.
Estuches de costura.
Escribanías.
Incienso.
Tinta.
Esencias para la fabricación de jabones, perfumes y licores.
Abanicos.
Etiquetas.
Loza y porcelana, por servicio ó por juego, en cestas, bocoyes ó fardos.
Cuellos y puños postizos.
Pañoletas y pelerinas.
Hilados de seda ó lana, hilo de algodón en ovillos é hilo para zapateros.
Frasquitos vacíos.
Floretes.
Flores artificiales.
Pilas ó fuentes de loza ó porcelana.
Fulares de seda ó algodón.
Frutas secas ó en aguardiente.
Quesos (pasta grasa, Gruyère, Flandes).
Guarniciones para sombreros, compuestas de flores, plumas, hojas, etc.
Alamares llanos ó entorchados, de oro ó plata, finos ó falsos, ó de seda.
Guantes de todas clases.
Guarniciones para vestidos de señoras.
Guarniciones para cielos de camas.
Camisetas de franela, lana ó algodón.
Espejos, estén ó no dorados, con ó sin marcos.
Borlas de oro ó plata, con ó sin fleco.
Globos ó esferas geográficas.
Grabados.
Aceite de oliva.
Aceite de almendras.
Instrumentos quirúrgicos.
Instrumentos matemáticos.
Instrumentos músicos.
Jarros vacíos ó con mercancías.
Juguetes de todas clases.
Enaguas de seda ó lana.
Ligas.
Tantos ó fichas.
Trencillas de seda, hilo ó algodón.
Libros y artículos de librería.
Anteojos de larga vista.
Lentes.
Gafas.
Arañas.
Baúles con mercancías.

Mangas y puños para caballeros ó señoras, de todas clases.
Mantillas de seda ó encaje.
Tablas de marmol para sepulturas.
Caretas de alambre de hierro para esgrima.
Caretas de carnaval.
Espejitos.
Mitones.
Pañuelos de bolsillo, de seda, hilo ó algodón.
Mosquiteros de guipur, encaje, tul ó cualquier otra tela.
Manteles de todas clases.
Neceseres de costura.
Neceseres de viaje.
Sombrillas de todas clases.
Pájaros disecados y alas de pájaros para sombreros.
Cebollas.
Aceitunas.
Lentejuelas de oro ó plata, finas ó falsas.
Cestos y canastillos.
Papel para cartas, para colegiales, para planos, para dibujo, para música y para cigarrillos.
Papel para decorar habitaciones.
Papelería.
Paraguas y quitasoles.
Perfumería.
Pieles preparadas.
Peines, incluso los para desenredar el pelo.
Peinetas.
Pipas y boquillas para cigarrillos.
Plumas para sombreros.
Porcelana opaca, fina y común, en cajas, fardos, bocoyes ó por servicio ó pieza.
Portaplumas de todas clases.
Prensa-papeles.
Prensas de imprensa.
Productos farmacéuticos de todas clases.
Ciruelas y ciruelas pasas.
Felpa de seda ó algodón.
Pastas alimenticias.
Pieles dichas "falsos tafiletes."
Zapatillas.
Pasas.
Reglas para escritorio.
Cortinas de seda, muselina, guipur, encaje ó tul.
Cintas de seda, raso, terciopelo, lana, hilo y algodón.
Vestidos.
Jabón de Marsella.
Sotanas.
Estatuas de mármol, bronce ó yeso.
Jarabes de todas clases.
Zapatos (desde el valor de 5 francos por par).
Tabaco picado.
Tabaqueras.
Cuadros al oleo y acuarelas.
Fundas para almohadas, de todas clases.
Alfombras.
Alfombras para los pies.
Tapetes de mesa (excepto los de hule).
Telescopios.
Tejidos: Tiras de muselina, percal y organdí, tiras de batista, bordadas, sencillas ó dobles; fustanes-muselinas; fustanes alcolchados para chalecos y vestidos; batista de hilo; batista de algodón dicha nansouk; batista; bombasí de seda, lana ó algodón; tela de Bretaña, de hilo ó algodón; cachemira; casimir de lana ó algodón; tejidos para pantalones, de todas clases; diagonales de lana ó algodón; paño de todas clases; tejidos de lana de todas clases; franela; satinetes; raso; tejidos ligeros de seda para vestidos; seda, muselina y muselinilla; nansouk; tejido dicho "morlaix," de hilo ó algodón; tela adamascada para colchones; manteles; servilletas de todas clases; crespón damasco de seda, lana ó algodón; encajes de hilo, seda ó algodón; encajes en entredoses ó puntillas de seda, hilo ó algodón; merinos; telas para forro; lienzo fino de hilo ó algodón para camisas; gasa de seda, hilo ó algodón; linón; madapolán; terciopelos de seda ó algodón; sargas; indianas francesas de Ruán, Lille, Limoges, Nancy, etc.
Sepulcros y monumentos funerarios.
Tejas.
Jarrones de barro cocido, porcelana, hierro ó fundición, para jardines.
Cristales para gafas ó anteojos.
Vaso finos para agua, licores, champaña ó vino.
Cristalería.
Vinagre.
Guardabrisas.
Velos de encaje, hilo, tul, seda, gasa, muselino ó algodón.
Fidéos.
Vidrios para vidrieras.
Vinos. (*Véase* artículo especial.)
Vinos en botellas.

Circular No. 105, de 15 de noviembre de 1904, relativa á la aplicación de los derechos ad valorem.

Para la aplicación de los derechos ad valorem de que trata el artículo 93 de la ley de 8 de septiembre de 1904, se encarga á los directores de aduanas: 1°, para asimilar, en tanto sea posible, las mercancías no expresadas á las señaladas en el Arancel de derechos de importación, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en los artículos 91 y 92, y, 2°, para cobrar el derecho ad valorem como antes, es decir sobre el importe efectivo del precio indicado en la factura original, sin añadir la prima sobre el oro.

Circular No. 390, de 15 de diciembre de 1904, exonerando de las sobretasas los derechos de visado de manifiestos y de patente.

Por la presente circular se pone en conocimiento de los Administradores de Aduanas que las sobretasas á la importación no se aplicarán á los derechos de visado para el manifiesto de cada puerto de expedición y para la patente de sanidad de cada buque.

DERECHOS DE VIGÍA, DE PRÁCTICO, DE VISITA SANITARIA, DE AGUA Y DE NATURALIZACIÓN ESTABLECIDOS EN VIRTUD DEL ARTÍCULO 121 DE LA LEY DE 19 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1904.

Derecho de vigía.

En los puntos en que existan vigías, todo buque pagará 2 gourdes. La mitad de este derecho se entregará al Tesoro público, pagándose la otra directamente al vigía.

Derecho de práctico.

La mitad de este derecho se entregará al Tesoro público, pagándose la otra al practico, como sigue:

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Á la entrada, este derecho queda fijado como sigue:

Tomados fuera y á lo lejos de los grandes arrecifes, los buques pagarán:	Gourdes.
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	4.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	8.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	10.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	12.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	16.00
Cada steamer, cualquiera que sea su cabida	20.00
Dentro de los grandes arrecifes, á la altura de los Trois Ilets:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00

	Gourdes.
Dentro de los grandes arrecifes, á la altura de los Trois Ilets—Continúa.	
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	16.00
Á la salida, conducidos á lo lejos de los grandes arrecifes, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	3.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	6.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	8.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	10.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	12.00
Cada steamer	15.00
Conducidos á la altura de los Trois Ilets, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00

CAP-HAITIEN.

Á 1 legua á lo lejos del Picolet:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	4.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	8.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	10.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	12.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	16.00
Cada steamer	20.00
Á menos de 1 legua:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	5.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	6.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	8.00
Cada steamer	10.00
Á la salida, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00

CAYES.

Tomados á lo lejos y con el viento de la Folle, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	4.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	8.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	10.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	12.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	16.00
Cada steamer	20.00
En la baya de Orange, al oeste de la Île-à-Vaches:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	3.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	5.00

En la baya de Orange, al oeste de la Île-à-Vaches—Continúa.	Gourdes.
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	16.00
Á la salida de los buques, éstos pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00

GONAIVES.

Tomados fuera de la punta Lapierre, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00
A la salida, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	3.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	4.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	5.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	6.00
Cada steamer	10.00

JACMEL.

Tomados á la altura de la Baie Baguette, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	4.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	8.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	10.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	12.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	16.00
Cada steamer	20.00
Dentro de la referida punta:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	5.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	6.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	8.00
Cada steamer	15.00
A la salida, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00

JÉRÉMIE, ST. MARC, AQUIN, MIRAGOANE Y PORT DE PAIX.

Tomados por el práctico á una legua á lo lejos, los buques pagarán:	Gourdes.
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	2.00
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	4.00
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	6.00
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	8.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	10.00
Cada steamer	12.00
A la salida, los buques pagarán:	
Los de 50 á 100 toneladas	1.50
Los de 101 á 200 toneladas	2.50
Los de 201 á 300 toneladas	3.50
Los de 301 á 400 toneladas	4.00
Los de más de 400 toneladas	5.00
Cada steamer	10.00

Derecho de visita sanitaria.

	Gourdes.
Por todo buque de 301 toneladas ó más	16.00
Por todo buque de 201 toneladas á 300	12.00
Por todo buque de 200 toneladas ó menos	8.00
Por cada steamer	25.00

La mitad de este derecho se entregará al Tesoro público, pagándose la otra directamente al médico del puerto.

Derecho de agua.

En los puertos en que existan fuentes marinas, cada buque pagará:	Gourdes.
Los de 15 á 50 toneladas	1.00
Los de 51 á 100 toneladas	1.50
Los de 101 á 150 toneladas	2.00
Los de 151 á 250 toneladas	3.00
Los de 251 á 300 toneladas	3.50
Los de más de 300 toneladas	5.00
Cada steamer	10.00

Derecho de naturalización.

Se pagará por cada buque:	Gourdes.
De 100 toneladas ó menos	100.00
De 101 á 200 toneladas	200.00
De 201 á 300 toneladas	300.00
De 301 toneladas ó más	400.00

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE ABRIL DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de abril de 1905 y en los diez primeros meses de 1904–5, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1903–4:

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de $70,475,010.72, oro, fueron importadas, comparadas con $64,388,142.27, oro, importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de $6,086,868.45 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los diez meses del año fiscal de 1904–5 fueron $153,402,877.10, plata, una diferencia en favor de 1903–4 de $10,650,744.30, plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Materias animales	$535,009.75	$461,054.74	$5,699,294.83	$4,622,291.86
Materias vegetales	1,373,388.74	992,787.05	12,394,535.50	11,689,796.49
Materias minerales	2,216,555.28	2,186,356.53	20,807,980.31	18,798,221.48
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	719,302.04	959,791.29	9,130,423.30	8,214,053.23
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	283,514.19	283,035.19	2,652,561.80	2,545,291.60
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	330,821.93	310,219.32	2,771,728.77	2,659,009.42
Papel y sus aplicaciones	182,943.93	197,707.96	2,136,945.91	1,890,037.22
Máquinas y aparatos	864,398.24	760,522.33	8,859,091.62	8,355,595.86
Vehículos	174,140.87	298,147.01	1,602,743.65	1,785,949.81
Armas y explosivos	276,886.16	219,855.70	2,333,257.59	1,782,927.51
Diversos	232,450.67	209,496.87	2,086,447.44	2,044,967.79
Total importación	7,189,411.80	6,878,973.99	70,475,010.72	64,388,142.27

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

	Abril—		Diez meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Metales preciosos	$4,713,745.48	$6,384,453.59	$61,420,804.61	$77,330,155.92
Demás artículos	10,559,031.77	9,502,570.00	91,982,072.49	86,723,465.48
Total	15,272,777.25	15,887,023.59	153,402,877.10	164,053,621.40

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Oro acuñado mexicano		$260.00	$85,911.00	$11,682.00
Oro acuñado extranjero	$17,242.00	1,315.00	38,247.50	2,626.00
Oro en pasta	612,340.48	776,415.35	9,913,939.03	8,541,546.33
Oro en otras especies	57,475.26	99,175.16	833,541.95	410,654.56
Total oro	687,057.74	877,165.51	10,871,639.48	8,966,508.89
Plata acuñada mexicana	25,752.00	543,400.00	676,636.25	15,911,675.00
Plata acuñada extranjera		18,204.60	69,531.00	71,363.60
Plata en pasta	3,137,892.49	3,457,771.64	40,708,810.77	39,935,376.62
Plata en otras especies	863,043.25	1,487,911.84	9,094,187.11	12,445,231.81
Total plata	4,026,687.74	5,507,288.08	50,549,165.13	68,363,647.03
Cobre	2,027,886.92	1,240,546.91	23,416,321.50	18,196,305.30
Plomo	243,052.00	386,097.42	4,648,472.00	4,231,078.87
Demás productos minerales	203,446.80	24,125.00	912,377.79	1,111,211.52
Café	1,403,620.00	1,484,879.80	6,504,910.13	7,160,811.76
Henequén en rama	2,434,148.00	2,529,260.50	24,979,299.12	25,852,010.75
Maderas	214,456.36	216,130.60	1,936,340.80	2,248,830.87
Palo de tinte	28,664.25	52,523.00	576,286.47	601,502.43
Tabaco en rama	740,592.00	544,742.00	2,225,676.00	878,499.00
Demás productos vegetales	1,210,630.36	1,293,588.60	11,156,644.61	11,905,691.28
Ganados	301,868.00	483,014.50	2,216,311.00	2,939,384.50
Pieles sin curtir	567,827.32	611,018.00	5,735,344.42	5,765,185.37
Demás productos animales	55,381.80	89,723.00	445,746.80	556,283.83
Henequén, jarcia		57,160.00	1,485.00	921,237.00
Tabaco labrado	18,394.00	36,210.30	345,753.55	271,692.81
Demás productos manufacturados	1,064,113.96	411,190.00	6,281,604.64	3,659,086.13
Diversos	44,950.00	42,360.37	599,498.66	424,654.06

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europa	$3,380,426.14	$3,090,098.73	$37,957,488.46	$43,899,393.97
Asia	.....	712.00	10,500.00	6,129.00
América del Norte	11,370,629.26	12,341,929.56	111,559,995.16	116,196,858.08
América Central	116,970.85	40,265.50	826,778.68	381,941.55
América del Sur	2,491.00	38,335.80	87,162.80	142,574.80
Antillas	400,660.00	375,682.00	2,959,352.00	3,426,724.00
Oceanía	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00	.....
Total	15,272,777.25	15,887,023.59	153,402,877.10	164,053,621.40

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Abril—		Diez primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europa	$2,768,653.54	$3,068,997.80	$29,900,479.43	$28,400,374.70
Asia	37,346.54	55,694.30	550,263.19	531,811.38
Africa	379.00	13,740.00	54,588.00	62,937.00
América del Norte	4,348,847.92	3,719,132.68	39,567,717.66	35,112,345.41
América Central	9,724.80	721.21	48,340.76	14,651.91
América del Sur	6,525.00	11,681.00	221,818.67	162,083.87
Antillas	14,226.00	9,007.00	100,088.75	98,463.00
Oceanía	3,709.00	.....	31,714.26	5,475.00
Total	7,189,411.80	6,878,973.99	70,475,010.72	64,388,142.27

ALMACENES GENERALES DE DEPÓSITO DE MÉXICO Y VERA CRUZ, S. A.

A. Volney Foster.

Vamos á hablar á nuestros lectores de una institución mexicana, única en su género en aquel país y que debe ser conocida en la Unión por las numerosas ligas á que puede dar lugar con el comercio de nuestro país y por los horizontes que abre á los hombres de Empresa de Estados Unidos, que ven en México un campo abierto y fructífero para todo género de negocios. Los Almacenes Generales de Depósito es la institución á que nos referimos, formada, no solo por los capitalistas más prestigiados en México, sino también por muchos de los de Estados Unidos. Esta institución que ha venido á modificar de cuajo las condiciones de las casas comerciales de México, á las cuales ofrece franquicias y facilidades inusitadas, fué fundada últimamente con un capital de $2,000,000 de pesos, capital que está suscrito en su totalidad; y á pesar de su reciente creación, de su carácter completamente nuevo en la República vecina, de los naturales tanteos que exije todo negocio que se inicia y de la magnitud de la empresa á la cual no se le ha dado aún todo el desarrollo debido, pudo ya en su Asamblea General ordinaria de este año decretar su primer dividendo de 4 por ciento, al cual seguirán sin duda otros superiores.

Cuenta esta Empresa con toda la protección de Gobierno de México, que jamás desampara, merced á su firme instinto progresista, todas

aquellas instituciones que traen al país nuevos recursos, nuevas ideas y nuevas facilidades de comercio. El Gobierno de México en efecto le ha otorgado una concesión que le permite guardar en depósito en sus grandes bodegas, no ya solo las mercancías nacionales ó las extranjeras que hayan pagado sus derechos, sino también aquellas que pretendiendo disfrutar de las franquicias que conceden las leyes aduanales van en depósito fiscal hasta por un año; pudiendo durante este largo plazo ser sacadas parcial ó totalmente á la plaza para su consumo ó bien reexportadas al extranjero; no teniendo en este último caso que cubrir los derechos de aduana; en el concepto de que las mercancías que son introducidas á la República Mexicana con el carácter de muestras, gozan de una franquicia más extensa aún, la cual consiste en poder estar en depósito fiscal hasta por dos años y ser durante este período reexportadas sin pago de derechos. No se necesita insistir sobre la capital importancia que tiene esta concesión para el Comercio de Importación y toda la amplitud que permite á los comerciantes y fabricantes extranjeros que desean hacer sin riesgo alguno tal ó cual tanteo de introducción de efectos y fabricaciones diversas en el vecino país.

Las leyes aduanales que hasta hace poco tiempo regían en México habrían sido óbice para que ciertas empresas de la índole de la de los Almacenes Generales de Depósito pudiesen prosperar; pero aquel Gobierno, que, como hemos dicho se preocupa demasiado de que su comercio adquiera el desarrollo considerabilísimo á que está llamado, reformó últimamente, y de una manera muy liberal por cierto, sus leyes aduanales, merced á las que ahora la compañía puede prestar todo género de facilidades al comercio extranjero, que busca campos de actividad en aquella República.

En su informe, el Consejo de Administración, en la Asamblea del 3 de marzo ya citada, decía á los señores accionistas estas frases, que expresan con toda precisión lo que en México se espera de los Almacenes Generales de Depósito: "Los negocios de la magnitud del nuestro no sea firman ni acreditan con la rapidez que caracteriza á empresas de planteo más audaz y desarrollo más violento, pero de mucha menor consistencia. En cambio, una vez que se han establecido sobre seguras bases, que han conquistado el crédito y sufragios que merecen y que se han popularizado debidamente, constituyen un organismo verdaderamente inconmovible, cuyos frutos son cada vez más nutridos y abundantes y ya sin peligro alguno ni remoto de fracaso."

La verdad de estas frases se comprueba cada día más con la importancia que van adquiriendo los Almacenes Generales de Depósito y el crédito que va ya unido á su nombre, así en el extranjero como en el país.

La solvencia de la compañía es absoluta. Bastaría para comprobarlo citar nombres como los de los Señores Enrique C. Creel,

Fernando Pimentel y Fagoaga, Licenciado Joaquín D. Casasús y muchos más que dirijen la compañía y están fuertemente vinculados con ella.

En cuanto á los oficios que ésta desempeña, son entre otros los siguientes: Recibe toda clase de mercancías, paga derechos y fletes cuando es necesario, hace entrega de estas mercancías, en su caso, á los comerciantes mexicanos y se encarga de su venta en comisión; facilita fondos sobre las mismas, pudiendo ellas permanecer en sus almacenes sin pago de derechos. Se encarga por último de liquidaciones de fletes, etc., y facilita así por todos estos diversos medios las transacciones comerciales dándoles todas las franquicias posibles.

El comercio de los Estados Unidos ganaría mucho poniéndose en contacto con empresas del género de la que nos ocupa. Podría desde luego enviar, con el simple carácter de muestras algunos de sus productos. Estos se expondrían en el departamento especial que los Almacenes de Depósito tienen destinado para este objeto, pudiendo los remitentes en caso de que las propuestas que tuvieren no les conviniesen, recoger estas muestras sin haber tenido otros gastos que los relativamente pequeños de fletes, almacenajes, maniobras, etc., ó bien hacer á la compañía en cuestión la consignación de los efectos vendidos á comerciantes mexicanos cuya firma no constituya para ellos una garantía suficiente, á fin de que al ir extrayendo de los almacenes los efectos consignados, vayan cubriendo su importe, para lo cual cuenta el comercio con los préstamos que se hacen sobre esas mismas mercancías.

Como se vé, valía la pena de llamar la atención de nuestros hombres de negocios hácia esa empresa que será, en no lejano plazo, una de las más florecientes de la República de México.

NICARAGUA.

CONTRATO CON LA COMPAÑÍA ALEMANA DE VAPORES "KOSMOS."

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2524.]

José Dolores Gómez, Ministro de Fomento, en representación del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua, por una parte, y por la otra, A. F. Willard, representante de la Compañía Alemana de Vapores Kosmos, de Hamburgo, por sí, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

I. A. F. Willard, á nombre de la compañía que representa, se obliga á que los vapores de ésta hagan el servicio de correos en los puertos de la República sobre el Pacífico.

II. Los vapores tomarán en los puertos respectivos de la República toda la correspondencia escrita ó impresa procedente de ó para todos

los puertos de Chile, Perú, Ecuador, América Central, México, Estados Unidos de América y Columbia Británica, donde hagan escala, entregándola y recibiéndola á bordo, de conformidad con la constancia de entrega ó recibo.

III. Los vapores no recibirán cartas ni paquetes fuera de las valijas, salvo en el caso de tratarse de papeles oficiales recomendados por el Supremo Gobierno, ó en relación con los intereses de la compañía.

IV. Los vapores serán considerados como de correo y gozarán de todos los privilegios concedidos á tales.

V. Los vapores cargarán y descargarán á las horas reglamentarias, según las ordenanzas respectivas, pero gozarán de todos los privilegios concedidos á cualquiera otra línea de vapores.

VI. Los vapores de la compañía quedan exentos del pago de todos los derechos marítimos ó de puerto, tanto fiscales, consulares como municipales, establecidos ó por establecerse.

VII. La compañía tendrá derecho á la transmisión libre de sus telegramas, cuando éstos estén en relación con los movimientos y asuntos de los vapores ó de la carga. En caso de depositar carga en tránsito en las aduanas, dicha carga pagará el 25 por ciento de la tarifa estipulada.

VIII. Este contrato durará dos años que se contarán desde el día en que fuere aprobado por el Señor Presidente de la República, pero puede ser cancelado por cualquiera de las partes contratantes, dando aviso por escrito con seis meses de anticipación.

En fe de lo cual firman el presente contrato, en el Ministerio de Fomento, en Managua, á diez y ocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

José Gómez.

A. F. Willard,
Agente especial Kosmos.

El Presidente de la República acuerda: aprobar el contrato que antecede. Managua, 18 de abril de 1905. Rubricado por el Señor General Presidente.

El Ministro de Fomento Gómez.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1905.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en junio de 1905, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con los naciones de América en el primer semestre de 1905. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1903 y de 1904:

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Animales vivos.			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina	£455,671	----------	----------
Estados Unidos	2,532,061	£3,733,592	£3,768,076
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina	134,239	----------	----------
Estados Unidos	114,370	278,698	177,831
Comestibles y bebidas.			
Trigo:			
República Argentina	2,646,970	4,221,436	4,577,859
Chile	16,541	80,048	57,672
Estados Unidos	5,027,435	1,809,940	1,052,672
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos	3,523,612	3,005,764	963,400
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos	663,172	991,306	580,458
Avena:			
Estados Unidos	106,619	17,930	42,565
Maíz:			
República Argentina	446,403	1,390,402	1,032,282
Estados Unidos	3,586,521	1,558,845	3,223,069
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina	928,140	999,115	1,716,835
Estados Unidos	2,900,850	2,969,954	2,414,114
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina	1,277,560	1,185,122	1,240,515
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos	182,663	158,772	150,918
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos	3,787,797	3,286,470	3,191,370
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos	133,725	96,561	95,026
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos	1,308,477	1,356,721	1,273,684
Queso:			
Estados Unidos	611,229	335,647	274,552
Café:			
Brasil	332,032	101,158	64,705
Centro América	462,030	632,141	651,345
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina	44,176	----------	----------
Brasil	25,505	31,039	18,087
Cuba	86,363	----------	----------
Perú	59,393	234,828	499,755
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos	815,437	972,219	735,840
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos	641,231	584,454	655,004
Metales y artículos de metal.			
Cobre:			
Chile	136,836	117,468	180,950
Estados Unidos	3,576	530	1,322
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile	155,983	94,437	117,628
Perú	62,710	62,336	59,887
Estados Unidos	77,744	107,545	62,949
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile	283,905	466,459	586,287
Estados Unidos	565,876	1,303,675	1,050,613
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	8,952	36,195	7,022
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos	220,944	202,284	162,041
Aparatos científicos:			
Estados Unidos	163,536	131,036	183,125
Relojes de pared:			
Estados Unidos	33,439	29,087	35,392
Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil	639,822	551,936	133,442
Estados Unidos	16,408,046	17,212,340	18,544,448
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina	549,594	274,642	700,447
Sud América	367,983	431,564	415,939
Uruguay	348,507	97,608	82,265
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile	42,559	58,420	34,664
Perú	102,863	117,467	64,358

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Materias primas para varias industrias.			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay	£4,357	.....	£104,043
Brasil	14,977	£33,825	.....
Cueros lanares:			
República Argentina	98,172	51,480	135,459
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina	241,964	261,138	192,658
Estados Unidos	110,531	231,932	228,082
Artículos manufacturados.			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos	£165,488	£174,503	£163,820
Cuero:			
Estados Unidos	1,803,307	1,898,978	1,406,783
Miscelánea.			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos	79,364	53,176	30,545
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina	1,168,805	1,640,724	1,000,668
Estados Unidos	30,358	1,320	.....
Barras y numerario.			
Oro y plata:			
Brazil	221,099	221,871	209,137
México, Centro y Sud América	594,503	505,405	632,787
Estados Unidos	3,603,628	4,941,315	4,821,322

EXPORTACIONES.

Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos	£109,326	£116,925	£125,109
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos	24,398	26,915	25,658
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos	170,194	190,468	193,399
Materias primas.			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina	400,110	477,416	545,723
Brasil	322,295	352,889	353,843
Chile	99,313	119,444	227,706
Estados Unidos	608,882	53,863	52,886
Uruguay	234,565	158,022	117,053
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos	314,051	352,241	452,676
Cueros y pieles, crudos:			
Estados Unidos	347,596	382,136	423,473
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina	749,962	1,129,110	1,022,198
Brasil	735,182	720,161	696,624
Centro América	127,933	207,952	222,610
Chile	420,036	450,733	463,720
Colombia	192,454	199,897	158,008
México	113,007	159,348	145,472
Perú	145,366	179,177	227,433
Estados Unidos	1,025,761	792,854	847,744
Uruguay	194,066	207,991	275,529
Venezuela	108,561	268,008	133,311
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil	172,519	96,918	137,229
Estados Unidos	17,150	24,758	10,173
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina	136,050	109,924	64,101
Brasil	2,535	2,070	3,337
Estados Unidos	474,822	507,354	476,354
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos	25,751	29,500	26,523
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina	29,744	42,913	44,477
Brasil	27,091	33,039	33,958
Colombia	8,024	9,007	14,459

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.			
Géneros de hilo en piezas—Continúa.			
México	£15,958	£17,557	£12,769
Estados Unidos	1,115,239	1,115,433	1,227,932
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina	72,441	171,721	199,128
Brasil	55,495	63,197	72,450
Chile	67,395	113,245	112,686
México	----------	20,432	24,319
Perú	27,635	40,744	41,134
Estados Unidos	191,265	144,197	166,046
Uruguay	20,366	39,874	33,968
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina	91,070	181,000	211,137
Brasil	43,179	39,015	43,970
Chile	73,454	55,009	45,582
México	----------	26,231	18,906
Perú	9,170	15,700	11,791
Estados Unidos	516,667	491,381	712,319
Uruguay	30,918	26,120	30,979
Alfombras:			
República Argentina	£17,405	£26,074	£47,456
Chile	14,538	19,229	15,767
Estados Unidos	31,797	18,018	23,370
Talabartería y arnes:			
Centro América	15,837	22,144	29,714
Estados Unidos	38,753	27,703	33,009
Metales y artículos de metal.			
Chuchillería:			
República Argentina	12,039	14,048	16,272
Brasil	16,726	15,727	16,329
Chile	7,623	10,795	5,614
Estados Unidos	46,029	38,930	37,739
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina	10,739	27,512	39,631
Brasil	16,954	42,030	60,252
Chile	9,112	14,770	15,935
Estados Unidos	18,571	16,055	14,892
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	949,740	121,572	368,425
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina	14,036	14,862	20,747
Brasil	16,614	13,440	16,832
Chile	16,599	12,440	15,315
Estados Unidos	49,622	30,888	34,274
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina	154,461	235,942	253,757
Chile	5,367	13,430	54,460
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina	58,202	60,996	49,366
Brasil	29,486	17,809	19,964
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina	35,510	39,497	45,793
Brasil	5,837	6,828	9,059
Estados Unidos	51,352	38,014	38,134
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina	192,173	319,673	362,919
Centro América	6,075	10,297	16,521
Chile	37,664	38,628	69,362
México	51,745	41,882	49,934
Uruguay	20,887	14,121	39,230
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos	384,520	430,746	430,533
Maquinaria.			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América	133,779	157,403	213,547
Estados Unidos	431	25	669
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América	17,536	14,645	39,921
Estados Unidos	23	1,928	----------
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América	68,822	104,121	139,321
Estados Unidos	10,013	9,559	9,395
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América	27,947	47,611	52,104
Estados Unidos	148	494	60
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	29,653	29,438	33,316

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Maquinaria—Continúa.			
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	£10,482	£20,769	£18,042
Estados Unidos	2,340	494	1,444
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América	78,936	115,039	69,783
Estados Unidos	290,583	190,827	180,836
Miscelánea.			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina	19,562	12,642	12,757
Brasil	2,104	4,183	9,284
Estados Unidos	27,884	3,522	8,007
Loza:			
República Argentina	39,018	44,102	68,142
Brasil	36,419	44,747	43,342
Estados Unidos	276,896	304,846	257,273
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil	23,442	26,782	22,700
Barras y numerario.			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil	522,380	435,075	969,468
Mexico, Centro y Sud América	2,380,108	3,711,838	1,650,315
Estados Unidos	14,050	719,700	69,000

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXI. AUGUST, 1905. No. 2.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

In the April number of the BULLETIN was published, on page 82, a memorandum of some length presented to the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War, by several of the ministers who represent the countries interested in the commerce between the United States and the west coast of Central and South America. The memorandum was signed by Señores Don JOAQUIN B. CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica; Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua; Don MANUEL A. CALDERÓN, Minister of Peru; Don JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ, Minister of Chile; Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister of Bolivia; Don JORGE MUÑOZ, Minister of Guatemala, and Don SERAFÍN S. WITHER, Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador.

These gentlemen set out very clearly the difficulties under which the commerce between the United States and the west coast of Central and South America labors, owing to the high charges for freight across the Isthmus of Panama, the inequalities produced by the monopolies of the steamship lines to and from the Isthmus on both the Pacific and the Atlantic sides, and the difficulties in securing piers and other accommodations by independent steamship lines.

The Government of the United States having become the owner of the Panama Railroad and the steamers plying between New York and Colon, the Secretary of War was asked to lend his aid in securing a reduction of freight rates and a betterment of conditions in other respects. Subsequently the Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. CALVO, on July 25 directed a note to the State Department calling attention to this matter. We are able to furnish the following reply by the Acting Secretary of State:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"*Washington, August 4, 1905.*

"SIR: In reply to your note of the 25th ultimo, in regard to the question of rates and the former monopoly of traffic on the Isthmus,

I have the honor to say that the Acting Secretary of War reports to this Department as follows:

"The local rates across the Isthmus have been reduced and an investigation is now under way looking to the establishment of a flat rate across the Isthmus. Rates from New York to Panamá have been reduced approximately 50 per cent.

"With reference to the exclusive agreement which formerly existed between the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whereby through bills of lading between New York and points on the western coast between Panama and San Francisco could only be issued in conjunction with those two lines, you are informed that a six months' notice was required to terminate such agreement. Such notice was given, and on July 12 the exclusive privilege of the Pacific Mail lapsed. Therefore this business is now open to all established lines of steamers having regular sailings.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"*Acting Secretary.*

"Señor Don J. B. CALVO."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS, FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1905.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic for the first five months of 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1904.	Article.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Maize ..... tons..	483,006	434,053
Dry ..... number..	820,023	823,186	Linseed ..... do....	411,166	666,287
Salted ..... do....	631,142	605,950	Flour ..... do....	50,284	34,187
Horsehides:			Bran ..... do....	56,632	50,445
Dry ..... do....	49,130	25,512	Pollards ..... bags..	59,615	113,653
Salted ..... do....	100,193	50,967	Oilseed ..... do....	84,143	80,191
Sheepskins ..... bales..	25,831	30,172	Hay ..... bales..	405,766	246,632
Hair ..... do....	3,080	1,421	Quebracho ..... tons..	111,868	119,823
Tallow ..... pipes..	14,791	12,479	Tobacco ..... bales..	7,145	7,818
Do ..... casks..	42,169	29,317	Butter ..... cases..	111,905	120,126
Do ..... hogsheads..	9,602	8,361	Sugar ..... tons..	13,531	5,232
Goatskins ..... bales..	5,742	1,984	Mutton ..... carcasses..	1,453,606	1,594,985
Wool ..... do....	293,161	277,483	Beef ..... quarters..	734,385	414,009
Wheat ..... tons..	1,570,973	1,588,003	Quebrachoextract.tons..	15,802	652

PORT MOVEMENTS DURING APRIL, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement from the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of April, 1905:

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES.	
Germany:	
Wheat ..... tons..	9,981
Corn ..... do....	64
Linseed ..... do....	9,324
Flour ..... do....	30
Wool ..... do....	3,407
Sheepskins ..... do....	65
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	25
Salted ..... do....	427
Horsehides—	
Salted ..... do....	43
Dry ..... do....	42
Various hides ..... do....	46
Intestines ..... do....	181
Tallow ..... do....	212
Oils and grease ..... do....	95
Bran ..... do....	6,795
Turnip seed ..... do....	2
Seeds ..... do....	139
Flax cakes ..... do....	865
Casein ..... do....	188
Quebracho extract ..... do....	1,788
Tannin ..... do....	465
Malt ..... do....	120
Minerals ..... do....	12
Feathers ..... kilos..	300
France:	
Wheat ..... tons..	6,982
Corn ..... do....	247
Linseed ..... do....	1,980
Wool ..... do....	5,137
Sheepskins ..... do....	781
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	4
Salted ..... do....	152
Various hides ..... do....	21
Hair ..... do....	16
Conserved meat ..... do....	20
Blood, dry ..... do....	35
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	204
Horns ..... do....	22
Tallow ..... do....	119
Oats ..... do....	347
Bran ..... do....	541
Birdseed ..... do....	219
Guano ..... do....	16
Tannin ..... do....	11
Feathers ..... kilos....	615
England:	
Wheat ..... tons..	9,858
Corn ..... do....	1,701
Linseed ..... do....	3,491
Flour ..... do....	1,682
Wool ..... do....	398
Sheepskins ..... do....	123
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	1
Various hides ..... do....	28
Hair ..... do....	3
Jerked beef ..... do....	16
Frozen mutton ..... do....	2,637
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	3,229
Frozen intestines ..... do....	247
Conserved meat ..... do....	12
Conserved tongues ..... do....	12
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	180
Intestines ..... do....	1
Tallow ..... do....	317
Oils and grease ..... do....	106
Hay ..... do....	4
Oats ..... do....	808
Bran ..... do....	971
Birdseed ..... do....	245
Flax cakes ..... do....	170
Guano ..... do....	22
Casein ..... do....	23
Butter ..... do....	371
Quebracho in rolls ..... do....	1,802
Quebracho extract ..... do....	294
Minerals ..... do....	11
Horses ..... head..	16
Mules ..... do....	2

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... tons..	4,672
Linseed ..... do....	2,593
Flour ..... do....	63
Wool ..... do....	2,619
Sheepskins ..... do....	40
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	10
Salted ..... do....	704
Hair ..... do....	42
Conserved meat ..... do....	17
Conserved meat broth ..... do....	50
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	191
Horns ..... do....	43
Tallow ..... do....	427
Oils and grease ..... do....	2
Hay ..... do....	230
Oats ..... do....	44
Bran ..... do....	51
Turnip seed ..... do....	116
Birdseed ..... do....	180
Guano ..... do....	17
Casein ..... do....	10
Horses ..... head..	85
Cattle ..... do....	300
Sheep ..... do....	9,050
Hogs ..... do....	50
Italy:	
Wheat ..... tons..	6,069
Corn ..... do....	1,636
Wool ..... do....	7
Sheepskins ..... do....	190
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	69
Various hides ..... do....	4
Hair ..... do....	17
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	205
Horns ..... do....	8
Intestines ..... do....	27
Tallow ..... do....	1,808
Oats ..... do....	85
Minerals ..... do....	4
Feathers ..... kilos..	1,875
Horses ..... head..	1
Spain:	
Wheat ..... tons..	8,183
Flour ..... do....	1
Wool ..... do....	58
Oxhides, dry ..... do....	10
Jerked beef ..... do....	48
Tallow ..... do....	191
Birdseed ..... do....	102
Casein ..... do....	10
Feathers ..... do....	454
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... do....	569
Corn ..... do....	264
Flour ..... do....	6,891
Wool ..... do....	1
Jerked beef ..... do....	462
Tallow ..... do....	7
Hay ..... do....	798
Bran ..... do....	180
Birdseed ..... do....	42
Quebracho extract ..... do....	14
Horses ..... head..	3
Cattle ..... do....	617
Sheep ..... do....	201
Mules ..... do....	250
Holland:	
Wheat ..... tons..	3,761
Linseed ..... do....	2,199
Flour ..... do....	6
Horns ..... do....	14
Tallow ..... do....	97
Quebracho in rolls ..... do....	1,020
South Africa:	
Wheat ..... do....	303
Corn ..... do....	864
Jerked beef ..... do....	1
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	1,233
Conserved meat ..... do....	2
Conserved tongue ..... do....	2

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
South Africa—Continued.	
Hay ..... tons..	503
Oats ..... do....	1
Bran ..... do....	27
Birdseed ..... do....	40
Butter ..... do....	338
Horses ..... head..	1,051
Mules ..... do....	536
Asses ..... do....	411
United States:	
Wool ..... tons..	1,244
Sheepskins ..... do....	26
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	389
Salted ..... do....	29
Horsehides—	
Salted ..... do....	32
Dry ..... do....	3
Various hides ..... do....	136
Hair ..... do....	35
Bones and bone ash ..... do....	16
Intestines ..... do....	26
Birdseed ..... do....	139
Quebracho in rolls ..... do....	690
Feathers ..... kilos..	575
Various:	
Wheat ..... tons..	785
Corn ..... do....	380
Flour ..... do....	321
Wool ..... do....	60
Sheepskins ..... do....	13
Horsehides, dry ..... do....	1
Hair ..... do....	8
Jerked beef ..... do....	614
Tallow ..... do....	4
Hay ..... do....	5
Bran ..... do....	23
Birdseed ..... do....	68
Seeds ..... do....	3
Flax cakes ..... do....	36
Sugar ..... do....	155
Molasses ..... do....	40
Butter ..... do....	2
Quebracho—	
Rolls ..... do....	51
Extract ..... do....	33
Tobacco ..... do....	1
Feathers ..... kilos..	550
Horses ..... head..	8
Cattle ..... do....	16
Sheep ..... do....	83
Orders:	
Wheat ..... tons..	1,903
Corn ..... do....	35,632
Linseed ..... do....	4,299
Flour ..... do....	25
Jerked beef ..... do....	1
Hay ..... do....	260
Bran ..... do....	25
Birdseed ..... do....	7
LA PLATA.	
Germany:	
Wheat ..... tons..	5,502
Bran ..... do....	136
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	9,916
Linseed ..... do....	75
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	2,351
Frozen mutton ..... do....	171
Frozen intestines ..... do....	21
Flour ..... do....	48
Oats ..... do....	106
Tallow ..... do....	217
Guano ..... do....	31
Sheepskins ..... do....	55
Oils and grease ..... do....	7
Bones ..... do....	29
Horns ..... do....	5
Meat extract ..... do....	3
Butter ..... do....	5
Blood, dry ..... do....	25

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
LA PLATA—continued.	
England—Continued.	
Hay ..... tons..	4
Conserved meat ..... do....	9
Horses ..... head..	9
South Africa:	
Frozen beef quarters ..... tons..	818
Frozen mutton ..... do....	333
Frozen intestines ..... do....	62
Conserved meat ..... do....	5
Holland:	
Wheat ..... do....	9,219
Linseed ..... do....	130
Italy:	
Wheat ..... do....	4,972
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,654
Turnip seed ..... do....	125
Orders:	
Wheat ..... do....	6,037
ROSARIO.	
Germany:	
Wheat ..... tons..	2,762
Linseed ..... do....	2,636
Corn ..... do....	2,416
Bran ..... do....	4,542
Flour ..... do....	31
Turnip seed ..... do....	35
Oils and grease ..... do....	28
Sugar ..... do....	70
Flax cakes ..... do....	30
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	1,152
Minerals ..... do....	17
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,884
Corn ..... do....	120
Bran ..... do....	120
Flour ..... do....	384
Hay ..... do....	1,164
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,361
Linseed ..... do....	11,693
Corn ..... do....	995
Quebracho ..... do....	3,145
United States:	
Quebracho ..... do....	4,000
Wool ..... do....	1,033
Hair ..... do....	22
South Africa:	
Hay ..... do....	2,625
Belgium:	
Oils and grease ..... do....	20
Various:	
Wool ..... do....	16
Orders:	
Wheat ..... do....	44,884
Linseed ..... do....	15,801
Corn ..... do....	49,645
Bran ..... do....	769
Turnip seed ..... do....	145
Hay ..... do....	1,655
Quebracho ..... do....	8,290
BAHIA BLANCA	
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... tons..	6,658
Oats ..... do....	381
Wool ..... do....	1,036
Hair ..... do....	11
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	10,389
Sheepskins ..... do....	45
Orders:	
Wheat ..... do....	135,255
Barley ..... do....	99
ZÁRATE.	
England:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	1,700
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	2,797
Frozen intestines ..... do....	106

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
ZÁRATE—contiued.		SAN NICOLAS.	
England—Continued.		Germany:	
Tallow.....tons..	445	Linseed.....tons..	487
Oxhides, saltcd.....do....	67	Corn.....do....	23
Neat's-foot oil .....do....	5	Oxhides, salted.....do....	30
Conserved tongues .....do....	2	Brazil:	
Conserved meat .....do....	17	Wheat .....do....	1,717
South Africa:		Orders:	
Frozen mutton .....do....	434	Linseed.....do....	1,278
Frozen beef quarters .....do....	1,065	Wheat.....do....	1,110
Frozen intestines.....do....	20	Corn.....do....	1,015

GENERAL RECEIPTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

[From "*La Nacion*," No. 11325.]

	Sealed gold.
Imports	$14,351,867
Additional duty on imports	895,081
Exports	1,026,507
Storage and lighterage	619,548
Light-houses and buoys	100,961
Sanitary inspection	16,266
Ports, wharves, and docks	518,496
Derricks	117,152
Consular fees	1,327
Statistics and stamps	154,826
Sundries and fines	7,290
Total	17,809,325

	In national money.
Alcohols	$4,244,261
Tobacco	4,400,063
Matches	820,919
Beer	1,066,584
Insurance	171,995
Cards	46,196
Artificial water	5,932
Sanitary works	2,327,744
Territorial tax	96,010
Licenses	1,794,563
Sealed paper	2,810,344
Traction	120,101
Post-office	1,912,269
Telegraph	635,817
Pastures	14,083
Lands sold and leased	263,052
Railways	1,959,600
Sanitation taxes	197,501
Matriculation fees, examination, etc	9,765
Receipts at the port of La Plata	130,682
Sundries and fines	191,297
Total	23,218,786

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The "*Boletin de Estadística Municipal*" for April, 1905, states that the population of Buenos Ayres on April 30 last was 990,002 inhabitants. During the month referred to there were 764 marriages, 2,664 births, and 1,146 deaths. During the same month 254 vessels arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing 21,477 passengers, and 275 vessels cleared, carrying 19,666 passengers, making the excess of passengers entering the Republic over those leaving it in April, 1905, 1,781. Of these passengers those coming from Europe numbered 7,334, of which 3,456 were Italians, 1,732 Spaniards, 980 Russians, 573 Austrians, 168 Frenchmen, 103 Syrians, 81 Germans, and the remainder of other nationalities. The number of emigrants from Europe was 4,981.

During the month real property was sold covering an area of 807,410.70 square meters, valued at $10,159,142.64. During this period the bakeries of the city used 6,925,332 kilograms of flour. The quantity of water consumed was 3,870,157 kiloliters.

BOLIVIA.

RULES GOVERNING IMPORTATIONS THROUGH CHILEAN TERRITORY.

According to a decree recently issued by the Chilean Ministry of Finance, establishing the procedure to be adopted for the importation of foreign merchandise into Bolivia via Chilean territory, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty recently concluded between the two countries, the dispatch of foreign merchandise for Bolivia is to be carried out in the custom-house of Arica. The customs authorities at Arica are, on the receipt of promissory notes at forty days for the amount of the duties guaranteed, to make out and sign waybills, and are to give the Bolivian customs agency facilities for carrying out the formalities required by the Bolivian Government. The merchandise will then be transported by cart road under seal through Corocoro and La Paz to the custom-house at La Portada, where it will be examined. The waybills, accompanied by counter receipts from the interior Bolivian custom-houses proving that the importation has been effected, will be returned to Arica; and provided that these documents are found to be in regular form, and are presented within the period of forty days, the promissory notes will then be canceled; otherwise the payment of the amount of the promissory notes will be exacted.

BRAZIL.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER, 1901–1904.

The following figures embrace the details of the rubber exportation from Brazil for the years 1901–4, inclusive, as issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics:

Destination of exports, 1904.

Countries.	Para rubber.	Manicoba.	Mangabeira.	Total.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
United States	15,968,753	624,039	280,580	16,873,372
Great Britain	10,420,532	1,365,218	273,753	12,059,503
France	1,455,060	51,704	23,796	1,530,560
Germany	393,749	174,216	214,805	782,770
Belgium	282,376	900	4,591	287,867
Italy	16,540	.....	.....	16,540
Argentine Republic	37,742	.....	.....	37,742
Uruguay	217,454	.....	57,683	275,137
Total	28,792,206	2,216,077	855,208	31,863,491

Rubber exports, 1901–1904.

Ports.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
PARA RUBBER (INCLUDING CAUCHO).				
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Manaos	15,679,929	13,706,317	16,499,519	15,331,869
Itacoatiara	14,112	4,744	.....	2,175
Para	13,467,403	13,406,639	12,559,057	13,171,212
Maranhao	.....	.....	199	13,410
Ilha do Cajueiro	.....	.....	1,972	18,344
Porto Murtinho	.....	.....	2,740	3,800
Corumba	211,994	356,578	255,168	251,396
Total	29,373,438	27,474,278	29,318,655	28,792,206
CEARA RUBBER ("MANICOBA").				
Pará	2,050	2,402	950	2,430
Maranhao	3,881	.....	27,308	11,471
Ilha do Cajueiro	164,882	362,691	632,858	503,871
Ceara	232,607	268,943	517,824	668,809
Cabedello	.....	.....	.....	1,923
Pernambuco	42,900	24,215	41,333	97,556
Maceio	.....	.....	.....	180
Bahia	23,676	143,041	496,224	939,157
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	5,397	680
Santos	2,921	.....	.....	.....
Natal	.....	6,096	.....	.....
Total	472,917	807,388	1,721,894	2,216,077
MANGABEIRA RUBBER.				
Para	478	249	1,896	541
Maranhao	9,047	11,319	3,214	6,301
Ilha do Cajueiro	38,037	16,424	28,100	35,316
Ceara	436	226	3,996	6,935
Cabedello	704	.....	15,354	22,863
Pernambuco	81,391	96,456	97,849	85,034
Maceio	80	519	11,543	10,420
Bahia	170,094	174,922	355,291	415,579
Rio de Janeiro	26,853	11,563	43,457	85,195
Santos	35,406	12,473	62,588	128,991
Porto Alegre	.....	.....	.....	350
Paranagua	3,198	.....	.....	.....
Porto Murtinho	.....	.....	400	1,300
Corumba	28,864	26,043	37,893	56,383
Total	394,588	350,194	661,581	855,208
Grand total	30,240,943	28,631,860	31,702,130	31,863,491

Rubber exports, by ports.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Amazon ports[a]	29,163,972	27,120,351	29,061,422	28,508,227
Atlantic ports[b]	836,113	1,128,888	2,344,507	3,042,385
Interior ports[c]	240,858	382,621	296,201	312,879
Total	30,240,943	28,621,860	31,702,130	31,863,491

[a] Para, Manaos, and Itacoatiara.
[b] On the Brazilian coast, from Cabedello south to Santos.
[c] Corumba and Porto Murtinho, on the river Paraguay, discharging into the Plate, and representing the shipments figuring as exports to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

From the foregoing tables it is seen that:

1. Brazil's production of rubber during four years has shown a slight increase—from 30,240 to 31,863 tons.

2. The output of "Para" rubber (including a small amount of Caucho) has declined—from 29,373 to 28,792 tons.

3. The net increase has been due mainly to "Ceara" rubber—from 472 to 2,216 tons.

4. The Amazon ports show a decrease—from 29,163 to 28,508 tons.

5. The southern Atlantic ports (hitherto unimportant as regards rubber) show a considerable increase—from 836 to 3,042 tons.

6. That any increase in the output of rubber from the Amazon during the past four years has been due to an increased production in other countries than Brazil—that is, Bolivia and Peru, and that the percentage of "caucho" in the yearly totals is becoming larger rather than smaller.

There is to be added to the total in the table herewith the item of Massaarandubu gum (allied to Balata), of which there was exported from Para 4,315 kilograms in 1903 and 2,062 in 1904. Last year's exports were distributed thus: Great Britain, 959; France, 776; United States, 327.

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, MAY, 1905.

According to the "*Boletin Mensal*" of the commercial association of Pernambuco the export movement of that port during the month of May, 1905, was as follows:

Sugar	kilos	6,689,538	Mandioca flour	bags	20,732
Cotton	do	1,140,200	Rubber	bales	11
Brandy	pipes	482	Textiles	do	300
Do	casks	2,639	Corn	bags	6,630
Alcohol	pipes	715	Skins	bales	144
Do	casks	245	Castor-oil seed	bags	1,000
Honey	pipes	6	Coffee	do	393
Cotton seed	bags	55,171	Soap	boxes	3,327
Hides	number	4,550	Oil	do	783
Sole leather	do	196	Do	barrels	277
Carnauba wax	bags	1,274			

EXPORTS FROM PARA, 1904.

In a report to the Department of State of the United States, the United States Consul at Para forwards interesting data as to the commercial prosperity of the port of Para during 1904. The valuation of the total exports for the year was 75,052,363$011, of which the United Kingdom took 34,977,593$789; the United States, 34,060,789$122; France, 4,899,490$850; Italy, 40,331$285, and other countries, 1,074,157$96. For the preceding year, the trade valuations of the port show 63,158,910$197 for exports, the relative rank of the countries of destination remaining unchanged, the United Kingdom and the United States dividing the increase noted and France remaining practically stationary.

Rubber shipments lead all other items, and figure for 33,160,142 pounds, a gain over the preceding year of 5,625,380 pounds. The next item of importance on the export list is cacao, with 5,911,743 pounds, showing, however, a decline of 2,653,138 pounds from the previous year's record.

CHILE.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ON JUNE 1, 1905.

The President states that the relations of the Republic of Chile with the other powers of the civilized world continue friendly and cordial.

The boundary survey between Chile and the Argentine Republic is almost terminated. All that remains to be done is the erecting of some monuments on the headwaters of the Nuble and Laja rivers. These monuments will be placed during the following spring, thus making the delimitation permanent and complete in every respect. The slight pending differences between the two Republics will doubtless be settled to the entire satisfaction of both countries, and the cordial relations existing between Chile and the Argentine Republic leads President Riesco to believe that an understanding will be reached that will strengthen to even a greater degree than hitherto the bonds that now happily unite these two great nations.

On March 21 last a treaty of peace and amity was celebrated with Bolivia, thereby settling the pending questions between these two neighboring Republics. Under this treaty a railway will be constructed from Arica to Alto de la Paz, and the Chilean Government has already taken the necessary steps for the fulfillment of this condition.

The post-office and the telegraph, which gauge exactly the social and commercial development of a country, continue their march of progress. The excess of pieces of mail matter handled in 1904 as

compared with 1903 was more than four million, and post-office orders aggregating a value of more than 650,000 *pesos* in excess of the value of the post-office orders of 1903 were issued in 1904, and the receipts from domestic telegrams amounted to 117,000 *pesos* more in 1904 than the receipts from the same source in 1903. The length of the telegraph system increased 394 kilometers, and 780 kilometers of telegraph wires in 1904 over the length of the telegraph system of Chile in 1903.

Telegraphic communication over the Andes line was established with the Argentine Republic on July 9, 1904, 2,336 messages being sent during that month, the number gradually increasing until in December, 1904, it amounted to 6,256 messages. At the present time, the Government has under consideration the establishment of an international telegraph line with Bolivia, and it is thought that the arrangements will be completed and the wires connected in August, 1905.

The Government is also considering the improving of the service over the telegraph line between Punta Arenas and Punta Dungeness, and in connecting this line with the Argentine telegraph system at Cabo Virgenes.

The total revenues of the Republic in 1904 amounted to 137,507,818.50 *pesos*. In this amount is included the 17,603,370.49 *pesos* received for the battle ships *Constitucion* and *Libertad*, and 4,250,000 *pesos* paid into the Treasury during that year from the new bond issue of 10,000,000 *pesos*. Adding to these receipts the balance of 16,035,990.07 *pesos* remaining on hand at the close of the year 1903, makes the total revenues at the disposal of the Government in 1904 amount to 153,543,808.57 *pesos*. The expenses of the nation in 1904 amounted to 138,425,177.21 *pesos*, so that the balance on hand on December 31, 1904, was 15,118,631.36 *pesos*. But as law No. 1721 of December 29, 1904, raised the conversion fund to the extent of 16,346,553 *pesos*, taken from the receipts of the year, this makes, in fact, a deficit on January 1, 1905, of 1,227,921.64 *pesos*.

There is included in the expenditures of 1904 the payment of short loans to the amount of 33,779,333.34 *pesos*, and the payment of other obligations not included in the budget, such for instance as the balance of 2,141,460 *pesos* due in conformity with the decision of the Lausana arbitration tribunal.

The foreign commerce of the Republic rose in 1904 to 372,804,502 *pesos* gold, of which 215,652,422 *pesos* corresponded to national products exported, and 157,152,080 *pesos* to foreign merchandise imported. A comparison of these figures with the figures for 1903 shows an increase in 1904 of 36,054,261 *pesos*, of which amount 21,372,750 *pesos* was the increase in exportation and 14,681,511 *pesos* the increase in imports. Of the increase in the exports in 1904 the amount of 19,557,254 *pesos* is due to nitrate and iodine, and 11,200,000 *pesos* of the increase in imports was due to the importation of machinery for

the installation of new nitrate plants. The other home industries had but little influence on the increase in the exports, with the exception of copper, which increased 1,100,000 *pesos*, and wheat and flour, which increased 2,823,000 *pesos*. The total exports, however, of these three products, copper, wheat, and flour, only amounted to 10,367,000 *pesos*.

The duties on exports in 1904 produced a net revenue of 50,818,210 *pesos*, or 1,269,194 *pesos* more than in 1903. The net revenue from imports in 1904 amounted to 30,644,763 *pesos*, or an increase over the amount collected in 1903 of 1,429,745 *pesos*.

At the beginning of the present year the provisional exploitation of the railway from Pitrufquen to Antihue took place, thus uniting the central line with Valdivia and Osorno. Work is now being done on the lines from Ovalle to Trapiche, Choapa to Illapel, Melipilla, Puangue, tunnel of Arbol, and Temuco to Carahue, all of which should be open for traffic in 1906. During 1904, and in the months from January to June, 1905, contracts for railway construction to the value of 3,630,000 *pesos* were let, covering 92 kilometers of trackage in the sections from Animas to the Pozos, Paloma to San Marcos, Choapa to Salamanca, and Alcones to the Arbol tunnel. Plans have been made and the necessary steps taken for the beginning of the construction of railway lines aggregating 158 kilometers at an approximate cost of 8,000,000 *pesos*. During the remainder of 1905 plans and surveys will be completed for the construction of 238 kilometers of railways at a cost of more than 9,000,000 *pesos*.

Work on the Transandine Railway is being actively pushed forward. Starting at the Andes range rails have been laid for a distance of 45 miles, and the line is being exploited to Guardia Vieja, a distance of 37 kilometers. On the completion of tunnels now in course of construction, the line will be still further extended toward the Argentine boundary.

COLOMBIA.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES AND NEW TAXES.

Under date of March 15, 1905, United States Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Bogotá, Colombia, transmits a translation of a decree issued on March 3 by the President of the Republic, whereby the production and sale of certain articles are constituted sources of national revenue.

The production, introduction, and sale of distilled intoxicating liquors is declared a Government monopoly. This monopoly embraces (*a*) brandy of sugar cane (aguardiente) and its compounds, and (*b*) brandy or cognac, whisky, champagne, pousse-café, chartreuse, creams, curaçao, kirch, and the like, and extract of cognac and concentrated

spirits for the manufacture of the liquors above mentioned. It does not include foreign wines imported for domestic consumption, tinctures, varnishes, perfumes, liniments, and other medicinal compounds into which alcohol enters, nor does it include denaturated alcohol; but the Government may grant the monopoly of the manufacture of such alcohol to the highest bidder.

The Government is authorized, when the present difficulties of the Public Treasury cease, to substitute for the slaughter tax the revenue from hides, at the rate of up to $2.50 gold for each cow and $2 for each bull.

On tobacco is levied a consumption tax, and the manufacture, introduction, and sale of cigarettes is made a Government monopoly. The following rates in gold will be charged on each 12½ kilograms (27½ pounds) of tobacco consumed: Cured tobacco, first quality, $1.20; second quality, 80 cents; third quality, 50 cents; tobacco clippings, first quality, $1; second quality, 60 cents; third quality, 40 cents. Taxes on tobacco imported are as follows, per kilogram: Cigars, $3; tobacco in any other form, except picadura and cigarettes, $2.50. The production of tobacco in the country and its exportation in any form is free.

The match monopoly covers the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches and the importation of materials necessary for their production.

The Government reserves the right to administer the revenues provided for in the decree, or to lease them on the most advantageous terms.

Owners of establishments engaged in or manifestly organized to engage in the monopolized industries will be indemnified for the chattels, machines, utensils, implements, and materials which can not be used in other industries, at a value fixed by appraisers according to law; but they will not have the right to recover the ceasing profit. The indemnity will be paid, up to 50 per cent, in bonds, redeemable in the product of the monopoly. The indemnity must be claimed within one year.

The establishment of new cigarette factories by private persons is prohibited from the date of the decree, but those already established may go on working until the Government decides to the contrary, but only to make up the materials on hand or ordered at the date of the decree; and the products may be offered for sale only on payment of the tax mentioned below. When the factories are ordered to cease work the owners will be indemnified for their chattels, machines, materials, etc., at cost price, less an allowance for wear and tear, and the effects will become the property of the Government.

From the day fixed by Executive decree the importation by private parties of the monopolized articles, and of the materials, machines, implements, and utensils for their manufacture, is prohibited. Until

the establishment of match factories at places chosen by the Government the importation of matches will not be interfered with. The Government reserves the right to introduce cigarettes or to allow them to be introduced under conditions thought necessary.

Until the match and cigarette monopolies are declared in force the present supply may be offered for sale on the payment of the following taxes (in gold) per kilogram: Foreign cigarettes, or cigarettes made of foreign tobacco, $1; cigarettes manufactured in the country from native tobacco, 50 cents; matches, 25 per cent on the customs duty. The holders of other monopolized goods may not sell them, but the Government or the lessees of the monopoly will buy them at prices amicably agreed upon or fixed by impartial appraisers.

Provision is made for the protection of the rights of the departments whose revenues will be affected by the newly established monopolies and taxes, and of the rights of those with whom the departments have made contracts. When the product of a monopoly exceeds the present revenue from taxation of the monopolized article, 25 per cent of the excess will go to the departments and 25 per cent will be apportioned among the municipalities, in accordance with the number of children who attend the primary public schools, to be used exclusively for the expenses of public instruction, water service, and the construction of public buildings.

Defrauders of the revenues treated of in this decree will be punished in accordance with the decree on smuggling.

This decree was issued in pursuance of the policy announced in a circular to the governors of the several departments, dated January 26, 1905, setting forth the deficit in the national budget, and the means by which it was proposed to remedy it (which included an increase of 70 per cent in the customs tariff and the use of revenue stamps). A monopoly of the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol, for power, light, and heat, was established by the decree of January 28, 1905, which provided that the monopoly should be leased. All the decrees relating to these monopolies and taxes will eventually be published in a single pamphlet.

CONCESSION FOR RUBBER GROWING.

United States Consul-General Snyder writes from Bogotá, in regard to the rubber trade, that President Reyes, in accordance with his programme for the industrial, mining, and agricultural development of the country, has turned his attention to the great region watered by the Amazon and Orinoco rivers. This immense territory has never heretofore been of any practical value to Colombia, being inhabited by wild or semicivilized Indians, whose collections of rubber have always gone through the hands of traders of Venezuela or Brazil, thus yielding large annual commercial returns to these countries without contributing a dollar to the revenues of Colombia.

The rubber trees which form a large part of the forests of this region are principally what is known as "Para" or "Hevea brasiliensis," being the variety which brings the best price in the New York and European market. By special contract with the National Government what is considered one of the most important rubber-producing areas on earth will be absolutely controlled for the next twenty-five years by one Dr. Luis Cuervo Marquez, formerly attached to the Colombian legation in Washington, and a partner.

The contract imposes the obligation of paying an export tax of $1 American gold per 100 pounds of rubber gathered in the area comprised, of establishing two agricultural colonies within two years, of placing two small steamers in service at once, and of increasing the fleet by two more steamers within three years.

This concession is the most important that has been granted in the Amazon rubber country by any of the governments owning territory on this great river or its tributaries. It gives 98,800 acres in perpetual ownership of any region that may be planted or cultivated during the twenty-five years of the concession and a monopoly of two great tracts, one between the Orinoco, Guaviare, and Vichada rivers, an area of 45,000 square miles, the other bounded by the rivers Guarnia, Negro, and Baupes, over 100,000 square miles. The contract is for all kinds of development in the region covered, and includes the shipping of cedar, mahogany, and wild cocoa, all of which are found in abundance. The large natural pastures found at intervals make cattle raising a possible feature.

From the tax on the present product the Colombian Government will derive an income of some thousands of dollars per year, which will be increased as exploitation goes on. This undertaking can not fail to be of interest to the American rubber trade, and it is to be hoped that American shipyards will build the steamers required.

COSTA RICA.

STATISTICAL DATA.

[Extract of the report of the Secretary of Fomento to the Constitutional Congress on May 10, 1905.]

Pacific Railway.—The Government of Costa Rica has invested large sums of money in the construction and maintenance of this important iron highway, with the double purpose of uniting the different parts of the Republic and of developing the immense natural resources of the country traversed. In the construction and operation of this railway many grave and serious obstacles have been met and overcome by the Government, such, for example, as the keeping of the line in proper repair and condition for traffic during the rainy season, the

increase of the rolling stock in order to meet the unforeseen demands of unusual or extraordinary movements of freight or passengers over the railway, and by replacing imperfect construction material employed by the contractors in building some sections of the line, with proper materials of good and lasting quality.

The repair of the division from San Jose to Rio Grande, which the contractor delivered to the Government, has been pushed forward with industry and vigor, with the result that the traffic over this division increased in 1903–4 beyond the handling capacity of the rolling stock and equipment of the line. It is the firm intention of the Government to remedy this defect and to place the road in a condition to handle easily and effectively, especially during the period in which coffee is offered for exportation, all the freight along and tributary to the line delivered to it for transportation. This railway has infused new life through the district into which it penetrates, as is clearly shown by the increase of the products offered for transportation. In 1904–5 the business of the company amounted to 222,229.71 colones, and the freight carried consisted of 387,541 packages, weighing 20,709,426 kilograms. The following table shows more in detail the receipts of the railway for the fiscal year 1904–5:

	Colones.
Passenger traffic	113,665.35
Freight traffic	107,191.36
Baggage	1,086.70
Storage	286.30
Total	222,229.71

Costa Rican Railway.—This railway, which occupies such a prominent place in the commerce of the country, because of its importance as an economic and commercial agency and due to the nature of the concession under which it was built, as well as to the fact that it is the principal import and export route of the Republic, has suffered for some time past a considerable decrease in its revenues, brought about, in the first place, by competition on a large scale with the Northern Railway in the transportation of bananas, and, in the second place, by the serious damages occasioned the line during the rainy seasons in 1903, 1904, and 1905. The administrator of the Costa Rican Railway states that arrangements have been made in London for the leasing of the aforesaid railway to the Northern Railway Company, and that, although the definite contract has not yet been ratified, the general bases of the same have been agreed upon, and that the conditions are such as will prove mutually advantageous to the persons in interest. No definite arrangement, however, can be made without the approval of the Government of Costa Rica, and it is not known at the present time what action will be taken regarding the consolidation of the two lines.

Recent repairs on the Costa Rican Railway have been both numerous and expensive. In December, 1904, $125,000 were expended for this purpose. In addition to this outlay, 22,260 ties were furnished, 14,460 of which were steel sleepers, 7,390 creosoted pine, and 770 cypress. The rails for a distance of 21 kilometers were replaced in the section between Limon and Swamp Mouth, and Matina bridge on the Guapiles branch. Other necessary repairs were made, and 10 kilometers of branch lines were constructed during the year 1904. The traffic of the road during the fiscal year 1903–4, compared with the traffic during the fiscal year 1904–5, is shown in the following table:

	Traffic, 1904-5.	Increase or decrease compared with 1903-4.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers	407,441	31,583½	
Exports (coffee and hides) ..kilos..	13,612,000	774,000	
Bananas .....bunches..	2,717,774	155,383	
Imports .....kilos..	9,828,000		1,545,000
Local freight.....do....	38,104,000	6,746,000	
Orders .....do....	1,420,000	34,000	
Stock (horses and cattle) .....head..	4,025		270

The total receipts during the fiscal year 1904–5 were 1,145,519.71 colones, and the total expenditures 568,486.88 colones, which makes a profit of 577,032.88 colones, or an excess of 25,171.50 colones over the profits of the previous year. Deducting the interest on bonds and mortgages, amounting for the year 1904–5 to 577,032.83 colones, the net profit during the period mentioned was about 130,000 colones.

The Northern Railway Company.—This company was organized to exploit and develop the rich agricultural district of the Atlantic coast. Its principal business is the transportation of the products of the United Fruit Company. A branch line has been built to La Luisa, a distance of 11 kilometers, which, added to the line already constructed, makes the total length of the main line and branches about 145 kilometers. Plans have been made for the extension of the line to Guásimo, a distance of about 50 kilometers. The rolling stock of this company is good, and the company performs the service of transportation regularly and well. It constructed the national wharf, and is well equipped for handling both freight and passenger traffic. The following table shows the traffic from January 1 to March 31, 1905:

Passengers carried		64,930
Bananas hauled	bunches..	3,247,488
Other merchandise transported	kilos..	12,287,523

These figures show an increase over the traffic of the previous year of 227 passengers, 407,189 bunches of bananas, and 4,871,284 kilograms of other merchandise.

The United Fruit Company.—This is one of the principal enterprises of the country. The report of this company for the years 1903–4 showed a total area of bananas in cultivation of 6,242.70 hectares, while the report for 1904–5 shows 8,335.37 hectares of bananas in cultivation, or an increase of 2,092.67 hectares. The number of bunches of bananas exported during the year 1904–5 aggregated 6,138,009, valued at 5,213,005.97 colones, or an increase over the exports of the previous year of 677,646 bunches, valued at 152,026.84 colones. Two hundred and sixty-seven vessels were employed in the transportation of this fruit. During the same period, 1904–5, the United Fruit Company imported, in part payment of its expenses, $317,000 American gold, or about $117,000 more than its imports of American gold during the previous year.

Bureau of statistics.—The imports of Costa Rica in 1904, through the different ports of the Republic, consisted of merchandise to the value of $5,997,926 American gold, as compared with $4,889,659 in 1903. The imports for 1904 may be divided into three great groups:

General merchandise	$5,234,234
Coined money	534,606
Live stock	229,086
Total	5,997,926

Of the above amount $386,493 were imported by parcels post, as compared with $173,553 imported in the same manner in 1903, or an increase in 1904 as compared with 1903 of $212,940.

The exports in 1904 were as follows:

	American gold.
Coffee (208,764 sacks, weighing 12,578,425 kilos)	$3,081,714
Bananas (5,957,298 bunches)	3,032,700
Woods	103,320
Hides	850,400
Deerskins	11,864
Caoutchouc	86,798
Cacao (119,140 kilos)	47,657
Cattle	14,541
Gold bullion	317,979
Other products	184,480
Total	7,731,453

The imports of horned cattle in 1904, as compared with the imports in 1903, decreased to the extent of 2,540 head, showing that the Republic supplied, in 1904, the live stock for its own markets to a greater degree than in former years. The total number of beeves slaughtered in the Republic in 1904 aggregated 41,041 head, of which number 13,761 were imported, leaving the total number obtained in the Republic 27,280.

The coin imported into the Republic in 1904 aggregated a value of $534,606 American gold. During the same period $29,215 American

gold was exported, leaving an increase in the circulation of American gold of $505,391.

The imports of rice in 1904 almost equaled the imports of the same article in 1903, while the imports of beans in 1904 exceeded those of 1903 by 51,510 kilograms. The imports of lard in 1904 amounted to 217,472 kilograms, or 732,435 kilograms less than in 1903.

Notwithstanding the fact that an excellent quality of salt can be produced on the Pacific coast of the Republic, the imports of this article in 1904 amounted to 806,592 kilograms. The exports of woods in 1903 decreased considerably, due to the distance of the exploitable forests from the ports of shipment. The exports of hides has steadily decreased since 1900, the total exports of this article in 1904 being 283,466 kilograms. This is due to the fact that larger quantities of hides are now prepared in the tanneries of the Republic.

The rubber shipments in 1904 amounted to 66,768 kilograms, or 11,492 kilograms more than in 1903. The tendency is to increase the exports of this useful product from year to year.

Until recently cacao was imported into Costa Rica. Now the domestic production is sufficient for the home consumption, and in 1904 there was a surplus for export amounting to 119,140 kilograms. New plantations for the cultivation of this product have been opened on the Atlantic coast, and the production promises a notable increase in the near future.

The exports of gold bullion in 1904 amounted to $317,979, or $89,742 more than in 1903. Four strong companies are working the gold mines of the Republic, and the outlook is very promising.

The growing of bananas is one of the great industries of the country, rivaling and competing with the growing of coffee. The growth of this industry has been marvelous. In 1881 the exports of bananas were only 8,500 bunches, while in 1904 the exports had increased to 5,957,298 bunches. This industry is being developed yearly, and is capable of development practicably without limit. In 1904, 1,299,500 bunches of bananas were shipped to London.

Population.—The total population of the Republic on December 31, 1904, was 331,340 inhabitants, an increase of 8,722 over the population of 1903. During the year there were 12,547 births, 7,728 immigrants, or a total of 20,275. The deaths in 1904 numbered 7,404 and the emigrants 4,149, or a total of 11,553, making an increase of population during the year of 8,722. In 1903 the population increased 5,880.

Population by Provinces, 1904.

Provinces.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
San José	104,375	4,396	2,616
Alajuela	78,979	3,006	1,477
Cartago	52,514	2,201	1,261
Heredia	39,220	1,227	888
Guanacaste	26,768	900	355
Puntarenas	17,085	577	375
Limón	12,399	300	432
Total	331,340	12,547	7,404

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BANK.

As reported by United States Consul CALDWELL, a new bank has been established in San José, to be known as the "Banco Comercial de Costa Rica," with a capital of 1,000,000 *colones* ($465,000). The capital stock has been fully subscribed by prominent men, both Costa Ricans and foreigners, of San José and other cities of the Republic, and by capitalists of London, Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, New York, and Boston.

The bank is chartered under the laws of Costa Rica to engage in all kinds of banking business, with special reference to buying and selling exchange, discounting commercial paper, and making collections. It has established connections in London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, but is prepared to draw on all commercial centers of the world. By the banking law of Costa Rica any bank with a paid-up capital of not less than 1,000,000 *colones* ($465,000) may emit bills to the extent of its paid-up capital, provided a gold reserve is kept on hand equal to not less than 50 per cent of the amount of bills emitted. The new bank will not at present emit bills, but as its capital is the 1,000,000 *colones* required by law, it can at any time avail itself of this provision and become a bank of emission.

The charter is for ten years, but it may at any time before the expiration of that period, by vote of the general meeting of shareholders, be extended for another ten years; and in like manner for successive periods of ten years. The capital may be increased to 1,500,000 *colones* ($697,500) by resolution of the board of directors, and to 2,000,000 *colones* ($930,000) by a vote of two-thirds of the votes represented at a general meeting of shareholders. The new bank opened for business June 1, 1905.

FREE IMPORTATION OF LEAF TOBACCO.

By a decree issued on May 20, 1905, the importation of leaf tobacco into Costa Rica, which has heretofore been a Government monopoly, is made free to everyone. The rates of duty are fixed at 1.75 *colones* plus 1½ *centavos* wharfage and special tax, a total of 1.76½ *colones* (82

cents United States) per kilogram (2.2046 pounds). Iztepeque tobacco is excluded from this provision and remains a Government monopoly. The decree takes effect August 1, 1905.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The following information on the economic conditions of the Republic of Costa Rica is taken from the interesting report published by Mr. Emile Joré, Consul and Chargé d'Affaires of France to Costa Rica, under the caption of "Maritime and Commercial Movement of the Republic of Costa Rica for the Years 1901, 1902, and 1903."

According to this information the budget of the Republic for the fiscal year 1904–5 was passed by Congress on the following basis:

	Francs.
Probable receipts, based on those of last year	13,334,400
Expenses	11,738,419
Balance in favor of the receipts	1,595,981

The foreign commerce of the Republic of Costa Rica for 1901, 1902, and 1903 is stated as follows:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Imports	22,057,012	22,066,669	22,264,910
Exports	28,963,397	28,298,476	36,595,725
Total	51,020,409	50,365,145	62,860,635

The value of the imports and exports of specie is included in the preceding figures. In deducting this value the following figures are obtained, which give a truer idea of the general foreign commerce of this country during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Imports	20,317,012	20,816,666	25,247,535
Exports	26,284,357	28,278,924	36,500,905
Total	46,601,369	49,095,590	61,748,440

The imports, by countries of origin, reached the following proportions in the years mentioned:

Country.	Value.	Per cent.			
		1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Francs.				
United States	12,274,280	46.01	48.88	54.08	50.20
England	5,273,535	27.13	21.84	23.94	21.57
Germany	2,704,135	13.16	13.51	12.47	11.07
France	1,582,670	5.95	5.40	5.25	6.47
Italy	775,490	2.75	3.06	1.71	3.17
Belgium	498,565	.....	.....	.....	2.04
Spain	422,335	2.65	3.16	1.98	1.72
Spanish America	282,505	.....	.....	.....	1.16
Different countries	634,780	2.35	6.15	.57	2.60
Total	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....

According to this table, a little more than half of the imports of Costa Rica come from the United States. In 1896 only about 32.98 per cent were imported from this country, or an increase of 17 per cent in their favor in six years. If the imports from the United States show a slight decrease in 1903, in 1902 this country furnished the heavy material for the Pacific and Northern railroads, which were built by American companies.

The import commerce of the United States with Costa Rica can not but increase, owing to its proximity to the United States, the almost daily steamers which connect Limon with New Orleans (five days) and New York (eight days), and also the large American enterprises being established in Costa Rica, and which are increasing in number constantly.

The German and English imports decrease a little each year in favor of the United States. Those of France hold their own and have even increased more than a point in 1903, thanks to our special products and their superior quality. Italy and Belgium show progress and are becoming formidable competitors for French products.

Costa Rica is at present an essentially agricultural country. Its industries being as yet in an embryonic state, and insufficient for the needs of the country and lacking certain alimentary products, it must look to foreign markets for almost all its textiles, articles of luxury, manufactured products, metallurgy, etc., flour, lard, etc. With a view of remedying this situation as much as possible, the Costa Rican Government is making every effort to encourage, by means of protective duties, certain growing national industries, such as tanning, shoemaking, furniture factories, tobacco, candle and soap factories, distilleries, sugar, mining industries, etc.

What Costa Rica needs most for its development is a large immigration joined with the introduction of foreign capital, so that an abuse of the protective system which, in closing the country, would increase the cost of living, would be a mistake. A wise protection is understood, however, for certain articles of current consumption, such as wheat flour, rice, corn, beans, sugar, salt, tobacco, cattle, etc., which the country can raise in large quantities, a fact which the Government of Costa Rica has moreover understood.

The exports of Costa Rica for 1903, among which coffee and bananas are by far the most important, are as follows:

	Francs.
Coffee	21,157,295
Bananas	11,502,890
Cedar	382,695
Mora wood	395,390
Caoba (mahogany)	5,845
Hides	434,225
Rubber	359,290
Buckskin	81,530
Cacao	161,060
Pearl shells	229,835
Gold in bars	1,141,185
Specie	94,820
Live stock	385,910
Postal parcels	22,625
Various products	181,150
Total	36,595,725

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is gathered from October to March, according to the altitude. The exportation of this product begins in February and lasts until October.

The exports of Costa Rican coffee from the 1st of October, 1902, to September 30, 1903, amounted to 290,471 bags, weighing in all 17,332,613 kilograms.

Of this quantity, 11,038,358 kilograms were shipped in parchment and 6,294,255 kilograms entirely cleaned; 15,085,492 kilograms were shipped from Limon (Atlantic) and only 2,247,021 kilograms from Punta Arenas (Pacific port).

These coffee exports were distributed among the different purchasing countries as follows:

Country.	Value.	Per cent.
England	12,590,339	72
United States	2,897,685	16
Germany	1,214,207	7
France	563,284	5
Austria-Hungary	37,974	
Spain	22,312	
Colombia	4,812	
Italy	1,862	
Chile	138	
Total	17,332,613	100

As can be seen, England alone receives almost three-fourths of the coffee exported from Costa Rica. London has for a long time been the best market for Costa Rican coffee; it is very much liked there, especially the higher grades, and 20 per cent more is sold here than at Havre, Hamburg, or in New York. Moreover, it appears that the commissioners grant better terms to the exporters here than anywhere else, especially for advances of money.

The crop for 1902–3 was the largest gathered in this country since 1899, either in quality or value, as is shown by the following table:

Year.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*
1899	15,366,671	14,715,950
1900	16,100,905	19,000,935
1901	16,574,025	14,116,455
1902	13,749,100	15,899,090
1903	17,332,613	21,157,290

From the preceding figures it appears that during the last five years the average coffee crop amounted to 15,824,663 kilograms, valued at 16,977,945 francs.

The growth of the banana industry in Costa Rica is really remarkable, as is shown by the following figures, which give the number of bunches exported since 1899:

1899	2,962,771	1902	4,174,199
1900	3,420,166	1903	5,139,063
1901	3.870.156		

Nearly 1,000,000 more bunches were exported in 1903 than in 1902. The 5,139,063 bunches exported in 1903, valued at 2.25 *francs* each, represent a value of 11,562,890 *francs*, or more than half of the value of the coffee exports in the same year. If this industry continues to increase in the same proportions the day is not far distant when bananas will represent the principal production of this country. In 1881 Costa Rica only exported 8,500 bunches; in 1886, 595,790; in 1891, 1,133,717; and in 1898, 2,331,036.

The banana crop for 1903 was shipped to the following ports:

	Bunches.
New Orleans	2,266,021
New York	1,291,174
Mobile	327,979
Boston	377,500
Charleston	226,389
Manchester (England)	650,000
Total	5,139,063

Costa Rica has two important customs ports, Limon on the Atlantic and Punta Arenas on the Pacific. It can be said that all the foreign commerce of the Republic is carried on through these two ports, since in 1903, of a total importation of 26,264,910 *francs*, the merchandise imported through the frontier custom-houses only amounted to 94,570 *francs*, not including cattle, which come directly overland from Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

Limon is by far the most important port of the Republic. In 1903, 88 per cent of the merchandise imported passed through Limon and 12 per cent through Punta Arenas. During the same year more than 15,000,000 kilograms of coffee of the 17,332,613 kilograms exported were shipped through Limon, only 2,247,121 kilograms being sent from Punta Arenas. All the banana exports are also sent from Limon, which in 1903 amounted to 5,139,063 bunches.

The two large railroad lines terminating at Limon, each owning a wharf, are as follows:

1. The Costa Rica Railway Company, which connects Limon with San Jose as well as with the principal villages of the Republic. This line has 222 kilometers of road in operation and belongs to an English company. In 1903 it transported 375,858 passengers, 59,956 tons of different merchandise, and 2,562,391 bunches of bananas;

2. The Northern Railroad Company, which connects Limon with Kent and stops principally specially at the large plantations of the United Fruit Company. This American line, rival of the preceding one, owns nearly 90 miles of railroad. In 1903 it transported 64,503 passengers, 7,416 tons of merchandise, and 2,783,299 bunches of bananas, or half of this crop.

By reason of such enterprises, Limon is a new city, lighted by electricity, and very prosperous. In 1903 360 steamers, representing

a total tonnage of 532,787 tons, entered at Limon, together with 33 small steamers, forming a tonnage of 1,233 tons only.

DUTIES ON PAPER.

Under date of May 30, 1905, United States Consul JOHN C. CALDWELL, San José, Costa Rica, reports that by a recent decree the duties on the following kinds of paper imported into Costa Rica have been fixed at the rates given per kilogram (2.2046 pounds): Commercial paper, as memorandums, checks, accounts, 12.3 cents; colored printing paper, 4 cents; white printing paper, free.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

The Republic of Costa Rica has begun to enjoy the beneficial results growing out of the traversing of its territory by the Interoceanic Railway in addition to the great facilities afforded thereby to internal communication. The press of the country states that for several months travelers going abroad from the other States of Central America, and from some of the countries to the south, have debarked at Punta Arenas, whence they have proceeded to Limon and thence embarked for the United States or Europe. As is well known, there are direct lines of communication between Limon and New York and between Limon and New Orleans, it also being a touching point for trans-Atlantic steamers en route to Colon. The trip by rail across the country is not at present effected without some slight discomfort, owing to the fact that on the Pacific side there is a small portion of the line—between Esparta and Santo Domingo de San Mateo—still in process of construction; but, on the other hand, the journey is made through a region in the highest degree picturesque and healthy, whose agreeable climate offers none of the possible dangers existent on the Panama Isthmus.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the June number of the BULLETIN was published a note giving an estimate on population received from the Government statistical office by United States Consul JOHN C. CALDWELL. Since the date of Mr. CALDWELL'S report, April 15, the figures have been revised by the statistical office, showing that the population of Costa Rica by the new census of December 31, 1904, was 331,340 instead of 340,062, as given in the first estimate.

The BULLETIN is in receipt of a letter of date July 20 from Señor Don MANUEL ARAGÓN, San José, the honorary corresponding member of the International Union of American Republics for Costa Rica, calling attention to the revised estimate.

On page 419 of this BULLETIN will be found the corrected figures.

CUBA.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1905.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance" of the United States for May, 1905, contains a review of the conditions in Cuba in 1905, which throws much light on the working of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and of the conditions as to sugar and tobacco which prevailed in the island.

General trade with the United States shows a marked improvement all around. United States imports from Cuba were about $63,000,000 in 1903, $77,000,000 in 1904, and during the first eleven months of 1905, $79,000,000. United States exports to Cuba were $22,000,000 in 1903, $27,000,000 in 1904, and $35,000,000 in 1905. This makes a total trade between the two countries for 1903 of $85,000,000, for 1904 of $104,000,000, and for the first eleven months of 1905 of something over $113,000,000. Of United States exports to Cuba the greatest growth seems to be along the lines of animals, breadstuffs, coal, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, leather and manufactures thereof, oils, wood, and manufactures thereof, and a few other products. With the growth in trade there has also gone an increase in the investment of American capital, although the conditions have not materially changed in this respect since the last date when the facts concerning the Cuban situation were published.

There has, however, "been some further immigration of Americans into Cuba for the purpose of making investments there and some additions to the amounts invested in or before 1902. Considerable purchases of land, mainly in small lots, have been made, and a few new business enterprises have been begun by Americans in Cuba, but these do not represent any very large amount of capital. Americans have also acquired some banking interests in the Banco Nacional de Cuba and in another Cuban banking institution which was formerly known as the Bank of Halifax. It is probable that at the latest date for which data were available the total investment of American capital in Cuba has increased to somewhere between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000."

The report devotes much attention to the sugar and tobacco situation in Cuba. In 1901–2 the Cuban sugar product was 7.8 per cent of a world's product of 10,993,709 tons; in 1902–3 it was 10.5 per cent of a product of 9,936,257 tons; in 1903–4 it was 10.1 per cent of a product of 10,290,828 tons, and in 1904–5 it was 12.4 per cent of a product of 9,439,976 tons.

In 1902 the total of cigars and cigarettes imported into the United States from Cuba was worth $2,321,627; in 1903, $3,175,722; in 1904,

$2,970,205, and during the first eleven months of 1905, $3,649,519. The figures for leaf-tobacco, exports to the United States during the same period were $8,578,297, $9,967,124, $9,793,672, and $10,014,103.

Among minor industries which are making very satisfactory progress in the island is that of cattle. This industry is rapidly regaining its former prominence and contributes no small share to the importations to the island. The greatest value of cattle is imported from Mexico, which shipped a total estimated at $12,005,000 to the island during the years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, as against $8,346,000 from the United States out of a total of $38,286,300.

ELECTRIC TRACTION IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Havana Central Railway Company has awarded contracts for the construction and equipment of a great electric railway system in Cuba. The company is to build and operate a network of interurban lines radiating from the city of Habana and covering an extensive territory in the interior of the island which has hitherto been without transportation facilities.

About 125 miles will be constructed in the first instance, involving an expenditure of nearly $5,000,000. The road, besides catering for passenger traffic, will have a freight service for fruits, vegetables, and other products.

One branch will extend clear across the island to Rosario, a distance of about 40 miles. Substations will be located at Cuatro Caminos, Lomas de Candela, and Providencia. A second line will run from Habana 17 miles south to Bejucal, with a substation at Santiago de las Vegas. A third line, running southwest from Habana to Mariel, will have a length of 37 miles and branch lines running north and south to El Carmelo, Santiago de las Vegas, and Tuira de Melena, amounting to about 30 miles.

The power house to be constructed in Habana will operate 7,500 horsepower of electric energy at 19,000 volts three phase current for the purpose of operating the lines. Steam turbines will be used.

The initial rolling stock for passenger service will consist of twenty-four 30-ton cars, seating fifty passengers and equipped with four motors geared for a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour. The freight service will be handled by ten 40-ton locomotives equipped with four motors geared for a speed of 17 miles an hour when hauling a 300-ton train.

The General Electric Company has been awarded the contract, valued at more than $1,500,000, for the complete electrical equipment of the system. The United States Steel Products Export Company has been allotted the rail contract, calling for 15,000 tons, standard size.

THE GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR BIDS FOR IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS AT HAVANA.

The Department of Public Works of the Republic of Cuba has issued a circular calling for bids for the construction of a breakwater, new custom-house offices, a building for the use of the collector of the port, and a public wharf at Havana. The intention of the Government is to cause to be built these improvements as contemplated by what is known as the SYLVESTER SCOVEL project. The concession to Scovel will be sold at public auction, and the bids will be received and the works constructed under the terms of this concession.

Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at Havana until November 9, 1905. The bids must be in duplicate, be presented personally by the bidder or his representative, and accompanied by a deposit of $33,000. The plans of the works, estimate of the cost, the general terms under which bids shall be received, the tariff relating thereto, and the rules and regulations governing the same may be obtained on application to the Department of Public Works at Havana or at the consulates of the Republic of Cuba in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, APRIL AND MAY, 1905.

According to a report received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States from the collector in chief of the customs of Santo Domingo, the total collections for the months of April and May were $331,648.84, of which the Dominican Government received $140,468, or 45 per cent of the revenues, and the City National Bank of New York, designated by Secretary TAFT as the depository for the trust fund, $157,313.49. The money is to be held in the New York bank until the United States Senate acts, either favorably or otherwise, on the Dominican treaty now pending.

The collections for the two months under Colonel COLTON show a higher average than when the customs receipts were collected by the local government, although in three or four years the monthly average was much greater than for April and May of this year. The total debt of the Dominican Republic is estimated at about $32,000,000. The yearly collections, if the average of April and May is sustained, will be $1,787,760. It is confidently expected that the present estimated total of $32,000,000 will be materially decreased, possibly cut in half, when the time for settling comes. At present Dominican debts are estimated at 30 cents on the dollar.

The Dominican Government's total share for April was $80,504.22, but on account of the loan only $5,504.22 was given to the Government. The total receipts have been materially decreased by rebates made to concessionaires, under agreements made by the Dominican Government at various times.

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROPRIATING 30 PER CENT OF THE EXPORT DUTIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

[From the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of July 1, 1905.]

Whereas facilities in transportation are the best means of rendering agriculture prosperous; and

Whereas it is the duty of the State to further by all means within its reach the encouragement of channels of communication and transportation, the National Congress, in the name of the Republic, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of January, 1906, 30 per cent of the existing import duties shall be called "Renta Interna" and shall be used in the construction of railways for account of the State, in accordance with contracts made by the Executive Power and approved by the National Congress.

Section 1: The Executive Power is hereby authorized, with part of this fund, to pay subventions or guarantee interest on capital that may be invested in the construction of private railways by virtue of concessions duly granted.

Section 2: Interest may be paid, as may be decided upon, up to 6 per cent per annum, and subventions up to 2,000 *pesos* for each kilometer constructed.

ART. 2. The income from this tax shall not be used, under any circumstances, for any other purpose than that provided in this decree.

Section 1: All promises or obligations contracted upon the basis of this tax shall be ipso facto void, provided they are not for the purpose stipulated in the foregoing article.

ART. 3. The Executive Power, on making contracts or granting concessions for the construction of railways, shall, other things being equal, give preference to the following railways: Moca to Montecristy, which can connect with the Central Dominican Railway; Barahona to the Laguna del Fondo; Romana or Macoris of the East to Seybo, and Azua to Bánica.

ART. 4. Let it be transmitted to the Executive Power in compliance with the constitutional requirements.

Done in the Halls of Congress on June 22, 1905, in the sixty-second year of the Independence and the forty-second of the Restoration.

The Vice-President in the exercise of his powers,

RAMON LOVATÓN.

The Secretaries,

J. D. ALFONSECA, Jr.
A. ACEVEDO.

Let it be enforced, communicated by the corresponding departments, and published in all the territory of the Republic in order that it may be duly observed.

Done at the National Palace in Santo Domingo, Capital of the Republic, on June 27, 1905, in the sixty-second year of the Independence and the forty-second of the Restoration.

MORALES L.

Countersigned: The Minister of Finance and Commerce,
FEDERICO VELASQUEZ H.

Countersigned: The Minister of Fomento and Public Works,
F. L. VASQUEZ.

ECUADOR.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, as amended and corrected up to date in accordance with the law dated October 31, 1904,[a] in operation from and after January 1, 1905.

IMPORTATION.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Abaca (manila hemp)	6	0.05
Absinth	1	Proh'd.
Accessories for the manufacture of artificial flowers	10	.50
Accordions	10	.50
Acetate of copper	9	.25
Acid, acetic	10	.50
Acids: Carbolic, hydrochloric, and sulphuric	2	Free.
Acid, carbonic	6	.05
Advertisements, commercial, of paper on loose sheets or on cardboard; block or other calendars and advertising matter, printed, engraved, or lithographed, not intended for sale and containing no consumable article	2	Free.
Albums	11	1.00
Alcohol of a higher strength than 25° Cartier	10	.50
Alimentary pastes	5	.03
Almonds in shells	6	.05
Almonds without shells	7	.10
Alum	6	.05
Amianthus	2	Free.
Ammonia, liquid	6	.05
Ammunition of war	1	Proh'd.
Anchors	4	.02
Aniline	9	.25
Animals, live	2	Free.
Aniseed	8	.15
Annotto	6	.05
Anvils for blacksmiths	6	.05
Apparatus, except of crystal or glass, for the manufacture of aerated waters	6	.05
Apparatus, life-saving	2	Free.
Apparatus of crystal or glass for manufacturing aerated waters	7	.10
Apparatus, telephonic and telegraphic	9	.25
Aquariums of earthenware, clay, porcelain, or crystal	10	.50
Articles for the personal use of public ministers or foreign diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of Ecuador	2	.50
Articles imported for the service of churches	2	.50
Articles of all kinds, of silk, pure or with weft, except silk on bobbins and clothing	14	3.00
Articles absolutely necessary to municipalities for lighting or any other public use, whether the work be executed under contract or directly by them (see article 58 of the law)	2	Free.
Articles imported on account, or with the authority of the Government	2	Free.
Articles, made up, of cotton, such as shirts, nightshirts, collars and cuffs, trousers, dresses, overcoats, waistcoats, etc., with the exception of knitted articles which are specially classed at 25 centavos per kilo, and of silk-lined articles dutiable at $1.50	10	.50

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Articles of all kinds not comprised in either of the seventeen classes provided for in article 55 of tariff law	9	0.25
Articles of all kinds of metal, gilt or silvered	11	1.00
Articles of aluminium of all kinds, unless specially classed in the tariff as liable to a higher duty	9	.25
Articles of white metal	11	1.00
Articles, small, of no value	2	Free.
Articles, woolen, of all kinds, with or without woof, not combined with silk, except sewn wearing apparel which is specially classed at the rate of $1 per kilogram	10	.50
Asbestos	2	Free.
Axes	7	.10
Axles, iron or steel, for wagons, carts, and handcarts	4	.02
Baggage of Ecuadorian diplomatic agents returning to the country, up to 400 kilos in weight	2	Free.
Baggage[a] of travelers up to the weight of 100 kilos for each person, provided that the traveler and baggage arrive on the same vessel	2	Free.
Bags, leather ("*guarnicles*")	10	.50
Bags of fine paper	7	.10
Bags of packing paper	6	.05
Balls	1	Proh'd.
Balustrades of cast iron for balconies	6	.05
Bands, embroidered, of cotton, linen, or wool	11	1.00
Barley	4	.02
Barometers	2	Free.
Barrels, wooden, empty, fitted together or not	6	.05
Bars, small	2	Free.
Baskets, cane	9	.25
Baths	6	.05
Bay rum	8	.15
Beads of faïence, metal, or glass	10	.50
Beams, Building	3	.01
Bedsteads of iron or metal	7	.10
Beer in receptacles of all kinds	6	.05
Bellows, forge	7	.10
Bells	6	.05
Benzoin	9	.25
Beverages containing poisonous substances, etc	1	Proh'd.
Bicycles	9	.25
Billfiard tables and accessories imported therewith	7	.10
Biscuits	9	.25
Bits	10	.50
Bitters (if imported in cases, a rebate of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent shall be allowed).		
Black, animal	2	Free.
Blacking in paste or liquid	9	.25
Blue, Prussian	7	.10
Boas of feathers or other materials	13	2.00
Bodkins	10	.50
Boilers	2	Free.
Bonnets, etc., with ornaments, for ladies and children	12	1.50
Bonnets, trimmed	13	2.00
Bonnets, untrimmed	11	1.00
Books, blank	7	.10
Books, printed, bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or their imitations, or inlaid in any manner	11	1.00
Books, writing	2	Free.
Boots and shoes of all kinds, except rubber	13	2.00
Boots, rubber	10	.50
Borax	2	Free.
Bottles, empty, in cases or other containers	3	.01
Bottles, common empty, for liqueurs and aerated waters when not imported in cases; bottles imported in cases or other coutainers shall be treated according to tariff classification applicable thereto	2	Free.
Boxes, mathematical, for painting and other similar uses, with accessories	9	.25
Boxes, musical	10	.50
Boxes of cardboard, empty or not fitted	9	.25
Braces containing a slight proportion of silk	14	3.00
Braids of cotton or linen	9	.25
Bran	3	.01
Brandy (if imported in cases, a rebate of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent shall be allowed)	10	.50
Brandy of cane juice and compositions thereof	1	Proh'd.
Brass in unperforated sheets, rods, in a crude state or in scrap	6	.05
Brass, wrought	8	.15
Brass, manufactures of	10	.50

[a] By baggage is meant the articles intended for the personal use of travelers, such as clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, harness, the arms and instruments necessary to their profession, even if they have not been used.

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Bricks, fire	2	Free.
Bricks, ordinary or varnished	3	0.01
Bridges, iron, and accessories	2	Free.
Bronze in unperforated sheets, rods, in a crude state or in scrap	6	.05
Bronze, wrought	8	.15
Brooms	6	.05
Brooms for apartments	7	.10
Brushes for apartments	7	.10
Brushes, nail	10	.50
Brushes, such as clothes, hair, and other, not specially mentioned	9	.25
Brushes, tooth	10	.50
Buckles for trousers	9	.25
Buckets, wooden, empty, fitted together or not	6	.05
Buds for the manufacture of artificial flowers	10	.50
Bullions	12	1.50
Buoys, iron	3	.01
Busks, steel, for wearing apparel	9	.25
Butter	7	.10
Buttons (except gilt or silvered, and of corozo)	9	.25
Buttons, corozo	6	.05
Buttons, mother-of-pearl	10	.50
Cages	10	.50
Calendars, printed, engraved, or lithographed, not intended for sale and containing no consumable article	2	Free.
Candelabra of metal, crystal, or other material for any system of lighting	9	.25
Candles of all kinds	7	.10
Canary seed	6	.05
Caue for matting	9	.25
Caps for firearms	10	.50
Caps, trimmed	13	2.00
Caps, untrimmed	11	1.00
Carbide of calcium	2	Free.
Carbines, war	1	Proh'd.
Carbonate of copper	9	.25
Carbonate of lead	9	.25
Cardboard, common, tarred	4	.02
Cardboard for bookbinders	4	.02
Cards, christening or congratulation, printed or lithographed, and generally all cards except plain blank cards	11	1.50
Cards, playing	10	.50
Cards, plain and not printed	9	.25
Carmine	9	.25
Carob beans	3	.01
Carpets of coarse tissues or shag, of cotton, linen, or jute	9	.25
Carriages, fitted together or not, and detached parts thereof	6	.05
Cartridges for war guns	1	Proh'd.
Cartridges, loaded or empty, for nonprohibited firearms	10	.50
Carts	4	.02
Cases for cigar holders or pipes, even when imported separately	12	1.50
Cases, jewelry	14	3.00
Cases, packing, of wood, in shooks	6	.05
Cases, sewing, and other like articles of wood, or covered with plush, silk, or leather	11	1.00
Caskets of crystal, wood, or iron	9	.25
Casks, wooden, empty, fitted together or not	6	.05
Cassimere, woolen, even with silk weft	11	1.00
Cement, Roman	2	Free.
Chains, iron, for ships and small craft	6	.05
Chalk, manufactured	7	.10
Champagne	9	.25
"*Chancacas*" (sugar refuse)	6	.05
Chandeliers of metal, crystal, or other material for any system of lighting	9	.25
Charcoal	2	Free.
Cheese of all kinds	7	.10
"*Chicha*" of all kinds, except grape "*chicha*" (kind of fermented beverage)	6	.05
Chloride of lime	2	Free.
Chocolate in powder or paste	9	.25
"*Chuño*" (a kind of meal prepared in Peru)	6	.05
Cigar cases, common	11	1.00
Cigar cases, fine	13	2.00
Cigar holders of wood or common clay	9	.25
Cigar holders (other than the common kinds of clay or wood)	12	1.50
Cinnamon	9	.25
Clay, foundry	3	.01
Clay drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Clocks, mantel and wall	10	.50
Clocks, tower	3	.01
Cloth, unbleached or hempen, for sacks	6	.05
Cloth, woolen, even with silk weft	11	1.00

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Clothing of cotton, linen, or wool, even without stripes of silk or metallic threads, if lined with silk	13	2.00
Clothing of cotton, wool, or linen with stripes, flowers, or embroidery of silk or metallic threads	13	2.00
Clothing of silk, ready-made or sewn	14	3.00
Clothing, woolen, made up	12	1.50
If lined with silk, it shall pay the special rate of 2 sucres per kilogram.		
Cloves	9	.25
Coal	2	Free.
Cochineal	9	.25
Cocoanuts	3	.01
Cocoanuts, Chilean	6	.05
Codfish	6	.05
Coin, gold	2	Free.
Coins (nickel or copper), other than National, with the exception of those coined by order or for account of the State	1	Proh'd.
Columns, iron	2	Free.
Combs, other than of ivory or tortoise shell	9	.25
When with gilt or silvered ornaments or imitation precious stones, they shall be dutiable as imitation jewelry.		
Comestibles, unprepared, not otherwise mentioned	6	.05
Compasses, ships'	2	Free.
Concertinas	10	.50
Conducts of iron, lead or faience	4	.02
Cooking stoves, iron	6	.05
Copper in unperforated sheets, rods, in a crude state or in scrap	6	.05
Copper, wrought	8	.15
Coral, crude or manufactured	11	1.00
Cordage of cotton	7	.10
Cordage	6	.05
Cords of cotton or linen	9	.25
Corks	9	.25
Corkscrews	10	.50
Corsets	11	1.00
Cosmetics	10	.50
Cotton, raw	7	.10
Craft of small tonnage	2	Free.
Cranes	6	.05
Crape, without silk	11	1.00
Cravats, cotton	10	.50
Cravats, silk	14	3.00
Cravats, woolen	11	1.00
Creoline and creosine	2	Free.
Crucibles	2	Free.
Crystal, fine, glasses and cups of all kinds	9	.25
Crystal, fine, not specially mentioned	10	.50
Crystal, drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Crystal ware, fine	7	.10
Cumin seed	8	.15
Curtain loops	12	1.50
Curtains of cotton, linen or woolen lace or guipure	11	1.00
Curtain poles or brackets	12	1.50
Cushions	9	.25
Detonators for mines	1	Proh'd.
Demijohns, empty	3	0.1
Documents printed, engraved, or lithographed	12	1.50
Doors for vaults	6	.05
Drawers, of cotton or linen (woven as on stocking frame)	9	.25
Drawers, woolen	10	.50
Drills, mining	2	Free.
Drugs	9	.25
"*Duraderas*"	7	.10
Dusters, feather	9	.25
Dyewoods	4	.02
Dynamite	1	Proh'd.
Dynamite for mines. (See art. 59.)		
Earth, prepared	2	Free.
Earthenware, drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Eggs, birds'	2	Free.
Elastics, boot, of wool or silk	10	.50
Elastics of cotton	9	.25
Engravings, framed	9	.25
Engravings on paper, unframed	11	1.00
Envelopes	7	.10
Envelopes for visiting cards	9	.25
Epaulets	12	1.50
Ermine	13	2.00
Essence of aniseed	13	2.00
Explosives	1	Proh'd.

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Eyeglasses of all kinds, also their cases, even imported separately	11	1.00
Faience, common, manufactured into chamber pots, basins, plates, dishes, and cups	3	.01
Faience, common, i. e., coffeepots, milk jugs, sugar basins, teapots, large and small jars, soup tureens, butter dishes, and other articles not specially enumerated	6	.05
Faience, fine, manufactured into plates and cups of any size or shape	6	.05
Faience, fine, manufactured into articles not specially mentioned	7	.10
Faience, drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Fans, common, of paper or straw	10	.50
Fans other than cardboard, common paper, or straw	14	3.00
Feathers for hats	13	2.00
Feculæ	6	.05
Felt, tarred, for sheathing vessels	7	.10
Fertilizers	2	Free.
Fichus ("liencillos")	7	.10
Filters, water	6	.05
Firecrackers	10	.50
Fire engines and accessories thereof	2	Free.
Fire extinguishers	2	Free.
Fireworks	11	1.00
Fish, salted, similar to kinds imported from Peru	4	.02
Flour of all kinds	6	.05
Flowers, artificial	13	2.00
Flowerpots	10	.50
Flower stands	10	.50
Fodder	3	.01
Forges	6	.05
Forms, invoice, etc	12	1.50
Fountains	3	.01
Frames, portrait	9	.25
Frames, picture or photograph, exceeding 50 centimeters in width	12	1.50
Fringes of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk	11	1.00
Fringes other than gold or silver	12	1.50
Fruit, dried	6	.05
Fruit, fresh	2	Free.
Fruits in their juice	7	.10
Fruits preserved in spirits	9	.25
Furniture—wardrobes, chests of drawers, sideboards, washstands, desks, tables, bookcases and gueridon tables of common wood, unornamented; chairs, armchairs and other furniture of rattan or imitation, neither decorated nor ornamented	7	.10
Furniture of rattan or imitation, ornamented; wardrobes, chests of drawers, sideboards, washstands, desks, tables, bookcases and gueridon tables of common wood, such as mahogany, cedar, walnut and other like, veneered, carved, or ornamented	8	.15
Furniture in general, trimmed or upholstered with any kind of silk, woolen stuff, or leather	9	.25
Furniture, wooden, gilt or inlaid in any manner or with applications of metal	10	.50
Galloons of cotton	10	.50
Galoshes, rubber	10	.50
Games of all kinds not specially mentioned	11	1.00
Garlic	3	.01
Gasoline	2	Free.
Gelatins	9	.25
Ginger ale	6	.05
Girders, iron	2	Free.
Glasses, watch	9	.25
Glass, common—large and small cups, drinking glasses of all shapes	6	.05
Glass in sheets, not silvered	6	.05
Glass, silvered, for mirrors	9	.25
Glassware, fine, not specially mentioned	10	.50
Globes, astronomical and geographical	2	Free.
Gloves, silk or skin	14	3.00
Glue	9	.25
Gold in dust or bars	2	Free.
Gold or silver leaf for gilders	12	1.50
Gold, rolled, for dentists	13	2.00
Goods of all kinds of silk, pure or with woof, excepting silk on bobbins and silk clothing, ready-made or sewn	13	2.00
Grease, machine	4	.02
Grease, impure	8	.15
Grenades	1	Proh'd.
Guano	2	Free.
Guipure of cotton, linen, or wool	11	1.00
Gum arabic	9	.25
Gunpowder	1	Proh'd.
Gypsum	7	.10
Hair, natural or false	12	1.50
Hammocks of all kinds, not combined with silk	11	1.00

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Hams, raw	6	0.05
Handcarts	4	.02
Handkerchiefs, cotton	9	.25
Handkerchiefs, linen or wool	10	.50
Handles, tool, of all kinds for artisans and workmen	8	.15
Harmoniums	7	.10
Harness	10	.50
Harness-makers' wares	11	1.00
Hatchets	8	.15
Hats, etc., trimmed, for ladies and children	13	2.00
Hats of felt, wool, or cloth; silk plush and opera hats	12	1.50
Hats, straw	11	1.00
Hat-shapes, straw	11	1.00
Hazelnuts	6	.05
Herba maté, Paraguayan	9	.25
Hides of cattle, not dressed	3	.01
Hones for sharpening razors	7	.10
Hooks for trousers	9	.25
Hops	3	.01
Indigo	7	.10
Ink for marking linen	9	.25
Ink for seals	9	.25
Ink, printing, of all kinds	2	Free.
Inkstands	9	.25
Ink, writing	6	.05
Instruments, musical, exceeding 1 meter in height	7	.10
Instruments, musical, less than 1 meter in height	9	.25
Invoices and other documents, printed, engraved, or lithographed	12	1.50
Iron in corrugated sheets for roofs or partitions, ridging for roofs ("*caballeteras*") and gutters	5	.03
Iron in plates, sheets, and hoop iron	4	.02
Iron in bars, ingots, also angle and T iron	3	.01
Iron pans	6	.05
Iron and brass, wrought	8	.15
Iron structural work for houses	2	Free.
Ivory, articles of	12	1.50
Jars, empty	3	.01
Jars of earthenware	6	.05
Jerseys	10	.50
Jewelry, imitation, of whatever material	11	1.00
Jewelry, fine	16	15.00
Joists	3	.01
Kerosene of 150° and above	6	.05
Kerosene under 150°	1	Proh'd.
Kettles, iron or steel	7	.10
Kites, paper	9	.25
Knitted ware of wool	10	.50
Knitted ware of cotton, such as vests, drawers, and stockings	9	.25
Kola, sparkling	6	.05
Labels	8	.15
Labels or trade-marks relating to articles registered in the country, save in case of articles imported by manufacturers or their duly appointed agents	1	Proh'd.
Lace of cotton, linen, or wool	11	1.00
Laces of cotton or linen	9	.25
Lace tissues of cotton, linen, or wool	11	1.00
Lamellas	12	1.50
"*Lampas*" for agricultural purposes	3	.01
Lanterns, etc	9	.25
Lanterns, magic, and views for	11	1.00
Lard (compound lard pays double duty)	7	.10
Lasts, shoemakers'	8	.15
Lavender	6	.05
Lead manufactures, except shot	8	.15
Lead in bars, rods, pigs, sheets, plates, or scrap	4	.02
Leather prepared for boots and shoes and other articles	8	.15
Levels, carpenters'	7	.10
Lime for building purposes	4	.02
Lymph, animal vaccine	2	Free.
Linseed	6	.05
Liqueurs of all kinds (if imported in cases, a rebate of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent shall be allowed)	10	.50
Machetes for agricultural purposes	4	.02
Machetes, except for agricultural purposes	8	.15
Machinery for vessels when concerning steamers	2	Free.
Machines for agriculture and generally for all kinds of industries, and spare parts for the same, and boilers	2	Free.
Machines and apparatus for coining money	1	Proh'd.
Machines, sewing	2	Free.
Machines, typewriting	2	Free.

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Maize	4	0.02
Maizena	6	.05
Malt	4	.02
Marble—mortars, slabs, statues	6	.05
Margarine, and other substitutes for butter	8	.15
Masks	14	3.00
Matting, Chinese	7	.10
Mattresses	9	.25
Measures, carpenters'	7	.10
Meat, salted	6	.05
Medicines	9	.25
Metal, drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Metallic parts of buildings	2	Free.
Microscopes	9	.25
Mirrors, framed	9	.25
Money, counterfeit, of all kinds	1	Proh'd.
Money, foreign silver	1	Proh'd.
Money, national silver, unless imported on account of the nation, subject to the consent of the council of state	1	Proh'd.
Mortars of marble, faïence or composition	6	.05
Motor cars and bodies for same	2	Free.
Moldings of wood, gilt, silvered or not, made into picture frames or not	9	.25
Mufflers of cotton or linen without admixture of silk or wool	9	.25
Music, printed or lithographed	2	Free.
Muskets, war	1	Proh'd.
Mustard	8	.15
Muzzles	10	.50
Nails, all kinds, less than one-half inch in length, with the exception of yellow or other ornamental nails	6	.05
Nails, metal, of all kinds	4	.02
Nails, Roman	12	1.50
Natural and manufactured products of Peru, commerce and importation of which into Ecuador is not prohibited, when imported overland	2	Free.
Needles	10	.50
Nutmegs	9	.25
Nuts	6	.05
Oars	6	.05
Oil, cocoanut and palm	4	.02
Oil, cotton seed	9	.25
Oil, cotton seed, crude	3	.01
Oils for the manufacture of soap and candles	3	.01
Oil, machine	6	.05
Oil, palm-kernel	4	.02
Oils—almond, castor, linseed, olive, whale, and peanut	7	.10
Oils, toilet	10	.50
Oilcloth for exterior packing ("*para forros*")	6	.05
Oilcloth for floors	7	.10
Olein	4	.02
Olives in receptacles of all kinds	7	.10
Onions	3	.01
Opium	14	3.00
Opium extract	9	.25
Organs, church	6	.05
Origan	8	.15
Ornaments, drawing-room, of clay, earthenware, terra cotta, porcelain, crystal, or metal	11	1.00
Ornaments, made up, other than of silk, for wearing apparel, footwear, etc	12	1.50
Ornaments, made up, of silk or any other material for wearing apparel	15	5.00
Ornaments, bead, of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk	11	1.00
Oxide of iron	3	.01
Oxides, metallic, for pottery works	2	Free.
Pads, writing	9	.25
Paint brushes	9	.25
Paints in paste, powder, or otherwise	7	.10
Pans, bed, and their fittings	7	.10
Pans of earthenware	6	.05
Paper, canvas, perforated	9	.25
Paper cases	9	.25
Paper, common, for journals	2	Free.
Paper for packing and wrapping purposes and for sheathing vessels, and paper of wood pulp, not printed	4	.02
Paper, gilt or silvered	9	.25
Paper, polishing, of all kinds	7	.10
Paper, printing, fine white	3	.01
Paper, sensitized, for photography	9	.25
Paper, writing and other, not specially mentioned	7	.10
Paper, wrapping, printed	6	.05
Paraffin	4	.02
Parasols, finished or not, combined with silk	11	1.00

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Parasols, finished or not, not combined with silk	10	0.50
Parts of articles usually sold by pair	2	Free.
Passementerie of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk	11	1.00
Pastilles of gum	9	.25
Pegs, shoe, of iron or wood	6	.05
Pen cases	9	.25
Pencil brushes	9	.25
Penknives	10	.50
Pencils, lead, for offices and carpenters	9	.25
Penholders	9	.25
Pens, steel	10	.50
Pepper, aromatic or sweet	9	.25
Perambulators	9	.25
Perfumery of all kinds, toilet oils of every description, cosmetics, soaps, scents, dentifrice and toilet powders, pomades, etc., except ordinary Florida, Kananga or Divine waters, and bay rum	10	.50
Pianos, drawing-room	7	.10
Pianos, portable	9	.25
Pickaxes	3	.01
Pickles	7	.10
Picks	2	Free.
Pimento	7	.10
Pins	10	.50
Pipes of earthenware	2	Free.
Pipes (other that the common kinds of clay or wood)	12	1.50
Pipes, common, of wood or clay	9	.25
"*Pisco*" (white grape spirit)	10	.50
Pistils for the manufacture of artificial flowers	10	.50
Pistols, regulation, for war	1	Proh'd.
Pitch	6	.05
Pitch, Barbacoa	9	.25
Pitch, Burgundy	7	.10
Plaids of cotton or linen, without admixture of silk or wool	9	.25
Planks	3	.01
Plant, railway, and accessories of every description	2	Free.
Plants, living	2	Free.
Plate, silver	15	5.00
Plates, iron, ornamental, for building purposes	3	.01
Plows	2	Free.
Plows, spare parts for	2	Free.
Pomades	10	.50
Porcelain	7	.10
Porcelain, white plates and cups, of any size or shape	6	.05
Porcelain, articles of, not specially mentioned	9	.25
Porcelain, drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Portfolios, common	11	1.00
Portfolios, fine	13	2.00
Portmanteaus	9	.25
Potash, caustic	4	.02
Potatoes	4	.02
Pots of earthenware	6	.05
Pottery, common	6	.05
Pottery, fine	7	.10
Powder, baking	7	.10
Powder, blasting. (Art. 59.)		
Powder, marble	4	.02
Powders, dentifrice and toilet	10	.50
Preserves, alimentary, not specially mentioned	7	.10
Presses, printing, and their accessories	2	Free.
Products, natural, of Peru, of which commerce and importation into Ecuador is not prohibited, when imported overland	2	Free.
Propellers, screw, for steamers	4	.02
Prunella	7	.10
Prunes	7	.10
"*Puebla*"	7	.10
Pulse	4	.02
Pumps, water, mechanical	4	.02
Purpurin	9	.25
Purses, common	11	1.00
Purses, fine	13	2.00
Putty, painters'	7	.10
Raisins	6	.05
Rakes	3	.01
Razors	10	.50
Red lead	7	.10
Retorts, gas, of earthenware	4	.02
Revolvers	11	1.00
Rice	3	.01
Rifles, war	1	Proh'd.

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Rockets, war	1	Proh'd.
Rockets and fireworks	11	1.00
Rosaries	9	.25
Rowels, spur	10	.50
Sabers	13	2.00
Sacks, empty	7	.10
Saddles	11	1.00
Safes for vaults	6	.05
Sal ammoniac	6	.05
Salt (in case the Government authorize the sale of salt in the Province of Loja, the provisions of the third paragraph of No. 2 of article 57 shall not apply so long as salt is subject to the *Regie* system)	1	Proh'd.
Salt, Peruvian, imported overland. (Art. 57, sec. 2.)		
Saltpeter, unrefined, for fertilizers	2	Free.
Samples of tissues, small articles of no value, and parts of articles which are only employed and sold per pair, provided that the interested parties do not object to their being rendered unfit for use	2	Free.
Saucepans of earthenware	6	.05
Sauces of all kinds	9	.25
Scarfs, of cotton or linen, without admixture of wool or silk	9	.25
Scents	10	.50
Scissors, tailors'	7	.10
Scissors not specified	9	.25
Sealing wax	9	.25
Seeds, all kinds, for sowing	2	Free.
Semolina for the manufacture of alimentary pastes	5	.03
Semolina for the manufacture of bread	6	.05
Serum, antipest	2	Free.
Sewing cases	11	1.00
Shawls, of cotton or linen, without admixture of silk or wool	9	.25
Shears, blacksmiths' or tinsmiths'	7	.10
Shells	1	Proh'd.
Shirt studs of all kinds	11	1.00
Shirts, woolen	10	.50
Shot, lead	8	.15
Shotguns, breech-loading	11	1.00
Shotguns, common, not breech-loading	9	.25
Shovels	2	Free.
Silver, in bars, unless prohibited by law	2	Free.
Silicate of soda or of potash	4	.02
Silk, sewing or embroidering, on bobbins	12	1.50
Sisal hemp	6	.05
Skins of small cattle, not dressed	6	.05
Slabs, marble or opaque glass, for paving	4	.02
Slabs, marble, unpolished	6	.05
Slabs, marble, for furniture or inscriptions	7	.10
Slate pencils	2	Free.
Slates	2	Free.
Slates, roofing	2	Free.
Sledge hammers	3	.01
Smoothing irons	7	.10
Soap, common, unscented and without paper wrappers	6	.05
Soaps, scented	10	.50
Soda, caustic	4	.02
Spangles	12	1.50
Specifics	9	.25
Spectacles of all kinds; also their cases, even imported separately	11	1.00
Spurs	10	.50
Staples, fence wire	3	.01
Starch of all kinds	7	.10
Statues of wood, marble, etc., exceeding 1 meter	6	.05
Statues less than 1 meter high, of clay, earthenware, terra cotta, porcelain, crystal, or metal	11	1.00
Staves, unwrought	4	.02
Stockings, woolen	10	.50
Stearin	4	.02
Steel in bars, ingots; also angle and T steel	3	.01
Steel pans	6	.05
Steel, wrought	8	.15
Stereoscopes, and views for	11	1.00
Sticks, walking	11	1.00
Stockings of cotton or linen (woven as on stocking frame)	9	.25
Stones, filtering	4	.02
Stones, common artificial	3	.01
Stones, precious, set or not	17	50.00
Stones with inscriptions	8	.15
Stoppers, cork	9	.25
Straps, single, and all other harness makers' wares	11	1.00
Straps of leather for machinery	9	.25

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Straw, broom	6	0.05
Straw envelopes for bottles, imported separately	3	.01
Straw for matting	9	.25
Strings for musical instruments, including wire for piano strings	12	1.50
Stuffs, linen, in general	10	.50
Sugar (art. 63)		.04
Sugar candy	9	.25
Sulphate of copper	2	Free.
Sulphur	7	.10
Sulphur, sublimated	2	Free.
Sunshades, finished or not, uncombined with silk	10	.50
Sunshades, finished or not, combined with silk	11	1.00
Sweetmeats	9	.25
Swords	13	2.00
Sirups, medicinal	9	.25
Sirups, nonmedicinal	7	.10
Table covers of oilcloth	9	.25
Tacks, metal, all kinds, less than one-half inch in length, with the exception of yellow or other ornamental nails	6	.05
Tallow, refined	5	.03
Tallow, unrendered	4	.02
Tapioca	6	.05
Tar	6	.05
Tassels of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk	10	.50
Tea	9	.25
Telescopes	2	Free.
Terra cotta drawing-room ornaments	11	1.00
Thimbles	10	.50
Thread, cotton or linen, for sewing or weaving	9	.25
Thread, sack or sail	7	.10
Tiles, artificial	3	.01
Tiles, earthenware	2	Free.
Timber, unwrought, for building purposes: In beams, joists, and planks, even planed and dovetailed. (The duty on such wood will be assessed on the registered tonnage of the importing vessel, with the addition of 50 per cent in the case of iron vessels and 40 per cent in the case of wooden vessels.) In the event of doubt, the cargo of wood shall be weighed at the owner's expense	3	.01
Tin, wrought	8	.15
Tin in unperforated sheets, rods, in a crude state, or in scrap	6	.05
Tin plate, manufactures of	10	.50
Tin plate in unperforated sheets	5	.03
Tinsel	13	2.00
Tissues of cotton, linen, or wool, with stripes, flowers, or embroidery or with ornaments of silk or metallic threads	11	1.00
Tissues of all kinds, of cotton, not specially mentioned	9	.25
Tissues, hempen	9	.25
Tobacco, manufactured	14	3.00
Tobacco, raw	11	1.00
Tombs and tombstones exceeding 1 meter	3	.01
Tools of all kinds for artisans and workmen	8	.15
Toques, trimmed	13	2.00
Toques, untrimmed	11	1.00
Tortoise shell, articles of	12	1.50
Tow of all kinds	6	.05
Tower clocks	3	.01
Toys	9	.25
Trimmings of cotton	10	.50
Trimmings of cotton, linen, or wool without admixture of silk	11	1.00
Trunks, empty, i. e., not used as receptacles. When used as receptacles they shall be liable to the same duty as the goods they contain, provided this duty be higher than that payable on the empty trunks. When, however, the duty on such merchandise is less, the merchandise shall pay the same duty as the empty trunks	7	.10
Tuns, wooden, empty, fitted together or not	6	.05
Turpentine oil	6	.05
Twine of all kinds	7	.10
Type, printing	2	Free.
Typewriters	2	Free.
Umbrellas, finished or not, combined with silk	11	1.00
Umbrellas, finished or not, not combined with silk	10	.50
Undershirts of cotton or linen (woven as on stocking frame)	9	.25
Urinals	6	.05
Valises	9	.25
Varnish	7	.10
Vases ("jarrones"), ornamental	10	.50
Vases of wood or horn	9	.25
Vegetables, fresh	4	.02
Velocipedes	9	.25
Verdigris	9	.25

Alphabetical table of the goods specified in the tariff law, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTATION—Continued.

Goods.	Classes.	Duty per kilo, gross.
		Sucres.
Vermicelli	6	0.05
Vessels, rigged or in parts, and machinery therefor when for steamers, even when such machinery is imported by different ships	2	Free.
Vises for blacksmiths	6	.05
Views for magic lantern and stereoscopes	11	1.00
Vinegar	7	.10
Vinegar, except of wine	9	.25
Wagons for transport	4	.02
Walking sticks	12	1.50
Waste, cotton	6	.05
Watches, except of gold or silver	11	1.00
Watches, gold	16	15.00
Watches, silver	15	5.00
Water-closet apparatus	6	.05
Waters, effervescent, natural or artificial, not otherwise specified	4	.02
Waters, Florida, Kananga, and Divine	8	.15
Waters, mineral	4	.02
Wax, raw	7	.10
Wax, shoemaker's	9	.25
Weapons of war	1	Proht'd.
Wearing apparel of sewn linen, such as day and night shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., except knitted articles paying 50 centavos per kilo, and silk-lined articles dutiable at $2 per kilo	11	1.00
Weedhooks	3	.01
Wheels for wagons, carts, and handcarts	4	.02
Whetstones	4	.02
Whips	12	1.50
Wicks for tinder boxes	9	.25
Wicks, lamp	9	.25
Wines in general, except medicinal or sparkling	6	.05
Wines, sparkling	9	.25
Wire fencing, barbed, and staples therefor	3	.01
Wire, covered, also leaves, buds, pistils and like accessories, for the manufacture of artificial flowers of paper, tissue, or other materials	10	.50
Wood in planks, cut up for making boxes	6	.05
Wood for masts	2	Free.
Wool, raw	7	.10
Wreaths and other funeral articles	12	1.50
Writing cases	9	.25
Yarn, woolen, for embroidery or the loom	10	.50
Yeast	7	.10
Zinc, crude, or in unperforated sheets	5	.03
Zinc, manufactures of	10	.50

EXPORTATION.

	Duty per kilo.
	Sucres.
Cocoa	0.03½
Coffee	.00½
Caoutchouc	.15
Hides and skins	.01
Straw called "toquilla" [a]	[b] 1.00
Straw called "mocora" [a]	1.00
Tobacco	.02
"Tagua" (vegetable ivory) [a]	.00½

[a] In respect to "toquilla" and "mocora" straw, and also "tagua," the new export duties commenced to be applied from November 1, 1904.

[b] An additional duty at the rate of 0.25 sucres per kilogram is leviable on straw called "taquilla."

GUATEMALA.

PROLONGATION OF COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Notice has been received and published by the "Board of Trade Journal" (British), to the effect that the Government of Guatemala has deferred the expiration of its commercial treaty with Germany until June 22, 1907.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1904.

According to information furnished his home Government by the British consul at Quezaltenango, the foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala in 1904 was represented by the following figures: Imports, £1,008,228; exports, £1,510,373. For the preceding year the figures, furnished by the same authority, were, £594,328 and £1,343,797, respectively.

Coffee exports for the year 1904 were quoted as 600,000 Spanish quintals, each quintal equaling 100 pounds English. Details of the trade in general are not yet available.

HAITI.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

United States Minister Powell reports from Port au Prince, under date of May 24, 1905, that the Government's commission to revise the tariff has made its report to the President, which will be laid before the present Congress for its approval.

The following recommendations are the salient features of the report:

1. That all duties be taken off imported agricultural machines.
2. That Haitian consuls at foreign ports be allowed to collect certain fees formerly paid here.
3. That the payment of tonnage dues of sailing vessels be modified and made similar to those of steamers.
4. That sailing vessels arriving in ballast shall pay no tonnage dues and be placed on the same footing as steamers.
5. That Haitian vessels doing a coasting trade between the islands of the West Indies shall in future pay the same as other vessels not Haitian, that make voyages to ports outside of territorial waters, for light-house fees, sanitary fees, pilotage, and tonnage dues.
6. That custom-house inspectors be established, charged with a general oversight in the collection of duties and the inspection of the records of each port.

7. That there be a reduction of duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on the following: Tinware, embroidered bands, laces, and insertions, saddle cloths, empty barrels, billiard balls, marble slabs, cigars, glass beads, maldioc or racaille, pens, chemical products, screws, surgical apparatus, buckles for saddles, and indigo.

8. That an additional duty be levied on the following: Cotton drawers, biscuits, cotton, woolen, and print shirts for men, liquid glue, linen cravats.

9. That the following articles not named in previous tariffs be required to pay an ad valorem duty: Photographic apparatus, lamp burners, squared wood, buckets, vermouth in barrels, carefons, corset covers, undershirts, lead, shoemakers' knives, small veils, and garters.

10. That duties on church ornaments be reduced 20 per cent.

11. That there be an increase in the classes of wood that pay duty, and that they pay at the rate of 5 cents for 1,000 pounds, instead of 100 pounds, as stated in the present tariff, on woods and roots undesignated.

12. That the duty of 2 cents gold on hides be abolished, and that the duty be reduced from 3 gourdes ($2.90) per 100 pounds to 1 gourde (96.5 cents) per 100 pounds.

13. That the duty on goat and sheep skins be increased.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

[Promulgated and rendered applicable September 19, 1904.]

TITLE I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. Merchandise or products of our foreign trade and vessels used for transporting the same shall be subject to the duties set forth to the tariffs annexed to the present law and to those which might be provided for in special enactments.

ART. 2. Custom-houses are established in the following ports, open to foreign trade, for the collection of the duties aforesaid:

Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Port de Paix, Jérémie, Petit Goave, Saint Marc, Miragoane, Aquin.

Customs offices may, however, be established on such parts of the frontier as may be deemed fit.

ART. 3. No merchandise or products of our foreign trade are allowed to pass except through the custom-houses.

All merchandise or products of our foreign trade attempted to be passed outside the customs offices shall be considered as contraband and seized.

ART. 4. One year after the promulgation of the present law the Executive may, in his option, abolish the duties on vessels calling at the ports where he might deem it necessary.

The customs duties shall continue to be assessed at the rate of 500 feet in the case of mahogany wood, 2,000 feet as to logwood, and 500 pounds of cotton per cask.

ART. 5. No vessel may unload or complete her cargo except in the ports open to foreign trade or enjoying the right of call.

If a vessel takes or completes cargo in a port of call, it must proceed, for the purpose of clearance, to the port of the financial district open to foreign trade.

ART. 6. Foreign or Haitien seagoing vessels are not allowed, under penalty of a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in money of legal tender, to anchor along the coasts, save in case of an accident or of uncontrollable circumstances.

Any vessel caught in the act of unloading or loading goods or wares along the coast shall be confiscated and sold by the judicial authorities as well as the goods or wares.

ART. 7. Any attempt or undertaking purporting to avoid the duties due to the State shall be investigated, prosecuted, and punished according to law.

The statute of limitation shall apply on the expiration of five years.

ART. 8. Attempts or acts of smuggling under threat of arms shall be liable to the penalties laid down in Articles 326, 327, and 328 of the Penal Code.

ART. 9. Every ship used in smuggling shall be liable to a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in money of legal tender, and the goods or provisions shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by the judicial authorities.

This shall also be the case in regard to vessels when the value of the articles seized exceeds 1,000 *gourdes*, and the offenders or persons concerned in the fraud shall be sentenced by an imprisonment of from one to five years.

ART. 10. Any person abetting smuggling and having knowingly received on deposit or bought smuggled goods or wares shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of from 100 to 500 *piasters* in money of legal tender.

ART. 11. A merchant convicted of smuggling shall forfeit his license to trade.

ART. 12. The customs officials remain authorized to search, if necessary, persons coming ashore from seagoing or coasting vessels, and to confiscate as being smuggled any goods found upon them.

The contraveners shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of from 100 to 500 *piasters* in money of legal tender.

ART. 13. The net proceeds of the sale of seized and confiscated goods or vessels shall be divided into two equal shares between the State and those who denounced the fraud or captured the vessel.

ART. 14. Proceedings against contraveners of these provisions shall be taken by the public prosecutor of the district, in exercise of his special powers, before the proper courts, either on the requisition of the customs directors or officials or on the requisition of the authorities charged with the police, or even de officio.

ART. 15. Dutiable goods shall all stand as security for the duties leviable thereon.

ART. 16. No exemption from duty shall be granted save in cases determined by the law, and in those cases the exempted articles shall pay the charges for certificate, wharfage, and stamp. Supplies imported by third parties for delivery to the Government shall be subject to the customs duties like all other goods.

ART. 17. The State shall not be responsible for accidents arising from uncontrollable circumstances, or for damage and deterioration suffered by the goods prior to their entry in the depots or during the time they lie at the customs.

It shall only be accountable for subtractions of goods occurring between the time of their examination by the customs and the issue of the clearance certificate.

The weighing halls, whether for imports or exports, can in no case be used as depots.

ART. 18. Sailing vessels are only allowed to take cargo for one single port in Haiti.

ART. 19. Rum, tafia, sirup, molasses, raw and clayed sugar are prohibited to be imported; they shall be forfeited and sold on account of the State, and all obscene works or objects shall likewise be confiscated and burned.

ART. 20. The agents of steamers and the consignees of sailing vessels are responsible for the fines incurred by the master.

TITLE II.

CONSULS.

ART. 21. No person is allowed to be a consul for Haiti if he is a forwarding agent.

ART. 22. The consular appointments in towns or seaports exceeding 50,000 inhabitants are to be exclusively filled by persons of Haitian nationality.

Consulates in the West Indies shall, however, be conducted by Haitians, irrespective of the number of people.

ART. 23. The consuls shall certify bills of lading, manifests, invoices, and other documents relating to the clearance of vessels. These documents must be made out in four original copies.

In ports where there is no consul for Haiti the documents shall be verified by a notary public or a justice of the peace.

ART. 24. They will send by every vessel to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce duplicate invoices and manifests certified to by them, and every month a detailed statement of goods and other products of Haiti making up the export shipments, with specification of the ports of clearance of the vessel, quality and quantity of goods, and names of shippers. Consuls in neighboring islands and ports shall be required to furnish to the Secretary of State for Finance a monthly statement showing in detail the cargo of all ships or craft of Haiti that have arrived in their ports, and specially report those which have landed wares from Haiti or which are suspected of fraud.

ART. 25. Consuls are bound, under penalty of dismissal, to notify, under special cover and by each vessel, both to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce and to the Administrator of Finance at the place of destination, the number of bills of lading to order certified by them, and to indicate the marks, counter marks, numbers, and weight of each package and the names of the agents who are to receive them.

ART. 26. Consuls are required to communicate the provisions of the present law to persons concerned, on application.

ART. 27. They shall refuse to certify such manifests and bills of lading as do not comply with the requirements of the law.

TITLE III.

BILL OF LADING.

ART. 28. All goods consigned from abroad to a port in Haiti must be accompanied by a bill of lading; should a portion of the cargo be the property of the master, the latter shall not be dispensed from this formality.

ART. 29. The bill of lading shall state in full: Name of consignor, name and address of consignee, name and residence of the master, name and tonnage of the ship, place of departure, and of destination. It shall express the freight expenses, nature, gross weight or volume of the goods, and show in the margin the marks and numbers on the packages.

ART. 30. The bill of lading shall be numbered in serial order, which is to be repeated on the consular manifest, and the consul shall open a register where he shall enter the number opposite the names of consignor and consignee.

ART. 31. Each package is to clearly bear the consignee's initials, a special number, and the weight of the goods, if dutiable, according to weight.

ART. 32. The consul shall refuse to certify any bill of lading on which more than one package is indicated under the same number.

ART. 33. The bill of lading and invoice to order must state the name of the deputy or agent to whom the package is to be delivered.

ART. 34. The absence of the bill of lading will involve forfeiture of the goods and render the master liable to a fine of 100 *piasters* in money of legal tender; this penalty shall be inflicted by the correctional court in exercise of their special powers, and the consignees shall be responsible for the amount of the fine.

TITLE IV.

INVOICE.

ART. 35. All goods forwarded to Haiti are required to be accompanied by an invoice.

ART. 36. This invoice will indicate the marks, countermarks, and numbers on and quantity of the packages, the detailed contents of each, the price of the goods, the freight, expenses, and port of shipment. It must be a literal reproduction of the consignor's books.

In case the goods are to order, the words "to order" shall be inserted in lieu of the consignee's name.

ART. 37. Every invoice presented to the consul's certification shall contain at foot the following declaration to be signed before a commissioner or any other duly authorized person:

"I affirm that this invoice is the faithful and true expression of the truth, that it agrees with my books in every particular, that no alteration has been made in the usual description, in the weight, quality, or quantity of the articles therein specified."

ART. 38. The absence of the invoice shall render the package liable to be sent back.

ART. 39. In case of dispute between the consignor and consignee, the invoice certified to by the consul shall alone be accepted as evidence before the court.

TITLE V.

SHIP'S MANIFEST.

ART. 40. Any vessel coming from abroad with or without cargo must be provided with a manifest issued in four copies, signed by the master, made up and viséed by the Haitian consul, notary public, or justice of the peace, as above provided.

ART. 41. The manifest shall indicate names of consignors; names of consignees; number of packages; marks, countermarks, and numbers on the packages; volume of each package; nature of the goods; weight, if the goods are dutiable according to weight.

It shall also state names of the deputies who are to receive the packages to order.

Ship's provisions must appear on the manifest, under penalty of forfeiture.

ART. 42. The master is bound to mention in the manifest, before presenting it to the customs authorities, any packages appearing on

bills of lading which have not been shipped or which have been thrown overboard during the voyage. Goods not shipped and duly described may be loaded on another vessel, whose manifest is to contain a note to the effect that such goods were not embarked in the vessel in the manifest of which they originally appeared.

ART. 43. Four copies of the manifest for steamers may be required for each port of destination.

ART. 44. Masters or their representatives shall at the time the manifests are to be viséed take the following oath, which shall be written by the consul at foot of the manifest:

"I swear that this manifest contains exactly the packages loaded on board my ship; that the quantities are in conformity with those appearing in the bills of lading.

"I declare to accept any penalties I might incur for infringing the customs law.

"In witness whereof I sign the present manifest."

ART. 45. The absence of the manifest will involve the return of the cargo abroad and render the master liable to a penalty of 500 *piasters* in money of legal tender to be pronounced by the customs and for which the consignee will be held responsible.

TITLE VI.

ENTRY OF SHIPS.

ART. 46. No person other than the pilot, the medical officer of the port, and the customs officials can board an incoming trading vessel, until the formalities provided by law have been complied with.

ART. 47. The pilot shall deliver to the master a book containing all the provisions of the present law in regard to the duties of masters.

The heads of port traffic are required, under penalty of dismissal, to enforce execution of the foregoing rules.

ART. 48. As soon as the vessel arrives, the Director of Customs shall designate a comptroller and an employee who are to go on board, assisted by the interpreter and the head of the port traffic. They shall call upon the master to produce the manifests, bills of lading, and customs receipts, and shall seal down the hatchways in the case of a sailing vessel. They shall draw up a report of the application of the seals and also an inventory of such goods as could not be put into the hold, obtain the master's signature thereto, and forward the papers without delay to the Director of Customs, together with the other documents enumerated above.

ART. 49. The Director of Customs shall sign the manifests, bills of lading, and customs receipts, and add the day and hour when delivered to the interpreter.

ART. 50. The master shall be allowed twenty-four hours to make

his declaration of entry, and for that purpose he shall be accompanied to the custom-house by the consignee. He shall, in the presence of the Director of Customs, the comptroller, and interpreter, submit his ship's articles showing the ship's tonnage, and shall make the following declaration, which is to be registered and to be signed by him together with the consignee and the above-named officials:

"I declare to submit to the laws of the country and to any penalties I might incur for infringing the said laws."

ART. 51. If within forty-eight hours of his arrival, a master fails to make his declaration of entry and he desires to leave again for a foreign country, he shall pay an anchorage due of 25 *piasters* in money of legal tender, without prejudice to the port dues.

TITLE VII.

UNLOADING.

ART. 52. No sailing vessel can begin to unload until the interpreter's report and the Customs Director's order to remove the seals have been delivered.

In case the seals are not found intact, the master will render himself liable to articles 207 and 214 of the penal code.

ART. 53. The Director of Customs shall designate an employee to receive the packages on the wharf.

This employee shall keep a register and enter therein every day in letters and ciphers the quantity of unloaded packages, with their marks, countermarks, and numbers. This register shall be closed after each discharge, and signed by the employee, the consignee, agent, or representative.

ART. 54. No launch, barge, or other craft may approach the wharves and other landing places without permission of the Director of Customs.

In case of contravention, the offenders shall be reported to the head of the port traffic, who will have them arrested. They shall be tried and sentenced to an imprisonment of from a fortnight to a month, and to a fine of from 25 to 100 *piasters* in money of legal tender.

ART. 55. Every package entered on the manifest and unloaded shall pay the duties, and the master shall be liable to a fine of 100 *piasters* in money of legal tender, the consignee being held responsible, save in a duly proved case of uncontrollable circumstances. This fine shall not be applied in the case of steamers if the agent proves that the package has not been landed, and undertakes that it shall be sent back within a month and that its identity shall be verified.

After that limit the duties paid shall be forfeited to the State.

ART. 56. Agents of steamers are required, under penalty of 500 *piasters* in money of a legal tender, to deliver to the Director of Customs within twenty-four hours of the landing of the goods, a list of

the undischarged packages, stating marks, countermarks, and numbers thereon.

ART. 57. After sailing vessels have been unladen, the Director of Customs shall designate a comptroller and an employee who, with the assistance of the interpreter, and of the head of the port traffic, shall proceed to inspect the ship, so as to satisfy themselves that all the goods have been landed.

Goods found on board, not being for the use of the crew, shall be seized and forfeited, and the master shall be liable to a fine of from 50 to 200 *piasters* in money of legal tender.

The vessel shall be gauged according to the method established by law.

A report in duplicate of each of the above operations shall be drawn up on a stamped paper of 35 *centimes*. These reports shall be signed by the master, and the above-named officials and employees, to be immediately delivered to the Director of Customs.

TITLE VIII.

DECLARATION.

ART. 58. Within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the ship, Sundays and holidays excepted, the consignees or importers of goods shall delive to the interpreter at the same time as the bills of lading and invoices, an import declaration in accordance with the same documents.

If, however, the importer detects an error in his invoice he shall be at liberty to make a note to that effect at the foot of his declaration. The interpreter shall mention the fact in his manifest. In that case the examination shall take place as if for goods sent back abroad, but no fine will be applied.

The said declaration shall include all packages, whether landed or not, appearing in the bill of lading.

The consignee or agent of the ship must deliver within the same time a declaration of the quantity of imported casks, made out on a stamped paper of 35 *centimes*.

ART. 59. The declaration must be without erasures or interlineations, on a 25-*centime* stamp, and indicate name of the vessel, place of shipment, date of arrival, name of consignee, name of addressee of the goods, and number on the bills of lading.

The following memorandum shall be made by the importer at the foot of his declaration:

"I affirm that the present declaration agrees with the goods which I have received."

ART. 60. If, on the arrival of the ship, an importer should not have received his documents, he may request the Administration of Finance,

on a 35-*centime* stamp, permission to import his goods, subject to an undertaking to deliver the documents as soon as they arrive.

The Administrator of Finance shall comply with that request, provided the documents exist in the consular dispatches. He will immediately hand them to the interpreter to enable him to make his manifest. Failing, the importer delivering his documents within one month, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 *gourdes* in money of legal tender.

ART. 61. The denominations adopted in the tariff are the only ones to be used in making out the declarations.

Articles not specified shall be designated under the description generally admitted in trade.

ART. 62. Under penalty of being null and void, the declaration must be signed by a licensed inport merchant or his duly authorized representative.

Exception is made only in regard to goods and effects contained in travelers' trunks.

ART. 63. An importer declaring as one single package several cases or bales bound together in a conspicuous manner, without indicating the number, shall be liable to a fine of 50 *gourdes* in money of legal tender.

ART. 64. The absence of declaration will entail the return of the packages abroad.

TITLE IX.

INTERPRETER'S MANIFEST.

ART. 65. The interpreter shall check the authenticity of the invoices and bills of lading, compare the same with the ship's manifests and declarations, and draw up his own manifest.

ART. 66. The manifest shall indicate the name of the ship, its nationality, tonnage, place whence proceeding, date of arrival, name of master and of consignee, and aggregate amount of the invoices.

At the top of each of the declarations used for drawing up the manifest shall be placed the name of the importer and the number of his bill of lading.

ART. 67. The interpreter shall enter de officio for export in the name of the deputy or agent designated in the ship's manifest such packages to order as have not been declared within the legal limit of time.

ART. 68. Before concluding and signing his manifest, the interpreter shall get each importer to initial the portion concerning him.

ART. 69. The manifest must be delivered to the customs by the interpreter within forty-eight hours of the ship's entry.

ART. 70. No addition, subtraction, or other alteration can be made in the manifest after it has been controlled and signed by the Director of Customs and the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 71. The interpreter shall make two copies of the original manifest which is to remain at the customs, and the Director shall transmit them to the Minister of Finance and to the Administrator.

ART. 72. Under penalty of dismissal, the interpreter shall be held responsible for the nonfulfillment of the rules laid down in the present title.

TITLE X.

EXAMINATION.

ART. 73. The Administrator of Finance shall immediately control the manifest and issue an order to examine. Customs are not allowed to begin any operation until they have received this order.

When the Administrator has doubts as to all or part of the manifest he is required to attend the examinations personally.

ART. 74. There shall be opened in the custom-houses registers with counterfoils intended for the recording of examination permits. The sheets of such books shall be impressed with a stamp of 10 *centimes*, and divided into two parts by a tally bearing the name of the custom-house where the examination takes place.

One of the parts—the tally—shall contain the request for examination and the name of the vessel, port of shipment, date of arrival, and description of the packages, with their marks, countermarks, and numbers: the whole being dated and signed by the importer or his duly authorized agent.

The other part, which shall constitute the permit and which shall be signed by the Director of Customs, shall contain all the summary indications of the tally and the particulars mentioned in article 78.

ART. 75. Every request for examination entered in the register shall have a number, to be repeated on the permit, and the examination shall take place in the order of entry of these requests.

ART. 76. Every examination shall, under penalty of being null and void, be made by a comptroller and the Director of Customs, or an employee designated by him; but this official shall be required to attend in case a difference between the invoice and the content of a package has been pointed out in the manifest.

At the top of a permit the designation shall be entered on the tally.

The Director of Customs may always proceed to a counter examination.

ART. 77. The examination shall take place in the custom-house buildings and in public, so as to be controlled by anyone.

ART. 78. The examination permit shall mention the name of the ship and of the importer, the number of his bill of lading, the marks, countermarks, and numbers of each package; the kind, quality, and width of the goods, number of pieces, measure of each, weight, if the merchandise is dutiable according to weight, and generally all particulars of a nature to justify the tax levied.

ART. 79. The examination shall be entered on the permit and register of examination at once, package after package, as the operation proceeds, then closed and certified by the comptroller and employee, who are to sign it together with the importer. Each examined package shall bear in bold type the word *examined*, written in ink.

ART. 80. Goods which have been regularly declared, but the importer of which has failed to request their examination within ten days of the delivery of the manifest, shall be examined de officio, and on a simple warrant in the presence of the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 81. The examination of goods liable to be returned abroad can only take place, provided the importer has first furnished the Administrator of Finance with a declaration supported by the documents mentioned in article 59. The Administrator will have this declaration registered and designate one of his employees to check the examination. The quantities found in excess shall be liable to double duty.

ART. 82. Goods sent back abroad shall be liable to a fine of 20 per cent on the amount of the duties assessed, without prejudice to additional duties.

ART. 83. Goods liable to be returned abroad, for which the examination has not been applied within twenty-one days of their arrival, shall be examined de officio and come under the provisions of articles 82 and 84.

ART. 84. Goods examined de officio shall be liable to a fine of 50 *gourdes* in money of legal tender.

ART. 85. All undeclared packages, casks, bales, etc., shall be seized, confiscated, and sold by auction. All articles found in excess in the packages, bales, or casks shall be liable to double duty.

This shall also be the case in regard to articles declared for others chargeable with less rates of duty.

All prohibited articles shall be seized and forfeited for the benefit of the State.

One-half of the double duties and of the net proceeds of the sale of seized and forfeited goods shall be distributed among the customs employees or other persons who discovered or reported the infractions.

TITLE XI.

REEXPORTATION.

ART. 86. Goods intended for reexportation shall be declared as provided in Title VIII. They shall be entered in the interpreter's manifest, bound up, sealed, and stored in a customs depot, at the risks of the consignee.

They shall not be allowed to remain there beyond six months, and prior to their shipment the consignee shall pay 1 *gourde* per package by way of storage due, without prejudice to wharfage.

On the expiration of this limit, the goods shall be examined de officio and sold by auction, after being advertised at the principal door of the custom-house during fifteen days, and a notice to the consignee published in the "*Journal Officiel*."

This notice shall be given on the requisition of the administrator.

After the duties and other expenses have been discharged, the balance shall be deposited at the Treasury to the order of the consignee, and it shall be forfeited to the public account on the expiration of three years.

ART. 87. The consignee of the goods cleared for reexport who may desire to deliver the goods for consumption must make an application to the Administrator of Finance, who will order their inspection for export.

TITLE XII.

DAMAGE.

ART. 88. Damage done to goods shall be declared by the consignee at latest within twenty-four hours after landing, and be ascertained by the Director of Customs, the Government Commissioner, and three licensed merchants in Haiti.

The report shall be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who shall order the sale. Such sale shall be by auction, and take place in the presence of this official, the Government Commissioner, the Director of Customs, and a comptroller.

On the net proceeds of the sale there shall be levied one-half of the duties provided in the tariffs annexed to the present law, without prejudice to the additional duties.

ART. 89. Foreign goods or products introduced into one of the open ports of the Republic, in consequence of shipwreck, shall pay the duties if delivered for consumption. In that case the claimant is only required to deliver to the interpreter a summary declaration.

They shall pay in respect of all storage fee 1 *gourde* per package, in addition to wharfage, if the owner desires to reexport them.

If, after six months, they are not reexported or delivered for consumption, they shall be sold by auction, as provided in article 88.

ART. 90. At the time of shipment of reexported packages the director and the owners shall draw up a report, one copy of which is to be sent to the Minister of Finance and the other to the Chamber of Audits, and they shall have them accompanied on board by an employee or an officer of the port, who will obtain from the master a receipt showing the marks, countermarks, numbers, and kind of packages.

A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the Administrator of Finance.

TITLE XIII.

ASSIMILATION—PREEMPTION—AD VALOREM DUTY.

ART. 91. Goods which by their kind, quality, and price can be assimilated to an article enumerated in the tariff shall pay the same duty as such article.

When the assimilation can be made with several articles, the goods shall pay the duty chargeable on the most highly taxed article.

ART. 92. Goods of better quality and larger size than articles of like nature shall pay a duty proportional to the latter.

For instance, for a quarter, a third, a half in excess of the sizes provided for, the goods shall be liable to an additional quarter, third, or half.

ART. 93. Goods which are in no way identical to those specified in the tariff shall pay 20 per cent of their cost price, irrespective of surtaxes.

In regard to such goods, and all those dutiable ad valorem, the cost price shall be assessed on the value of the article in the place of production converted into legal currency with an additional 10 per cent for expenses.

ART. 94. When the customs consider that the value of an article dutiable ad valorem has been underrated, they shall have the power to retain it on behalf of the State, subject to forthwith paying the cost price with an additional 10 per cent, or have it appraised.

In that case, three appraisers shall be appointed, one by the customs, the second by the importer, and the third by the two appraisers themselves.

The customs duties shall be collected according to their appraisement.

ART. 95. When the customs exercise the right of preemption, they will draw up a report of that decision and the Administrator of Finance shall have the goods sold by auction within five days.

TITLE XIV.

VISÉ FEE.

ART. 96. The customs of the Republic shall levy a visé fee at the following rate: On the amount of invoices of coined money, 1 per mille; on the amount of invoices for general goods, 1 per cent.

For the manifiest in each port of clearance G. 5.

For the bill of health of every ship G. 5 in money of a legal tender.

ART. 97. The statement regarding those duties shall be drawn up against the agents or consignees of the vessel, the importers, or any other persons. Consuls and consular agents of Haiti shall accordingly certify said documents free of charge.

TITLE XV.

PASSENGERS' GOODS AND EFFECTS.

ART. 98. Under penalty of the goods being sent back out of the country, it will be necessary to make a declaration in regard to goods conveyed by passengers or contained in their trunks.

The interpreter shall not be entitled to require other documents beyond that declaration.

ART. 99. Effects for the exclusive use of a passenger shall be examined immediately after landing; they shall be free of all customs duties and delivered to their owners.

The director of customs shall within twenty-four hours cause a list to be made of the packages containing the goods and forward it to the interpreter.

No such goods may be examined until the manifest has been delivered.

TITLE XVI.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

ART. 100. The director of customs is required, within thirty-six hours of any examination, to have a statement of the duties drawn up. This statement, to be made out on a stamped paper of 70 *centimes*, shall include all the goods entered in the name of the importer, and show the taxes, surtaxes, and fine incurred by that importer.

The director of customs, after checking the statement, shall sign it, together with the comptroller and examining officer, and transmit the same, accompanied by the examination permit, to the administrator of finance.

ART. 101. On receipt of the statement the Administrator of Finance will have it checked and immediately order a counter examination, if the control shows irregularities. The statement shall be approved, and the corresponding order to collect shall be forwarded to the Treasury service.

ART. 102. The Treasury authorities will deliver to the importer a receipt, which shall be countersigned by the administrator. On production of this receipt the customs shall issue a discharge and deliver the goods.

ART. 103. Any omission or error detected in a statement will render a supplementary or refund statement necessary, and the officials and employees who will have drawn up, checked, and signed the same shall be liable to suspension or revocation.

ART. 104. The duties must be paid and the packages removed from the custom-house within forty-eight hours from the examination.

No examination shall be made in the case of persons who, after the expiration of that limit, shall not have paid the duties.

ART. 105. Goods on which the duties shall not have been paid within fifteen days of their examination, shall be reported by the Director of Customs to the Administrator of Finance, who will order them to be sold by auction to a sufficient amount of the duties payable and other expenses, and without any other formalities than a legal notification served on the importer.

ART. 106. Every payment of duties effected without compliance with the terms of the present chapter shall be claimed a second time against the importer, and involve the dismissal of the officials who ordered it.

TITLE XVII.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

ART. 107. Every shipper of goods and products must make at the custom-house the following declaration on a stamped paper of 20 *centimes:*

"I, the undersigned, declare that I intend to ship on the ——— ——— bound for ——— the quantity of ——— (marked as in margin)."

The Director of Customs shall countersign this declaration, affix thereto a serial number and have it registered.

The amount of duties shall, on the order of the Administrator of Finance, be paid into the Public Treasury against receipt to be returned to the Administration for registration and visa.

The Director of Customs shall register and sign said receipt, and thereafter order the weighing of the goods.

ART. 108. The weigher is required, under penalty of dismissal, to seize and forfeit such goods and products as do not agree with those declared.

ART. 109. The customs shall keep a counterfoil book, as prescribed in Article 74, to be used for recording the weight of goods.

The weigher shall transcribe on the tally the shipping declaration and on the half sheet he will copy the said declaration, and note the partial weighing.

ART. 110. After each operation the weigher must, under penalty of dismissal, complete the permit and sign it forthwith, together with the exporter and the comptroller.

ART. 111. The comptroller must, under penalty of dismissal, note the various weighings in a register to be kept without erasures or interlineations. This register shall be initialed by the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 112. The tare allowance for casks containing goods shall be reckoned at the rate of 15 per cent, and for bags at 1½ pounds each.

ART. 113. When all or part of goods or products can not be shipped on the vessel for which they were declared, the exporter shall imme-

diately notify the Director of Customs, who, with the assistance of the comptroller, shall draw up the report of the circumstances. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who will sanction the shipment of the products and goods in question on another vessel.

ART. 114. The weigher shall transmit to the Director of Customs, together with the declarations and permits, the weighing statements, which shall be compared and annexed to the statement of duties.

ART. 115. The Director of Customs shall, under penalty of suspension, cause to be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, twenty-four hours after delivery of the said documents, the statement of each importer.

ART. 116. The Director of Customs shall refuse the declaration "That I intend to ship" made by any exporter who fails to produce to him his final receipt five days after the departure of the vessel.

ART. 117. Agents and consignees of a ship are required, under penalty of a fine of 1,000 *gourdes* in money of legal tender, to remit, within twelve hours after the departure of the ship, to the Director of Customs the manifest of lading, accompanied by the bills of lading, with the names of the exporters, marks, countermarks, quantity, description of the goods, and their weight.

TITLE XVIII.

CLEARANCE OF SHIPS AND DUTIES PAYABLE THEREON.

ART. 118. Every steamer may proceed to sea immediately after unloading or loading. Every sailing vessel must, before leaving the port, be provided with a clearance certificate issued by the Customs.

The master, accompanied by his consignee, shall attend at the custom-house, exhibit his bills of lading when he has a cargo, and swear under oath that the quantity of goods indicated on such bill of lading agrees with what is on board.

ART. 119. The said clearance certificate shall state names of the vessel and master, the port of departure and destination, the quantity of goods and products, the marks, countermarks, and number of the bags, packages, or casks, or indicate whether the vessel sailed in ballast.

ART. 120. The head of the port traffic shall, on production of the clearance certificate, issue to the master permission to sail.

ART. 121. The agents and consignees of ships are responsible for the watch, pilot, and sanitary inspection dues, fountain and tonnage charges payable under the present law, as well as all charges affecting the ship.

ART. 122. The tonnage due is at the rate of 1 *gourde*, irrespective of additional duties, per ton of goods imported by steamer and 1 *gourde* per ton gross for sailing vessels.

Ships in ballast are liable to the tonnage dues.

The ton for steamers shall be determined by the weights or measurements which served to regulate the freight; the ton for sailing vessels shall be ascertained according to the mode established by law.

ART. 123. The legal ton equals 2,000 "pesants," or 42 cubic feet, French measure.

TITLE XIX.

TRANSIT.

ART. 124. Transit trade is permitted through all the ports open to foreign trade.

ART. 125. The application to send goods in transit shall be made to the customs in the place of arrival on a 35-*centime* stamp and previous to the preparation of the manifest by an import merchant.

It shall be registered and be signed by the importer, the Director of Customs, and a comptroller.

ART. 126. The authority to effect the transit of goods shall not be granted unless the application is accompanied by the bills of lading and invoices of the packages.

ART. 127. The Director of Customs shall allow the shipment on a coasting trader and draw up, on a 70-*centime* stamp, a report containing the name of the ship and marks, numbers, sizes, and quantity of the packages.

Three copies of this report shall be made on plain paper and forwarded to the Minister of Finance, to the Administrator, and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 128. The packages in transit shall be entered on the clearance certificate of the coasting vessel.

ART. 129. The packages shall be bound up and sealed on the day of their discharge and the seals shall be verified at the time of shipment, under the responsibility of the Director of Customs, who will have a debenture certificate made out.

The shipper, under a penalty of a fine of 200 *piasters* in money of a legal tender, shall, within a fortnight, bring back to the customs of the port of shipment said debenture certificate canceled by the customs in the port of destination.

The Director of Customs of the port of destination shall transmit said debenture certificate to the director of customs at the place of shipment.

ART. 130. The goods in transit shall be noted on the interpreter's manifest, and on the general list of the ship, with the memorandum "*Forwarded in transit* (on the date, month, and year) by ....."

ART. 131. The invoices, bills of lading, and debenture certificate shall be addressed to the Director of Customs of the port of destination under sealed cover and intrusted direct to the master.

ART. 132. A delay of twenty-four hours, Sundays and holidays excepted, is granted to the master within which to deliver the said cover previous to effecting his discharge. A receipt shall be given to him for the same. After the expiration of that limit he shall be liable to a fine of 100 *piasters* in money of legal tender, and the transit goods shall be seized and forfeited.

ART. 133. The consignee of goods arriving in transit shall conform to the provisions of Title VIII.

TITLE XX.

COASTING TRADE.

ART. 134. Coasting trade may only be carried on by vessels of Haiti.

ART. 135. Goods forwarded from one open port to another by import trading firms must be packed in bales or cases in the same manner as they arrive from abroad, with the marks and numbers and be accompanied by all the papers, invoices, and bills of lading, indicating the vessel on which the said goods entered the port, the customs documents relating to such goods, and the receipts of the bank showing that the duties have been paid.

ART. 136. Goods, articles, and products shipped on coasting vessels must be accompanied by a declaration made on a stamped paper of 10 *centimes*, showing the names of the ship, the consignor or consignee, the ports of departure and of destination, the marks, countermarks, weight, quantities, measurements, description of the goods, merchandise, or wares.

It shall be certified and registered, and the copy on plain paper shall be sent by the same ship to the administration at the place of destination.

ART. 137. The officials, administrative or customs officers, shall, before shipping the packages, record whether their number, marks, and countermarks agree with the declaration.

Every coasting trader which does not leave at latest on the day after the date mentioned in the shipment declaration shall be required to have his declarations certified afresh by the customs officials or agents of the administration, under a penalty of 50 *gourdes* in money of legal tender.

ART. 138. After the packages have been landed the customs officials or agents of the administration are required to check the identity thereof, and they have the option to proceed to an examination.

The goods or wares found in excess or of a kind and quality not agreeing with what is mentioned in the papers shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by public auction.

This shall also be the case for articles which are landed or deposited elsewhere than at the places where custom-houses or officials of the administration exist.

ART. 139. Every consignee of goods by coasting vessels is bound, within fifteen days after shipment, to furnish the officials of the administration in the port of departure with a discharge on plain paper, signed by the Director of Customs of the port of arrival, and showing that the goods have been landed there.

If the discharge is not presented to the official within the time specified, he will acquaint the Administrator of Finance with the fact.

In that case, and unless the delay should be due to an uncontrollable cause, the shipper, the consignee, and the master shall be jointly and severally responsible for the duties, and liable to a fine of 10 *gourdes* in money of legal tender for every bag of coffee, and of 5 *gourdes* in money of legal tender for every bag of cocoa. As to all other goods, a fine estimated at three times the duties shall be levied.

ART. 140. The customs, administrative agents, and officials of the administration are not allowed, under penalty of dismissal, to issue coasting-trade clearances, except to masters of Haitian vessels.

Any coasting vessel leaving a port in Haiti without clearance certificate or sailing permit shall be condemned to a fine of $500 in gold.

The vessel may be seized as security for the fine.

ART. 141. The officials of the administration or administrative agents are bound to send every week to the Ministry of Finance a list of incoming and outgoing coasting ships, with dates of arrival and departure, names of the vessel and master, place of destination, wares, merchandise, or products making up the cargo.

The administrator shall order such list to be examined and checked, and at the end of the quarter he will prepare a general statement of the coasting trade movement, which he will forward to the Minister of Finance and Commerce.

ART. 142. Coasting traders are exempt from tonnage and port dues.

TITLE XXI.

CONTROL.

ART. 143. A service of control is established in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

ART. 144. The inspectors and comptrollers, whether called upon to do so or not, are bound to attend all customs operations. They shall specially control the service of accounts.

ART. 145. These officials shall be liable to the full penalties of the law in case they overlook their duties and obligations.

TITLE XXII.

ACCOUNTS.

ART. 146. The service of the accounts established in the custom-houses of the Republic is placed under the orders of chiefs of office.

Under penalty of losing part of his salary, of suspension or dismissal, for every month's delay, the chief of office is required to present to the comptroller his accounts for the month, within a fortnight of its expiration.

These penalties also apply to the employees placed under the orders of the chief of office when it is proved that they are the cause of the delay.

These accounts shall be kept in double entry.

The Director of Customs will order the keeping of all books prescribed by the present law, and of all others which may be found to be indispensable.

ART. 147. The customs books shall be marked and initialed by the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 148. The service of accounts is distinct from that of examination. No clerk of the former can be designated to examine goods.

ART. 149. The Director of Customs shall, under penalty of dismissal, forward the accounts of each month within forty days of its expiration to the Secretary of State for Finance, to the Administrator, and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 150. The accounts of each month shall include all vessels which came in during that month.

In case of infraction of this rule, the chief of office shall incur one of the penalties provided in Article 146.

TITLE XXIII.

COMMISSION OF APPRAISERS.

ART. 151. A commission consisting of three appraisers is hereby instituted, to act for the Ministry of Finance and Commerce.

The commission shall examine all disputes as to the kind, quality, evaluation, and duty of merchandise.

Their decisions shall not be open to appeal.

ART. 152. Claims shall be addressed to the Administrator of Finance, who will transmit them to the Commission of Appraisers.

The claim neither suspends the application nor the payment of duties.

A refund certificate shall be immediately issued in case a decision is rendered favorable to the claimant.

ART. 153. The Commission shall submit to the Administrator of Finance the specimens as to which they are called upon to adjudicate, and their decisions shall be inserted in the "*Journal Officiel*" and shall be adopted as a rule in similar cases.

TITLE XXIV.

NATURALIZATION.

ART. 154. No vessel can become national unless the ownership thereof has been transferred to a subject of Haiti under Notarial Act,

in accordance with Article 134 and others, as provided for in the present law.

ART. 155. The vessel whose naturalization is applied for must be measured and pay the tonnage dues, according to requirements of Article 122.

ART. 156. The owner of the ship shall furnish the Director of Customs with the following declaration: "I (name, profession, residence) swear and affirm that (name of vessel, with indication of the port to which it belongs) is a (kind and description of the ship, according to a certificate of the Measurement Commission) has been built abroad (set out the sale, with date and name of officer before whom the deed was passed; if it has been seized, confiscated, or lost on the coast state the place, the date of judgments); that I am the sole owner of the said ship or jointly with (name, profession, and residence of the party in interest) and that no other person has any right, title, interest, share, or property therein; that I am a subject of Haiti, as well as the above named partners (if any)."

ART. 157. The application for naturalization, accompanied by the report of the Measurement Commission, receipt for tonnage dues, and the declaration above quoted shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, together with all the documents relating to the ship.

ART. 158. The naturalization certificate shall be issued on a stamped paper of 4 *gourdes*, supplied by the owner of the ship.

It shall contain the various particulars of the declaration, the date and number of the receipt showing the payment of the naturalization fees.

ART. 159. Haitian vessels must be manned by officers and half of the crew of Haitian nationality.

ART. 160. Every Haitian who shall be convicted of having lent his name to a foreigner, for the purpose of naturalizing a ship, shall be summoned before the Correctional Court and condemned to the payment of a fine of 2,000 *gourdes* in money of legal tender; the same judgment shall pronounce the nullity of the naturalization and shall be published in the "*Moniteur Officiel*" of the Republic.

ART. 161. In case a certificate of naturalization should be lost, the owner of the vessel can apply for a copy, subject to paying the incidental expenses.

SURTAXES.

Art. 162. Until otherwise ordered the surtaxes on importation, namely, 50 per cent, 33⅓ per cent, and that of 25 per cent in gold levied by the law dated September 20, 1901[a], are maintained, as

[a] The law dated September 20, 1901, fixes a surtax of 25 per cent on the aggregate import duties, payable in American gold.

well as the export surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent, subject to special laws in force relating to certain products.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 163. The Superior Administration reserves the exclusive right to publish the present law and tariffs thereunto annexed.

ART. 164. The present law repeals all laws and provisions of law inconsistent therewith. It shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

Given at the Chamber of Representatives on the 31st of August, 1898, being the ninety-fifth year of the independence.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.—The monetary unit of Haiti is the *gourde* or *piaster*, which is divided into 100 cents; nominal value 4 shillings, or 96½ cents American currency.

Weights.—Ton = 2,000 pounds (French); quintal = 100 pounds.

Measures.—The *aune* (ell) = 46.77 inches; the *pied* (foot) = 12.78 inches, and is subdivided into 12 *pouces* (inch) or 144 *lignes* (lines); the gallon is the old English wine gallon.

TARIFF NO. 1.[a]

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
1	Shades of all kinds ..... per dozen..	0.50
2	Acids, boric, tannic, and other. (*See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
3	Tartaric. (*See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
4	Sulphuric. *See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
5	Steel ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
6	Agendas ..... per dozen..	.30
7	Hooks and eyes of all kinds ..... per thousand..	.12
8	Aigrettes ..... each..	.25
9	Needles, fine, sewing ..... per thousand..	.10
10	Sail ..... do....	.25
11	Aiguilletles, fine gold ..... each..	1.00
12	Silver ..... do....	.75
13	Gold and silver ..... do....	.50
14	Silk ..... do....	.10
15	Woolen, linen, or cotton ..... per dozen..	.50
16	Garlic ..... per 100 pounds..	2.00
17	Shingles, sap ..... per thousand..	.40
18	Cedar, pitch pine, and other wood ..... do....	1.00
19	Stills, copper, complete ..... per gallon..	.25
20	Without worm or cap ..... do....	.12
21	Tin plate ..... each..	2.00
	Albums with cover of plain skin unornamented with any design:	
22	For postage stamps and photographs ..... each..	.50
23	Fancy for photographs ..... do....	2.00
24	Awls in handles ..... per dozen..	.12
25	Without handles ..... per thousand..	.25
26	Matches ..... per gross of boxes..	.20
27	Almanacs of all kinds ..... per hundred..	1.00
28	Alphabets ..... do....	.25
29	Almonds, sweet or bitter. (*See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
30	Anchovies ..... per 12 "pobans"..	.30
31	Anchors, ships' ..... per 100 pounds..	.50
32	Animals, live	Free.
33	Anise, green and star. (*See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
34	Rings for curtains, tents, keys, etc ..... per gross..	.50
35	Apparatus, surgical and medical ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
36	Loth's aërated water ..... each..	.25
37	Brackets, lamp, common ..... per dozen..	.50
38	Fine ..... do....	2.00
39	Bows, violins ..... do....	1.00
40	Saddlebows ..... each..	.25
41	Slates for schools ..... per dozen..	.06
42	For houses ..... per thousand..	1.00

[a] As to surtaxes, see article 162 of the law relating to the customs of the Republic.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
43	Silver, imitation, in leaves ..... per 100 leaves..	0.50
44	Waterers, tin plate ..... each..	.25
45	Copper ..... do....	.50
46	Sheet iron ..... do....	.40
47	Arrowroot, powdered; potato starch ..... per pound..	.10
48	Tinsmiths' wares, not specified ..... ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
49	Plates, porcelain, except plates in hogsheads or hampers ..... per dozen....	.40
50	Faience ..... do....	.12
51	Tin plate and tin ..... do....	.50
52	Atlases, hydrographic or geographic, bound in leather ..... each..	.05
53	Stiff, covered ..... do....	.03
54	Stitched ..... do....	.02
55	Fasteners, Parisian ..... per thousand..	.10
56	Oars ..... each..	.06
57	Oats ..... per barrel..	.30
58	Glove stretchers ..... per dozen..	.25
59	Baths, copper, large ..... each..	4.00
60	Medium ..... do....	2.00
61	Small ..... do....	1.00
62	Baths of tin plate or wood, large ..... do....	1.00
63	Medium ..... do....	.75
64	Small ..... do....	.40
65	Brooms, horsehair or straw ..... per dozen..	.50
66	Scales, apothecaries, large or medium ..... each..	.75
67	The same, small ..... do....	.50
68	Roman, with chains, etc., to weigh 5,000 pounds and upwards ..... do....	4.00
69	To weigh 2,000 pounds and less than 5,000 pounds ..... do....	2.00
70	To weigh less than 2,000 pounds ..... do....	1.00
71	Fine, of gilt or silvered copper with plates mounted on columns ..... do....	8.00
72	Common, shop, with metal plates ..... each..	.50
73	With plates of tin plate ..... per dozen..	2.50
74	Letter ..... each..	.25
75	Balconies of iron ..... per 100 pounds..	2.00
76	Balustrades, iron ..... do....	2.00
77	Wooden ..... per 100 balusters..	5.00
78	Tubs ..... each..	.25
79	Churns	Free.
80	Empty barrels of 60 gallons, put together or not ..... each..	.50
81	Paving blocks, Barsac, of all sizes ..... do....	.10
82	Stockings, silk or linen, for men and women ..... per dozen pairs..	1.00
83	The same, for girls and boys ..... do....	.75
84	The same, for children ..... do....	.50
85	Cotton, for women ..... do....	.50
86	Woolen ..... do....	.75
87	The same, for girls ..... do....	.40
88	Cotton, for girls ..... do....	.30
89	Woolen and cotton, for children ..... do....	.20
90	Elastic ..... do....	3.00
91	Sheepskins ..... per dozen..	.50
92	Basins, copper ..... per pound..	.06
93	Tin, faience, or porcelain ..... each..	.25
94	Pans, copper ..... per pound..	.06
95	Kitchen utensils, copper ..... per 100 pounds..	3.00
96	Sheet iron or wrought iron ..... do....	1.00
97	Shoulder belts, plain ..... per dozen..	2.00
98	Trimmed with braid or embroidered ..... each..	4.00
99	Holy-water fonts, metal ..... per dozen..	.50
100	Faïence or porcelain ..... each..	.03
101	Berets of all kinds ..... per dozen..	1.00
102	Beet roots ..... per barrel..	1.00
103	Butter ..... per 100 pounds..	2.00
104	Butter dishes of all kinds ..... each..	.06
105	Nursery bottles ..... per dozen..	.25
106	Bicycles ..... each..	2.00
107	Cans, tin plate ..... per dozen..	2.00
108	Jewelry, fine ..... ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
109	False not specified ..... do....	30 p. ct.
110	Balls, billiard ..... each..	5.00
111	Marbles, for children ..... per thousand..	.50
112	Knickknacks (toys and other) ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
113	Biscuits ..... per 100 pounds..	2.00
114	Sweetened ..... per pound..	.06
115	Tobacco pouches of all kinds ..... per dozen..	.50
116	Shaving brushes ..... do....	.50
117	White lead and Spanish white ..... per barrel..	.50
118	Blue, ultramarine ..... per pound..	.05
119	In balls for laundresses ..... do....	.05
120	Prussian ..... do....	.10
121	Jars, glass, of all sizes ..... each..	.03
122	Beef, salted ..... per barrel..	3.00
123	Smoked ..... per 100 pounds..	1.50

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
124	Boxes, mathematical instrument....each..	0.50
125	Game of "bête"....do....	2.00
126	For sugar, tea, etc., tin plate....do....	.25
127	Leather, for hats....do....	.50
128	Cases, with razors, combs, mirrors....do....	.50
129	Boxes, empty, for pills, pastils, wafers....per dozen..	.05
130	Paint....do....	1.00
131	Surgical or dental cases, fitted with instruments....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
132	The same, without instruments....each..	.50
133	Bonbons of paste, sugar crystallized or not, of all kinds....per pound..	.06
134	Caps, silk or silk and cotton, for men....per dozen..	2.00
135	Cotton, for women....do....	1.00
136	Lace, for women....do....	4.00
137	Muslin, for women....do....	1.00
138	Lace, tulle, or other rich stuffs, for children....do....	3.00
139	Muslin, nainsook, etc., for children....do....	1.00
140	Beverages, absinth....per 12 bottles..	3.00
141	Amer Picon....do....	1.50
142	Beer, in barrels of 60 gallons....per barrel..	3.00
143	In bottles....per dozen..	.50
144	Ginger....do....	.50
145	Bitter, in bottles....do....	2.50
146	Cherry cordial, in bottles....do....	1.00
147	Cider....per barrel of 60 gallons..	3.00
148	In bottles....per dozen..	.50
149	Cognac, in bottles....do....	3.00
150	In casks....per gallon..	1.50
151	Brandy of all kinds....per 12 bottles..	3.00
152	Geneva, in casks....per gallon..	1.00
153	In fancy jars, flasks....per dozen..	3.00
154	Guignolet, in bottles....do....	3.00
155	Kirsch, in bottles....do....	3.00
156	Liqueurs of all kinds....do....	3.00
157	Muscat....do....	3.00
158	Sirup....do....	3.00
159	Vermuth....per 12 liters..	2.50
160	Wines....per barrel of 60 gallons..	4.00
161	In cases of 12 bottles....per case..	.50
162	Madeira, Malaga, and other dessert wines in cases of 12 bottles....do....	2.50
163	The same....per gallon..	.50
164	Champagne, Port, Rhine, in cases of 12 bottles....per case..	5.00
165	Whisky, in barrels....per gallon..	1.50
166	In bottles or fancy jars....per case of 12 bottles..	3.00
167	Corks....per thousand..	.25
168	Buckles, of metal other than gold and silver....per gross..	.50
169	For saddlery, plated....do....	.50
170	Not plated....do....	.25
171	Candlesticks....per pair..	1.00
172	Nickel, copper, glass....do....	.50
173	Candles of spermaceti....per pound..	.10
174	Tea kettles, copper....do....	.03
175	Pewter ("potin") or tin plate....each..	.10
176	Bolts of any size....per 100 pounds..	1.00
177	Padding for saddlers....do....	.50
178	Purses, "collier," metal, leather, and common stuffs....per dozen..	.50
179	Silk....do....	1.50
180	Compasses, ships'....each..	.50
181	Other....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
182	Bottles, empty....per hundred..	.50
183	Buttons, of metal, engraved, for officers....per gross..	1.00
184	Metal or ball-shaped, for soldiers....do....	.25
185	Metal, plain, flat, fine....do....	.40
185bis	Bone, iron, or wood, for trousers....per packet of 12 rows..	.10
186	Mother-of-pearl, agate, serge silk, or wood, large....per gross..	.20
187	The same, small....do....	.15
188	Linen or glass....do....	.10
189	For shirts or chemises, of glass, mother-of-pearl, porcelain....do....	.10
190	Silver or gold....per dozen buttons..	1.00
191	Bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, for cuffs....per 12 pairs..	.25
192	Silver or gold, for cuffs....do....	2.00
193	Corners, tin plate, for trunks....per gross..	.25
194	Grooving planes....per 12 pairs..	1.00
195	Pitch....per barrel..	1.00
196	Shafts, carriage....each..	.50
197	Braces, fine, embroidered with silk, with gilt or silvered buckles....per 12 pairs..	1.00
198	Common, with buckles of metal or various tissues....do....	.75
199	Bridles, mounted, with plated bits....each..	1.50
200	Without bits, of any kind....per dozen..	6.00
201	Bricks of all kinds....per thousand..	3.00
202	Cultivators....	Free.
203	Kitchen spits....each..	1.00

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
204	Brushes, shoe ..... per 12 pairs..	0.25
205	Horse ..... per dozen..	.25
206	Tooth and nail ..... do....	.25
207	Hair and clothes ..... do....	.50
208	Floor ..... do....	.25
209	Crumb ..... do....	.50
210	Wheelbarrows, of wood ..... each..	.75
211	Iron and sheet iron ..... do....	1.00
212	For stores ..... do....	1.00
213	Busts, above 24 inches in height ..... do....	.50
214	From 12 to 24 inches in height ..... do....	.25
215	Under 12 inches in height ..... per dozen..	1.00
216	Cables of iron chains, for boats ..... per 100 pounds..	1.50
217	Ox carts, cars, breaks, tip carts, large ..... each..	5.00
218	Small and medium ..... do....	3.00
219	Padlocks, of copper, nickel, or steel, large ..... per dozen..	2.00
220	Copper, small ..... do....	.50
221	Iron, of any size ..... do....	.50
222	Coffeepots, of silver ..... per pound..	2.00
223	Plated metal ..... each..	.50
224	Tin plate ..... per dozen..	3.00
225	Earthenware ..... do....	.75
226	Cages, assorted ..... do....	2.00
227	Books, music, bound ..... each..	.25
228	The same, stiff-covered or stitched ..... do....	.15
229	Books ruled for music ..... per dozen..	.12
230	Counterfoil, printed ..... do....	1.00
231	For scholars, stitched or stiff-covered ..... per thousand..	.25
232	Drawers, of linen ..... per dozen..	5.00
233	Woolen or flannel ..... do....	3.00
234	Cotton ..... do....	1.50
235	Calenders ..... per thousand..	1.00
236	Chalices, of silver or plated ..... each..	.50
237	Gold ..... do....	1.00
238	Camphor. (*See* Drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
239	Little spools, with or without thread ..... do....	1.00
240	Pocketknives ..... per dozen..	.50
241	Walking sticks, of cane, ornamented with gold or silver ..... each..	.50
242	Sword, of any quality ..... per dozen..	5.00
243	Cane, ornamented with tortoise shell ..... do....	3.00
244	Iron, cane or other wood ..... do....	1.00
245	Cinnamon ..... per pound..	.04
246	Purl, of real gold or silver ..... per ounce..	.20
247	Imitation gold or silver ..... do....	.10
248	Overcoats, for women and girls, of all kinds ..... per dozen..	8.00
249	For children, of all kinds ..... do....	3.00
250	Capers ..... per 12 "pobans"..	.20
251	Caps, percussion	Proh'd.
252	Capsules for jars ..... per dozen..	.25
253	Capsules for bottles ..... per thousand..	.25
254	Printing type ..... per pound..	.01
255	Decanters, of crystal ..... per pair..	.50
256	Fine glass ..... do....	.50
257	Common glass ..... do....	.20
258	Game bags ..... per dozen..	2.00
259	Pocketbooks, large ..... do....	.30
260	Medium and small ..... do....	.15
261	Counterfoil, printed, for receipts and other purposes ..... do....	.50
262	Slabs, paving, of all kinds ..... per thousand..	2.00
263	Marble ..... do....	10.00
264	Pasteboard, cut out for hats ..... per dozen..	.25
265	Playing cards (32 cards per pack) ..... per gross..	3.00
266	Maps and charts ..... each..	.25
267	Cards of Haitian authors	Free.
268	Cards, visiting, and other printed matter ..... per thousand..	.50
269	White, not printed, of all sizes ..... do....	.25
270	Cardboard, ruled for music ..... per dozen..	.06
271	Boxes, shaped for hatters or milliners ..... do....	.50
272	For hats ..... do....	.75
273	In assorted sheets ..... per 100 sheets..	.25
274	Helmets, gilt or silvered, for officers ..... each..	2.00
275	For the military ..... per dozen..	3.00
276	Caps, of tissue, with galloons or braids, for men ..... do....	6.00
277	Tissue or leather, plain, ordinary, for men ..... do....	1.50
278	Fine, of all kinds, for children and boys ..... do....	2.00
279	Common and ordinary, for children and boys ..... do....	1.00
280	Saucepans, of copper ..... per pound..	.03
281	Tinned iron or "potin" ..... each..	.08
282	Pen boxes ..... per dozen..	1.00
283	Belts, leather, for women, girls, and children ..... do....	.50

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourdes.
284	Belts, superior officers', of gold or silver galloons or embroidered on velvet...each..	4.00
285	Buffalo, for officers ....per dozen..	.75
286	Plaited, of gold or silver thread....each..	3.00
287	Morocco, for officers....per dozen..	4.00
288	Stamped leather ....do....	3.50
289	Leather, for men....do....	2.50
290	Meters (measures for tailors)....do....	.50
291	Rings, for saddles, of gilt or silvered copper ....per foot..	.02
292	For saddles, of iron ....do....	.01
293	Hoops for trunks, of iron....per thousand feet..	.25
294	Coffins of all kinds and sizes....each..	10.00
295	Shabracks, with gold braids....do....	5.00
296	With silver braids....do....	3.00
297	Cloth and other fine tissues, for the military ....per dozen..	18.00
298	Common cloth and other tissues ....do....	12.00
299	Shawls, of silk, tulle, lace....each..	2.50
300	Cotton and cotton yarns....per dozen..	1.50
301	Woolen, cashmere, with silk fringes....do....	3.00
302	Woolen and cotton, cashmere wool....do....	2.00
303	Chains, for surveyors....each..	.50
304	Iron, other than chains for cables ....per pound..	.02
305	Silk, for watches....per dozen..	.50
306	For horses, dogs, etc ....do....	.75
307	Steel, gilt or silvered copper, for watches....do....	.75
308	Nickel, for watches ....do....	1.50
309	Small chains of copper or iron ....do....	.10
310	Candlesticks, of silver....per pound..	3.00
311	With several branches, of gilt or silvered copper ....per pair..	1.00
312	Plain, of gilt or silvered copper ....do....	.50
313	Copper ....do....	.25
314	Crystal ....do....	.50
315	Glass ....do....	.30
316	Tin plate ....per dozen..	1.50
317	Hats, of Maracaibo straw, with crown ....do....	3.00
318	The same, without crown....do....	2.00
319	Shaped, with gold or silver border....each..	8.00
320	Shaped, of silk, trimmed with feathers and tassels, for superior officers...do....	4.00
321	The same, with silk border, trimmed with tassels, for inferior officers.....do....	2.00
322	To be shaped (plain) ....per dozen..	9.00
323	Silk, for men ....do....	5.00
324	Felt....do....	3.00
325	Woolen or cotton, for men....do....	2.00
326	For boys, of felt ....do....	2.00
327	Woolen, for boys and children....do....	1.00
328	Common, of osier or straw ....do....	1.00
329	Panama straw....do....	3.00
330	Fine straw or osier, for men ....do....	2.00
331	Straw, for boys, of all kinds....do....	.75
332	Trimmed with feathers, flowers, or lace, for women and girls, of all kinds, per-dozen	6.00
333	The same, for children and infants....per dozen..	3.00
334	Straw, not trimmed, for children, girls, and women....do....	.50
335	Rosaries, of wood, cocoanut, glass, etc....per gross..	.20
336	Gold, silver, or mother-of-pearl ....per dozen..	1.00
337	Still-heads....per 100 pounds..	3.00
338	Coal....per 1,000 pounds..	1.00
339	Carbons for electric lighting....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
340	Hinges, of copper....per dozen..	.25
341	Iron....do....	.12
342	Framework, for iron buildings....per 1,000 pounds..	1.00
343	For wooden buildings, and other woodwork not specified....ad valorem..	40 p. ct.
344	Plows	Free.
345	Boilers, copper....per 100 pounds..	3.00
346	Iron or "potin"....do....	.50
347	Sugar	Free.
348	Stockings, of silk, linen, or wool, for men....per dozen..	.50
349	The same, for boys ....do....	.30
350	The same, for children and infants ....do....	.20
351	Cotton, for men....do....	.25
352	The same, for boys ....do....	.15
353	The same, for children ....do....	.10
354	Footwear, riding boots....per pair..	3.00
355	Boots and half boots for women, of all kinds....per dozen..	3.00
356	Boots for girls....do....	1.50
357	Elastic boots, for men, fine, common....per pair..	.75
358	Fine boots, lace, for men ....do....	.75
359	Lace, for the military ....do....	.30
360	Laee, for boys ....do....	.15
361	For boys, of all kinds [a] ....per dozen..	1.00

[a] Size for children, from 16 to 26; for girls, from 27 to 33; for boys, from 27 to 36; for men, 37 and above.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Footwear, riding boots—Continued.	*Gourde.*
362	Slippers, low shoes and other, fine ..... per dozen..	2.50
363	Common skin ..... do....	1.50
364	Wool, ticking and other common tissues, fancy stuff, or cassimere ..... do....	1.00
365	Called "espadrilles" ..... do....	.75
366	Rubber or with rubber sole ..... do....	.75
367	Shoes for men, fine and common ..... do....	3.00
368	The same, for women, of all kinds ..... do....	2.50
369	The same, for boys ..... do....	1.50
370	The same, for girls ..... do....	1.25
371	Chemises [b] ..... do....	12.00
372	Shirts, batiste or fine linen ..... do....	6.00
373	The same, with detached collars and cuffs ..... do....	6.00
374	With linen front ..... do....	3.00
375	The same, with detached collars and cuffs ..... do....	3.00
376	Shirts, with linen front, for boys ..... per dozen..	2.00
377	The same, with collars and cuffs detached ..... do....	2.00
378	Batiste or fine linen, for children ..... do....	2.00
379	Woolen or cotton, for men ..... do....	2.00
380	For men, of cotton or percale ..... do....	1.50
381	For boys, cotton or percale ..... do....	1.00
382	For children, cotton or percale ..... do....	.50
383	Hair (tufts) ..... do....	.50
384	Chocolate ..... per pound..	.25
385	Sauerkraut ..... per barrel..	.50
386	Pyxes ..... each..	1.00
387	Wax candles ..... per pound..	.10
388	Cigars ..... per hundred..	2.00
389	Cigarettes ..... per thousand..	3.00
390	Cement ..... per barrel..	.50
391	Blacking, for leather, footwear, and harness, in tin-plate receptacles measuring one-fourth gallon ..... per dozen..	.50
392	Liquid, in bottles ("pobans") ..... do....	.10
393	In small tin-plate boxes ..... do....	.10
394	Sealing wax ..... per pound..	.20
395	Chisels for masons, calkers, and carpenters, tailors' scissors, etc., assorted, per dozen	.25
396	Scissors for dressmakers, fine ..... per dozen..	.50
397	Common ..... do....	.25
398	Shears for cutting sheet iron, tin plate, etc ..... each..	1.00
399	Wrenches, for beds or carriages ..... per dozen..	.50
400	Keys, watch ..... do....	.12
401	Bells, copper ..... per 100 pounds..	5.00
402	Cast-iron ..... do....	4.00
403	Small bells ..... per dozen..	.50
404	Nails, assorted, iron, of all kinds ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
405	Copper, of all kinds ..... do....	4.00
406	Gilt or silvered ..... do....	.20
407	Coal tar ..... per barrel..	.75
408	Cockades of all kinds ..... per dozen..	.25
409	Safes, up to 3 feet in height by 1½ to 2 feet in width ..... each..	5.00
410	Above the aforesaid sizes ..... do....	10.00
411	Crowns with leathers, for hats ..... per dozen..	.50
412	Strong glue ..... per pound..	.04
413	Glue, liquid, in little flasks ..... per dozen..	.25
414	Isinglass ..... per pound..	.05
415	Stocks, lace ..... per dozen..	3.00
416	Necklaces, coral ..... each..	.25
417	Glass, maldioc, stones, terra cotta ..... per pound..	.10
418	Compasses, ships' ..... each..	.50
419	Iron or copper, for carpenters and shoemakers ..... per dozen..	.75
420	Dishes, preserve, glass or porcelain ..... per pair..	.25
421	Ready-made clothing, waistcoats with gold or silver braids ..... each..	2.00
422	For men, of all kinds ..... per dozen..	5.00
423	Waistcoats for boys, of all kinds ..... do....	4.00
424	Military uniforms, embroidered with gold ..... each..	10.00
425	Embroidered with silver ..... do....	3.00
426	Embroidered, dolmans ..... do....	10.00
427	Ready-made clothing, evening coats of black cloth, fine and common ..... do....	3.00
428	Jackets, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, and all other tissues ..... do....	2.00
429	Cloth, cassimere and other tissues, for boys ..... do....	1.00
430	Trousers, for men, of all kinds ..... per dozen..	12.00
431	For boys, of all kinds ..... do....	6.00
432	Frock coats, of cloth, cassimere, diagonal, and other woolen tissues ..... each..	2.50
433	Bombazine, drill, and other light tissues ..... do....	1.50
434	Cloth, diagonal, cassimere, and other woolen tissues, for boys ..... do....	1.00
435	Bombazine, drill, and other light tissues, for boys ..... do....	.75
436	Vests, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, drill, and all other tissues, for men ..... each..	1.00
437	For boys, of the same tissues ..... do....	.50

[a] Numbers, up to 30, for children; 31 to 36, for boys; 37 and above, for men.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Ready-made clothing, etc.—Continued.	*Gourde.*
438	Suits, for boys, of all kinds[a] ..... each..	2.00
439	For children, of all kinds[b] ..... do....	1.00
440	Jams ..... per pound..	.50
441	Bills of lading ..... per thousand..	3.00
442	Alimentary preserves of all kinds ..... per 12 boxes..	1.00
443	The same in one-half or one-fourth boxes ..... per dozen..	.50
444	Press copy letter books ..... do....	1.50
445	Hearses ..... each..	10.00
446	Cordages, assorted ..... per 100 pounds..	1.50
447	Strings for violins and violoncellos ..... per dozen..	.05
448	Silk cords, for watches, eyeglasses, etc ..... do....	.25
449	Braids for the military, of fine gold or silver ..... each..	2.00
450	For the military, of silk, or imitation gold or silver ..... do....	1.00
451	Linen or cotton ..... per dozen..	1.00
452	Silk, for dresses ..... per 100 ells..	.25
453	Cotton, for dresses ..... do....	.10
454	Wool, for shakos ..... do....	.15
455	Shoe horns ..... per dozen..	1.00
456	Dice cups ..... each..	.25
457	Gherkins ..... per 12 "pobans"..	.30
458	Corsets ..... per dozen..	2.00
459	Thimbles, sail ..... per hundred..	1.00
460	Paper cutters, of bone or common wood ..... per dozen..	.50
461	Ivory, metal, etc ..... do....	1.00
462	Couplings, iron, 2 to 6 inches ..... per 12 pairs..	.40
463	The same, 7 to 12 inches ..... do....	.75
464	The same, 13 inches and above ..... do....	1.00
465	Copper ..... do....	.50
466	Wreaths, prize giving ..... per hundred..	.25
467	Funeral ..... ad valorem..	20 per ct.
468	Brides' ..... per dozen..	2.00
469	First communion ..... do....	1.00
470	Pads, for portmanteaus ..... do....	2.00
471	Cushions, leather or stuff ..... each..	.50
472	Knives, hunting ..... per dozen..	2.00
473	Table, dessert, fine ..... do....	.75
474	The same, common ..... do....	.30
475	Weed hooks ..... per dozen..	.50
476	Knives, above 12 inches, and daggers ..... do....	3.00
477	Coopers' ..... do....	.75
478	Cutlasses ..... do....	1.50
479	Lids, brass or composition wire ..... do....	.50
480	Blankets, cotton mixed with silk ..... each..	1.50
481	Stitched and worked, fine ..... do....	1.00
482	The same, ordinary ..... do....	.50
483	Wool or cotton, common ..... do....	.25
484	Covers for holsters ..... per pair..	.50
485	Chalk, in boxes containing 100 sticks each ..... per box..	.01
486	Riding whips, whalebone ..... per dozen..	2.00
487	Wood ..... do....	1.00
488	Cravats, silk or satin, 1 inch in width and under ..... do....	1.00
489	Cotton, muslin, batiste ..... do....	.80
490	Other, of all kinds, more than 1 inch in width ..... do....	1.00
491	Pencils, drawing, and for office use ..... per gross..	.25
492	Slate ..... per thousand..	.50
493	Carpenters' ..... per gross..	.50
494	Crucibles ..... per dozen..	1.00
495	Riddles ..... do....	1.00
496	Jacks, hoisting ..... each..	.75
497	Horsehair ..... per pound..	.01
498	Hooks for tents ..... per hundred..	.50
499	Hooks, copper, up to 6 inches in length ..... per dozen..	.25
500	The same, from 7 to 12 inches in length ..... do....	.75
501	The same, above such sizes ..... do....	1.50
502	Iron, up to 6 inches ..... do....	.25
503	The same, from 7 to 12 inches ..... do....	.50
504	The same, above such sizes ..... do....	.75
505	Crosses or crucifixes, copper, medium and small ..... per hundred..	.25
506	The same, large ..... do....	.50
507	Bone or ivory ..... per dozen..	.25
508	Marble, of all sizes ..... each..	.25
509	Bronze, or iron ..... per pound..	.02
510	Cruppers ..... per dozen..	3.00
511	Pitchers ("Alcarazas") ..... do....	1.00
512	Spoons, electroplated ..... do....	1.00
513	Silver ..... per pound..	2.00
514	Soup, electroplated ..... each..	.30
515	The same, coffee ..... per dozen..	.50
516	Tin ..... do....	.10

[a] Ready-made clothing for boys can be worn between the ages of 13 and 18 years.
[b] Ready-made clothing for children can be worn between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Spoons, electroplated—Continued.	*Gourde.*
517	The same, soup	0.06
518	The same, coffee	.03
519	Hammered iron	.40
520	The same, coffee	.30
521	The same, soup	.03
522	Leathers, hat	.50
523	Leather, tanned (on the side)	2.00
524	Spur straps	.50
525	Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron	2.50
526	Copper	1.00
527	Toothpicks	1.00
528	Tubs and jugs, tin plate and sheet iron	6.00
529	Faience or porcelain	1.50
530	Slabs for houses, tin plate, from 1 to 10 feet in length	4.00
531	Sheet iron, from 1 to 10 feet in length	5.00
532	Wooden, from 1 to 10 feet in length	5.00
533	Demijohns, empty, from 1 to 3 gallons	.04
534	Above 3 gallons	.06
535	Checkerboards, inlaid with ivory or ebony	2.00
536	Common wood	.25
537	Decameters	.25
538	Cotton tow for machines	.50
539	Masonic decorations	20 p. ct.
540	Thimbles, sewing, bone, copper, iron	.15
541	Dice	2.50
542	Thimbles, sailmakers and tailors'	.06
543	Shirt front, linen and batiste	1.50
544	Calico	.75
545	Dominoes (sets of)	.50
546	Staves of pitch pine or other wood	1.00
547	Sugar plums, of all kinds	.10
548	Sword knots, gold or silver, for superior officers	.50
549	Imitation gold or silver, for superior officers	.40
550	Fine gold or silver, for inferior officers	.40
551	Imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers	.20
552	Silk, for inferior officers	.80
553	Wool, linen, or cotton	.20
554	Sheets, calico	.40
555	Linen cloth	.75
556	Linen cloth, with embroidery or festoon	1.50
557	Drugs or pharmaceutical products	10 p. ct.
558	Mineral waters, medicinal (*see* Drugs or pharmaceutical products):	
559	Table	.30
560	Scarfs, for officers, gros grains	1.50
561	The same, petit grains	1.00
562	Silk	.75
563	Cotton or lace	.50
564	Ladders, up to 6 feet in height	1.00
565	Up to 7 feet and above	1.50
566	Strainers, copper	.60
567	Iron, sheet iron, etc	.30
568	Fret saws, assorted	2.00
569	Elastics, garter	.02
570	Boot	.04
571	Boottrees	.50
572	Ferrules, cast iron, gilt, or silvered	1.00
573	Common	.03
574	Vamps, boot and shoe	2.00
575	Incense	.05
576	Anvils	.50
577	Ink, in fancy jars	2.00
578	In small fancy jars	.50
579	Colored in small bottles ("pobans")	.50
580	For marking clothes	2.00
581	Printing	.05
582	Inkstands, metal, cork, or other, for scholars	.25
583	Of all other kinds	1.00
584	Signboards of all kinds and sizes	2.00
585	Funnels, copper	.15
586	Tin plate or sheet iron	1.50
587	Keyhole guards, copper, for cupboards	.50
588	Iron, for cupboards	.25
589	Bone or mother-of-pearl, for cupboards	.75
590	Envelopes, letter, of all sizes	.50
591	Epaulets, fine gold, for superior officers	5.00
592	Fine silver, for superior officers	2.50
593	Imitation gold or silver, for superior officers	2.00
594	Fine gold, for inferior officers	2.00
595	Fine silver, for inferior officers	1.50
596	Imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers	1.00
597	Linen, wool, or cotton	1.25

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
598	Swords, mounted with fine silver, with sheaths of silvered copper or of silver..each..	3.00
599	Fine silver, with sheaths of leather and silvered tips.....do....	2.00
600	Copper, gilt, or silvered, with sheaths of leather and tips of gilt or silvered copper.....each..	1.25
601	Spurs, gilt or silvered copper.....per dozen..	3.00
602	Iron or copper, washed, plated, or polished.....per 12 pairs..	.50
603	Cast nets, for fishing.....each..	.25
604	Pins, various, in packets of 12 sheets.....per packet..	.12
605	Horn or bone, for the hair.....per dozen..	.25
606	Loose.....per pound..	.10
607	Sponges, fine.....do....	.50
608	Common, for horses.....do....	.10
609	Squares, iron.....each..	.05
610	Wooden.....do....	.10
611	Surveyors'.....do....	.50
612	Steps, iron.....per 100 pounds..	1.50
613	Wooden.....ad valorem..	40 p. ct.
614	Fastenings, iron, large, for doors and windows.....per dozen..	.75
615	Medium and small.....do....	.40
616	Spirits of wine.....per gallon..	.50
617	Spirits for cabinetmakers.....do....	.25
618	Essence, turpentine.....do....	.12
619	Clove, vanilla, and other of all kinds.....per bottle..	.75
620	Axles, iron (assimilated to iron bars).	
621	Boot wipers of all sizes and kinds.....per dozen..	1.00
622	Tin.....per 100 pounds..	3.00
623	Vises, large and medium.....do....	.50
624	Hand, for silversmiths, and vises of wood.....per dozen..	1.00
625	Labels, various.....per thousand..	1.00
626	Oakum.....per 100 pounds..	1.00
627	Stirrups, fine.....per pair..	.30
628	Common.....per 12 pairs..	1.00
629	Currycombs.....per dozen..	.30
630	Stirrup leathers.....per 12 pairs..	2.00
631	Cases, instrument.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
632	Sewing.....do....	20 p. ct.
633	Cigar and cigarette.....per dozen..	.25
634	Fans, fine, silk stuff or ivory.....do....	2.00
635	Ordinary, common stuff or best paper.....do....	1.00
636	Common, of painted paper.....do....	.25
637	Meat extract in small pots or tins.....do....	.50
638	Crockery ware, in hampers, cases and bundles from 1 to 3 feet long by 1 to 3 feet wide.....each..	3.00
639	In hampers, cases, and bundles, from 3 to 5 feet long by 1 to 3 feet wide..do....	5.00
640	In hogsheads or tierces.....do....	6.00
641	Loose.....per dozen..	.12
642	Ridgings.....per 100 pounds..	1.00
643	Lanterns, ship or signal, large.....each..	.50
644	Medium and small.....per dozen..	.50
645	Carriage.....per pair..	1.00
646	Ships'.....do....	.75
647	Flour of all kinds.....per barrel..	1.50
648	Collars.....per dozen..	1.00
649	Imitation foulards of cotton.....do....	.30
650	Windows, wooden.....per pair..	3.00
651	Wrought or cast iron.....per 100 pounds..	2.00
652	Iron in bars, pigs, and sheets.....do....	.60
653	Irons, smoothing.....per 12 pairs..	1.00
654	Plane.....per dozen..	.25
655	Horseshoes.....per 12 pairs..	1.00
656	Irons, smoothing, for hatters and tailors.....do....	1.25
657	Tin plate in sheets, 24 inches long by 20 wide.....per 100 sheets..	1.00
658	Less than above sizes.....do....	.50
659	Tin-plate articles not specially mentioned.....ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
660	Fireworks, various.....do....	20 p. ct.
661	Hoop iron.....per 100 pounds..	.75
662	Hoop wood.....per 100 feet..	1.50
663	Twine.....per pound..	.03
664	Fichus and pelerines of all kinds, large.....per dozen..	6.00
665	Small, and pelerines of silk or other rich stuffs, trimmed.....each..	2.00
666	Thread, white and colored, Rennes.....per pound..	.12
667	Cotton, colored.....do....	.10
668	Cotton, white, embroidering, in balls.....do....	.02
669	In balls.....do....	.05
670	Sailmakers' for fishing nets, or shoemakers.....do....	.03
671	Wire, brass, or iron.....do....	.08
672	Thread, silk.....do....	.25
673	Cotton, on spools.....per gross..	.25
674	Sainte-Claire (woolen yarn), for tapestry.....per pound..	.05
675	Snaffles for bridles.....each..	.10
676	Screw plates, assorted.....do....	.20

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
677	Vials, empty, of all sizes ..... per hundred..	0.50
678	Filters ..... each..	.25
679	Beams, carriage ..... do....	1.00
680	Flowers, artificial, made up into ornamental bouquets with vase ..... do....	2.00
681	In bouquets or garlands ..... per dozen..	3.00
682	Foils, fencing, mounted or not ..... per pair..	.25
683	Tufts, for superior officers ..... do....	.60
684	For inferior officers ..... do....	.30
685	Hay ..... per bale..	.30
686	Cast iron and fodder (art. 91).	
687	Fountains of all kinds ..... each..	1.00
688	Holsters of all kinds ..... per pair..	3.50
689	Blocks of wood or iron for hatters ..... per dozen..	2.00
690	Lasts, shoe ..... per 12 pairs..	3.00
691	Trimmings, representing lightning, for apparel ..... do....	.40
692	Whips, carriage ..... per dozen..	4.00
693	Neckerchiefs, silk or silk, or cotton ..... do....	2.00
694	Cotton ..... do....	.50
695	Forks, silver ..... per pound..	2.00
696	Plated ..... per dozen..	1.00
697	Tin ..... per gross..	1.00
698	Hammered iron ..... do....	.50
699	Cheese of all kinds ..... per pound..	.04
700	Fruits, dried ..... do....	.02
701	In brandy ..... per 12 "pobans"..	1.00
702	In sirup and their juice ..... do....	.75
703	Preserved in vinegar ..... do....	.50
704	Galloons, fine gold, more than 18 lines wide ..... per ell..	1.50
705	Same, 12 to 18 lines ..... do....	.80
706	Same, less than 12 lines ..... do....	.40
707	Fine silver, more than 18 lines ..... do....	.75
708	Same, 12 to 18 lines ..... do....	.40
709	Same, less than 12 lines ..... do....	.20
710	Imitation gold or silver, more than 18 lines ..... do....	1.00
711	Same, 12 to 18 lines ..... do....	.50
712	Same, less than 12 lines ..... do....	.30
713	Silk, wide ..... do....	.10
714	Same, narrow ..... do....	.06
715	Wool, wide ..... do....	.05
716	Same, narrow ..... do....	.03
717	Gallons, of copper, measures of all sizes ..... each..	.50
718	Tin plate, measures of all sizes ..... do....	.25
719	Edgings, in twists and in flat galloons, of fine gold ..... do....	.30
720	Same, fine silver ..... do....	.20
721	Same, imitation gold and silver ..... do....	.25
722	Gloves, skin, for men and women ..... per dozen pairs..	1.50
723	Skin, for boys, girls, and children ..... do....	1.00
724	Woolen, linen, or cotton ..... do....	.40
725	Military and fencing ..... per pair..	.25
726	Silk, for men and women ..... per dozen pairs..	1.00
727	Silk, for boys, girls, and children ..... do....	.50
728	Fittings for coffins (handles, crosses, screws, plates, etc.) ..... per dozen..	1.00
729	Trimmings representing grenades, of fine gold or silver ..... do....	.50
730	Imitation gold or silver ..... do....	.40
731	Bed canopy, of silk, with braids ..... each..	4.00
732	Gasogens ..... do....	1.00
733	Game bags ..... per dozen..	3.00
734	Cartridge boxes of all kinds ..... do....	2.00
735	Waistcoats, flannel or woolen ..... do....	3.00
736	Cotton ..... do....	1.50
737	Cloves ..... per pound..	.09
738	Glass, plate, with or without gilding, framed or not [a] ..... per square inch..	.01
739	Tassels of gold or silver, with or without fringes ..... per pair..	.50
740	Globes or spheres, geographical ..... each..	.50
741	Lamp ..... per dozen..	1.00
742	Gum lac ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
743	Arabic ..... per pound..	.02
744	India-rubber erasers ..... per dozen..	.05
745	Hinges and butts, copper ..... per pound..	.08
746	Iron, of 5 inches and less ..... per 12 pairs..	.50
747	From 7 to 12 inches ..... do....	.75
748	From 13 to 18 inches ..... do....	1.00
749	Of 19 inches and upward ..... do....	1.50
750	Tar ..... per barrel..	1.00
751	Gouges, carpenters', assorted ..... per dozen..	.30
752	Curbs (bits) for bridles ..... do....	.50

[a] When the plate glass is of oval shape, the size shall be calculated as follows: Multiply half the greatest height by half the greatest width, multiply the product by 22 and divide by 7. When the plate glass is square, the calculation shall be calculated in the following manner: Multiply the greatest height by the greatest width, and divide by 100 the product obtained.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
753	Seed, canary....per 100 pounds..	1.00
754	Garden	Free.
755	Linseed....per 100 pounds..	1.00
756	Graphometers....each..	1.00
757	Knife erasers for office use....per dozen..	.50
758	Scrapers for ships....do....	1.00
759	Engravings, medium and small, common, unframed....do....	.12
760	Large, unframed....do....	.25
761	Hawkbells of gilt or silvered copper....per gross..	.40
762	Gridirons....per dozen..	3.00
763	Gratings of cast or wrought iron for fences....per 100 pounds..	2.00
764	Gaiters, linen or cotton....per dozen..	3.00
765	Cloth, cassimere, and other woolen stuffs....do....	5.00
766	Mallow, flowers of....per pound..	.05
767	Axes of all kinds....per dozen..	1.00
768	Hatchets....do....	.75
769	Hammocks, silk....each..	3.00
770	Damasked....do....	1.00
771	Common....do....	.25
772	Fish hooks, assorted....per thousand..	.50
773	Herrings....per barrel..	1.50
774	Smoked....per box..	.06
775	Harness, common carriage....per set..	3.00
776	Rich, carriage....do....	5.00
777	Ox cart....do....	2.00
778	Beans....per barrel..	1.00
779	Gorgets....each..	.25
780	Haversacks....per dozen..	1.00
781	Clocks for churches and public buildings	Free.
782	Hoes....per dozen..	.25
783	Puffs....do....	.25
784	Horse cloths and housings with gold braid....each..	5.00
785	With silver braid....do....	3.00
786	Silk or linen....do....	1.50
787	Cotton....do....	.30
788	Covers, piano and sofa....do....	1.00
789	Chair and armchair....per dozen..	4.00
790	Oils, olive, in casks....per gallon..	.20
791	The same, in bottles....per 12 bottles..	.50
792	The same, otherwise than in bottles....per 12 liters..	.75
793	Petroleum (kerosene) at 88° C. or 100° F....per gallon..	.05
794	The same, below those degrees	Proh'd.
795	Naphtha	Proh'd.
796	Linseed....per gallon..	.12
797	Almond....do....	.12
798	Castor, fish, etc....do....	.50
799	Harness....do....	.15
800	Cod-liver, in bottles....per 12 bottles..	.50
801	Pork, and other for lubricating machines....per gallon..	.10
802	Oysters in quarter and half boxes, in tins or pots....per dozen..	.25
803	Pictures, assorted....per hundred..	1.00
804	Small and medium, framed....do....	1.00
805	Large, framed under glass....per dozen..	.50
806	Printed matter (forms, etc.)....per hundred..	1.00
807	Indigo....per pound..	.10
808	Medical and surgical instruments....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
	Musical instruments:	
809	Accordions....each..	.25
810	Altos....do....	1.00
811	Barytones....do....	1.50
812	Tambourines....do....	.25
813	Basses....do....	1.50
814	Bassoons....do....	.50
815	Bugles....do....	1.50
816	Castanets....per dozen..	1.00
817	Clarions of copper or nickel....each..	.50
818	Clarinets of all kinds....do....	2.75
819	Contrabasses....do....	1.50
820	Contre-altos....do....	1.00
821	Hunting horns....do....	1.00
822	Cornets à pistons....do....	1.50
823	Cymbals....per pair..	.50
824	Tuning forks....each..	.10
825	Flageolets, copper....do....	.50
826	Tin plate, for children....per dozen..	.25
827	Fifes....each..	.25
828	Flutes....do....	1.00
829	Bass drums for bands....do....	3.00
830	Guitars....do....	1.00
831	Harmonicas....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
832	Harmoniums....do....	20 p. ct.

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Musical instruments—Continued.	*Gourde.*
833	Harps ..... each..	10.00
834	Pianos ..... do....	10.00
835	Saxophones ..... do....	2.00
836	Oboes ..... do....	1.00
837	Mandolins ..... do....	1.00
838	Ophicleides ..... do....	1.50
839	Barrel organs ..... do....	3.00
840	Drums ..... do....	1.00
841	Triangles ..... do....	.25
842	Trombones ..... do....	1.50
843	Trumpets ..... do....	.75
844	Violins, violoncellos ..... do....	1.00
845	Musical boxes ..... do....	1.00
846	Clasp knives ..... per dozen..	.50
847	Leggings ..... per pair..	.25
848	Hams ..... per pound..	.02
849	Venetian blinds, wooden, of all kinds ..... per pair..	2.00
850	Jars, containing goods ..... each..	.25
851	Empty, of all kinds ..... do....	.50
852	Toys of all kinds ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
853	Newspapers in loose sheets or bound, stiff covered or stitched	Free.
854	Binocular glasses, opera and other, of all kinds ..... each..	.25
855	Marine ..... do....	.50
856	Petticoats of coton de laine, without embroideries, with embroideries or lace, of linen or silk ..... each..	1.50
857	Kepis, for superior officers ..... per dozen..	6.00
858	For inferior officers ..... do....	3.00
859	For the troop ..... do....	1.50
860	Lace, silk ..... do....	.08
861	Linen or cotton ..... do....	.06
862	Condensed milk, in one-half and one-fourth tins ..... do....	.50
863	Lamps, complete, fine and 3-feet lamps ..... each..	2.00
864	The same, ordinary ..... do....	.75
865	The same, common ..... per dozen..	2.00
866	The same, small ..... do....	1.00
867	The same, suspending, fine ..... each..	2.00
868	The same suspending, common ..... do....	1.00
869	Bracket, fine, with accessories ..... do....	2.00
870	The same, ordinary, with accessories ..... do....	1.00
871	The same, common, with accessories ..... do....	.50
872	Tongues, smoked ..... per dozen..	.50
873	Cods', in one-fourth boxes or pots ..... each..	.12
874	In brine ..... per barrel..	.75
875	Lanterns, large ..... each..	.20
876	Medium and small ..... per dozen..	.96
877	Venetian, of all sizes ..... per hundred..	1.00
878	Layettes ..... each..	1.00
879	Rich ..... do....	2.00
880	Fishing lines ..... per pound..	.04
881	Files ..... per dozen..	.30
882	Aerated lemonade ..... do....	.50
883	Books, of Haitian authors	Free.
884	Musical, bound ..... each..	.25
885	The same, stiff covered or stitched ..... do....	.15
886	Bound, of all sizes ..... do....	.02
887	Bill of exchange ..... per 100 sheets..	1.00
888	Stiff covered, of any size ..... each..	.02
889	Stitched ..... do....	.01
890	Telescopes, of 2 feet and upward in their whole length ..... per dozen..	2.00
891	Less than 2 feet ..... do....	1.25
892	Latches ..... do....	.50
893	Spyglasses and quizzing glasses, of gold ..... each..	1.00
894	Silver, ivory, tortoise shell, buffalo ..... do....	.50
895	Gilt or silvered copper ..... do....	.40
896	Loto, game of ..... per set..	.25
897	Trenching shovels ..... per dozen..	.40
898	Magnifying glasses ..... each..	.25
899	Spectacles, gold mounted ..... do....	1.00
900	Silver mounted ..... do....	.60
901	Tortoise shell mounted ..... do....	.50
902	Copper mounted, gilt or silvered ..... per dozen..	1.50
903	Iron mounted ..... do....	.50
904	Chandeliers ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
905	Macaroni ..... per pound..	.05
906	Machines, agricultural	Free.
907	Sewing, single thread ..... each..	.10
908	Sewing, double thread ..... do....	.20
909	Sewing, with table ..... do....	.50
910	Maize in the grain ..... per barrel..	2.00
911	Amomums ..... per pound..	.04
912	Trunks, empty, of all sizes ..... each..	.75

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Trunks, empty, of all sizes—Continued.	*Gourde.*
913	Containing goods ..... each..	0.25
914	Small, leathern or wood ..... per dozen..	6.00
915	Handles, awl ..... per gross..	.50
916	Ax, crowbar, etc ..... per dozen..	.50
917	Machetes (cutlasses), wooden or horn handles ..... do....	.30
918	Long (swords) with sheaths ..... do....	4.00
919	Cuffs, shirt, of any stuff ..... per 12 pairs..	1.00
920	Roundabouts (game of) ..... per set..	10.00
921	Manikins ..... each..	1.00
922	Lard ..... per 100 pounds..	1.50
923	Mantillas of silk or lace for ladies and girls ..... each..	2.00
924	Mackerel ..... per barrel..	1.50
925	Marble, slabs for chests of drawers, sideboards, tables, and other pieces of furniture ..... each..	1.00
926	Tombstones, 6 to 7 feet long, carved ..... do....	3.00
927	The same, plain ..... do....	2.00
928	For children's tombstones, from 3 to 4 feet long, carved ..... do....	1.00
929	The same, plain ..... do....	.50
930	The same, smaller than above sizes ..... do....	.25
931	Skillets, wrought or cast iron ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
932	Tin plate or sheet iron ..... per dozen..	2.00
933	Hammers ..... do....	.40
934	Masks, fencing ..... per pair..	.20
935	Carnival, cardboard ..... per dozen..	1.00
936	The same, oilcloth or iron wire ..... do....	2.00
937	Sledge hammers ..... do....	1.50
938	Mattresses, large ..... each..	3.00
939	Small ..... do....	1.00
940	Medium ..... do....	1.50
941	Masts, ships', medium and small ..... do....	1.00
942	Large ..... do....	2.00
943	Bits, brace ..... per dozen..	.25
944	Brad awls ..... do....	.12
945	Wicks, lamp ..... per gross..	.25
946	The same, in lengths ..... per 100 ells..	1.00
947	Medals, copper, for rosaries ..... per 100..	.25
948	Medicines not specified. (*See* Drugs and pharmaceutical products.)	
	Furniture:	
949	Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut, bamboo, and other valuable woods, with mirror ..... each..	15.00
950	The same, without mirror ..... do....	10.00
951	Common wood or oak ..... do....	5.00
952	Benches of all kinds ..... do....	3.00
953	Cradles, osiers ..... do....	.50
954	Iron, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods ..... do....	1.00
955	Common wood ..... do....	.50
956	Bookcases, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods ..... do....	8.00
957	Common wood ..... do....	4.00
958	Bidets, complete, fine ..... do....	4.00
959	Common ..... do....	1.00
960	Billiard tables ..... do....	25.00
961	Sideboards, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods ..... do....	10.00
962	Common wood ..... do....	5.00
963	Desks, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods ..... do....	8.00
964	Oak or common wood ..... do....	4.00
965	Folding chairs, with stuffed seats and springs ..... do....	1.00
966	Iron ..... do....	.50
967	Iron, with cloth seat ..... do....	.50
968	Sofas of any wood, covered with horsehair, morocco, or silk ..... do....	5.00
969	With straw or rattan seats ..... do....	2.00
970	Causeuses, with straw seats ..... do....	2.00
971	With stuffed seats ..... do....	3.00
972	Chairs, for children, fine ..... per dozen..	3.00
973	The same, common ..... do....	2.50
974	American and those called "Marseilles," with seats of straw, wood, or rattan, common ..... per dozen..	2.00
975	Fine, walnut, mahogany, and other valuable woods ..... do....	4.00
976	Stuffed ..... do....	8.00
977	Night stools of painted wood, for children ..... do....	1.25
978	Long ..... each..	.75
979	Rocking ..... do....	.50
980	Divans ..... do....	3.00
981	Corner brackets, walnut, mahogany, and other wood, up to 2 feet in height, each	.50
982	Above these sizes ..... each..	.75
983	Étagères, wooden, of all kinds ..... do....	.25
984	Arm chairs with seats of horsehair, morocco, gilt or not ..... do....	1.50
985	With seats of straw, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable wood ..... do....	1.00
986	Common wood ..... do....	.75
987	Fine, for children ..... per dozen..	2.50
988	Common, for children ..... do....	1.25
989	Folding, of all kinds ..... each..	.75

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Furnitnre—Continued.	*Gourde.*
990	Larders, wood and iron wire, large....each..	2.00
991	Medium and small....do....	1.00
992	Guéridon tables of valuable wood, with or without marble slab, etc., large.do....	3.00
993	Small....do....	1.50
994	Washstands....do....	2.50
995	Beds, carved or channeled with cornices....do....	10.00
996	Mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods....do....	8.00
997	Oak, plain....do....	6.00
998	Fur or pitchpine....do....	4.00
999	Iron, large....do....	3.00
1000	Iron, medinm and small....do....	1.50
1001	For children, of all kinds....do....	1.50
1002	Camp....do....	1.00
1003	Portmanteaus....do....	.10
1004	Towel horses....do....	.10
1005	Hat and cane racks, with or without mirror....do....	1.00
1006	Prie-Dieu....do....	.30
1007	Desks, school....do....	1.00
1008	Tables, mahogany, walnut, or other woods, extension or toilet....do....	5.00
1009	With marble slab, for drawing rooms, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods....each..	3.00
1010	Sap, without marble slab, for drawing rooms....do....	1.00
1011	Bracket, walnut, mahogany, or other woods....do....	3.00
1012	Night....do....	1.50
1013	Stools, foot....per dozen..	1.50
1014	Piano and office....each..	.50
1015	Plate racks....do....	2.00
1016	Grindstones of various sizes....do....	.25
1017	Mirrors from 7 to 10 inches by 12 to 15 inches in height, framed or not, with or without gilding....per dozen..	1.50
1018	2 by 3 inches, on cardboard or wooden sheets....do....	.04
1019	From 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 inches, on cardboard or wooden sheets....do....	.08
1020	From 4 to 7 by 7 to 12 inches, on cardboard....do....	.50
1021	The same sizes, on various woods, with or without gilding....do....	.70
1022	On pivot, in wooden frame, 6 inches and over in width by 10 to 15 inches in height....per dozen..	2.50
1023	The same, above 6 inches in width by 6 to 10 in height....do....	.25
1024	Mittens for girls and children, of all kinds....do....	.25
1025	Tombstones, marble, wrought or cast iron, bronze, etc....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1026	Bits, plated....per dozen..	3.00
1027	Common....do....	2.50
1028	Mortars, marble, with or without pestle....do....	2.00
1029	Copper....per pound..	.10
1030	Iron....do....	.04
1031	Codfish....per 100 pounds..	1.40
1032	Handkerchiefs, Madras, genuine....piece of 8 handkerchiefs..	1.00
1033	Imitation Madras....per dozen..	.50
1034	Linen, ¾ wide and upward....do....	.75
1035	Linen, fine, white, ⅞ and upward....do....	1.00
1036	Common, white, ⅞ and upward....do....	.50
1037	Blue, called "faux romal"....do....	.15
1038	Organdie, white or colored....do....	.50
1039	Linen, pocket....do....	.60
1040	Cotton, pocket....do....	.50
1041	Muslin or cotton, common, narrow, white or colored, pocket, called "vignette" per dozen....	.20
1042	Muslin, fine, for the head....per dozen..	.50
1043	Muslin, common, for the head....do....	.30
1044	Muslin, embroidered, for the head....do....	1.50
1045	Batiste, embroidered, ¾ and upward....do....	5.00
1046	Printed or scalloped....do....	3.00
1047	Not scalloped, for the head....do....	2.00
1048	Printed, pocket....do....	1.50
1049	Silk, above 4/4....do....	1.50
1050	4/4 and less....do....	1.00
1051	Molds of all kinds....do....	1.00
1052	Mills, sugar cane....	Free.
1053	Maize....per dozen..	1.00
1054	Cotton ginning and coffee husking....	Free.
1055	Pepper and coffee....per dozen..	1.00
1056	Moldings, wooden, of all kinds, for houses....ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
1057	Sheet metal of all kinds, for houses....do....	20 p. ct.
1058	Mosquito nets of guipure, lace, tulle, and other similar stuffs....each..	2.00
1059	Mustard in pots or povans....per dozen..	1.00
1060	Mustard pots, glass....do....	.20
1061	Crystal and metal....do....	.50
1062	Muzzles....do....	.50
1063	Nutmegs....per pound..	.08
1064	Tablecloths, damasked, linen, for 24 covers and upward....each..	.75
1065	Linen, for 12 covers and under....do....	.50
1066	Linen and cotton, for 24 covers and upward....do....	.50

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Tablecloths, etc.—Continued.	*Gourde.*
1067	The same, for 12 covers and under ..... each..	0.30
1068	Cotton, for 12 covers and under ..... do....	.20
1069	Matting, straw, in large pieces of 4/4 and upward ..... per ell..	.20
1070	Under these sizes ..... do....	.15
1071	3 feet by 6 feet ..... each..	.12
1072	Above these sizes ..... do....	.25
1073	Cases, complete, sewing, large ..... do....	1.00
1074	The same, small and medium ..... do....	.50
1075	For men, large ..... do....	2.00
1076	The same, medium and small ..... do....	1.00
1077	Lampblack ..... per pound..	.01
1078	Animal black ..... per 100 pounds..	.75
1079	Hazelnuts ..... per barrel..	.75
1080	Nougat ..... per pound..	.06
1081	Ocher, yellow and red ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
1082	Eyelets, shoe ..... per 1,000..	.12
1083	Onions ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
1084	Birds, stuffed, and birds' wings for hats ..... per dozen..	.25
1085	Olives ..... per 12 pobans..	.20
1086	Sunshades, silk, for girls and women ..... each..	.60
1087	Silk, children ..... do....	.40
1088	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs, for girls and women ..... do....	.30
1089	Alpaca, wool or cotton, for children ..... do....	.10
1090	Cotton ..... do....	.20
1091	Pillows ..... do....	.50
1092	Imitation gold in leaves ..... per 100 leaves..	1.00
1093	Church ornaments ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1094	Wadding ..... per pound..	.02
1095	Prepared for medicinal purposes. (*See* drugs or pharmaceutical products.)	
1096	Rattan straw ..... per pound..	.02
1097	Spangles, real gold or silver ..... do....	.75
1098	Imitation gold or silver ..... do....	.50
1099	Wafers ..... do....	.12
1100	Palettes, painters', ivory ..... per dozen..	.25
1101	Various wood ..... do....	.12
1102	Baskets, empty, of all sizes ..... do....	2.00
1103	Small, with handles, assorted ..... do....	.50
1104	Panoramas ..... each..	.25
1105	Paper, sand ..... per 100 sheets..	.20
1106	Drawing, plan, chart ..... do....	1.00
1107	Foolscap ..... per ream..	1.00
1108	Common, for scholars ..... do....	.15
1109	Letter, large ..... do....	.60
1110	Medium and small ..... do....	.48
1111	Packing ..... do....	.12
1112	Printing, for newspapers, pamphlets, posters, etc., of all sizes ..... do....	.25
1113	Invoice and form, without heading ..... do....	.40
1114	With heading, of all kinds ..... per 100 sheets..	2.00
1115	Parchment ..... per 12 sheets..	.75
1116	Waterproof and blotting paper ..... per 100 sheets..	.40
1117	Cigarette, in booklets ..... per 100 booklets..	.50
1118	Music ..... per quire..	.12
1119	Painted, rich, velvety, in rolls of from 6 to 8 ells ..... per roll..	.25
1120	Fine, from 6 to 8 ells ..... do....	.18
1121	Ordinary, from 6 to 8 ells ..... do....	.06
1122	Common, from 6 to 8 ells ..... do....	.03
1123	Umbrellas and parasols, silk, of all sizes ..... each..	.60
1124	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs ..... do....	.30
1125	Cotton ..... do....	.20
1126	Perfumery, Cosmetics ..... per dozen..	.25
1127	Toilet waters, in quarter flasks ..... do....	.50
1128	Quinine water, in quarter flasks ..... do....	.40
1129	Eau de Cologne and lavender water, in decanters or otherwise than in bottle, per dozen	1.00
1130	In bottles ..... per dozen..	1.00
1131	In flasks or pobans ..... do....	.50
1132	Florida water ..... per 12 half bottles..	.25
1133	Essences and extracts of all kinds, in small flasks ..... per dozen..	1.20
1134	Oils of all kinds for the hair or beard ..... do....	.25
1135	Pomades of all kinds, in small pots ..... do....	.25
1136	In large pots ..... do....	.50
1137	Rice powder ..... per pound..	.02
1138	Tooth powder ..... per 12 boxes..	.40
1139	Toilet soap ..... per dozen..	.55
1140	Galloons, fine gold or silver ..... per pair..	.10
1141	Razor strops ..... per dozen..	.50
1142	Various pastes ..... per pound..	.03
1143	Pastilles (bonbons) ..... do....	.06
1144	Hides and skins, cow ..... each..	.64
1145	Patent leather for covering holsters ..... per dozen..	3.00
1146	Calf ..... do....	2.00

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Hides and skins, cow—Continued.	*Gourde.*
1147	Goat ..... per dozen..	0.50
1148	Morocco ..... do....	1.00
1149	Deer or chamois ..... each..	.30
1150	Sheep, white or chamois ..... per dozen..	.50
1151	Pig or seal ..... do....	3.00
1152	Waxed, not specified ..... each..	.30
1153	Combs, gilt copper, with stones for chignons ..... per dozen..	7.00
1154	Ivory or tortoise shell, for chignons ..... do....	4.00
1155	Fine, horn, buffalo and imitation tortoise shell, for cleaning and dressing..do....	1.00
1156	Small, imitation tortoise shell, for chignons ..... do....	.50
1157	Ordinary, horn, buffalo and imitation tortoise shell, for cleaning and dressing ..... per dozen..	.50
1158	Common, horn and imitation tortoise shell, for cleaning and dressing ..... do....	.25
1159	Horse ..... do....	.50
1160	Paints, all kinds ..... per pound....	.02
1161	In balls ..... do....	.05
1162	Compound and prepared ..... per gallon..	.15
1163	Pelerines made of tissues of all kinds, large ..... per dozen...	3.00
1164	Medium and small ..... do....	1.50
1165	Shovels, iron ..... do....	.75
1166	Wood ..... do....	.40
1167	Phosphorus, white and red ..... per pound..	.04
1168	Plush, silk for hats ..... per ell..	.12
1169	Cotton, for hats ..... do....	.06
1170	Clocks, rich, bronze, copper or marble ..... each..	8.00
1171	Ordinary, of the same materials ..... do....	2.00
1172	Common wood, etc ..... do....	1.00
1173	Small, called alarm ..... per dozen..	1.50
1174	Butt hinges, copper ..... per pound..	.08
1175	Iron, 6 inches and less ..... 12 pairs..	.50
1176	From 7 to 12 inches ..... do....	.75
1177	From 13 to 18 inches ..... do....	1.00
1178	From 19 inches and upwards ..... do....	1.50
1179	Imitation stones ..... mass..	.50
1180	Wigs ..... each..	1.00
1181	Venetian blinds of wood, for windows ..... per pair..	2.00
1182	For doors ..... do....	3.00
1183	Areometers ..... per dozen..	.50
1184	Fusees of all kinds ..... per gross..	.10
1185	Barrels, water and alcohol, with wooden hoops ..... per gallon..	.01
1186	Iron hooped ..... do....	.02
1187	Foot rules ..... per dozen..	.25
1188	Trotters and pigs' ears ..... per barrel..	1.50
1189	Whetstones ..... each..	.03
1190	Stones, filtering ..... do....	.75
1191	Of all kinds, for building, paving and flooring ..... per thousand..	3.00
1192	Paint brushes of assorted sizes ..... per dozen..	.50
1193	Pincers, goldsmiths' and shoemakers' ..... do....	.40
1194	Pincers ..... do....	1.00
1195	Tongs, sugar ..... do....	.50
1196	Picks, crowbars ..... do....	1.00
1197	Pipes, meerschaum and other, rich ..... each..	.25
1198	Faience ..... per gross..	.25
1199	Wooden or clay ..... do....	.50
1200	Eye screws for tents ..... per hundred..	.50
1201	Plans, town and other, of Haitian authors	Free.
1202	Boards of all kinds ..... per thousand..	2.50
1203	Trays, silver-plated or silver ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1204	Metal for decanters ..... per dozen..	1.50
1205	Tin plate or papier-maché 1 foot and over in diameter ..... each..	1.00
1206	Tin plate or papier-maché under that size ..... per dozen..	.50
1207	Plates, iron (for preparing cassava) ..... each..	.20
1208	Plaster ..... per barrel..	.50
1209	Pens, quill ..... per thousand..	.30
1210	Steel ..... per gross..	.30
1211	Feathers, hat ..... per dozen..	.75
1212	For beds or pillows ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
1213	Dusters, large and medium ..... per dozen..	1.00
1214	Small ..... do....	.50
1215	Plumes, military ..... each..	.50
1216	Frying pans and saucepans ..... per dozen..	1.50
1217	Weights for scales, copper ..... per 100 pounds..	9.00
1218	Iron ..... do....	1.00
1219	Pepper of all kinds ..... per pound..	.02
1220	Apples ..... per barrel..	.50
1221	Potatoes ..... do....	1.00
1222	Potatoes in small baskets or cases ..... each..	.20
1223	Pommels, saddle ..... per dozen..	.12
1224	Palms, sailmakers' ..... per gross..	.40
1225	Pumps, ships' ..... each..	2.00
1226	Fire	Free.
1227	Well and garden ..... each..	1.00

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Pumps, ships'—Continued.	*Gourde.*
1228	Copper, for sugar-cane brandy factories....each..	1.50
1229	Tin plate, for sugar-cane brandy factories....do....	.50
1230	Wood, for sugar-cane brandy factories....do....	.25
1231	Pompons, gold or silver, for officers....per dozen..	2.50
1232	Silk and silver....do....	1.00
1233	Wool or cotton....do....	.25
1234	Culverts, iron or steel, with accessories....per 100 ponnds..	1.50
1235	Pork....per barrel..	2.50
1236	Porcelain, opaque....per hogshead..	6.00
1237	Fine and common....each..	.03
1238	Cases, cigar, of all kinds....per dozen..	1.00
1239	Caskets or vases....do....	1.00
1240	Of all other kinds....do....	1.00
1241	Cigarette cases....do....	.50
1242	Pencil cases, gold and silver....each....	.25
1243	Copper or composition metal, etc....per dozen..	.30
1244	Hangers, sword....each..	.25
1245	Portfolios, called "à ministre"....do....	.75
1246	Pocket, 6 inches or more....per dozen..	.40
1247	Pocket, less than 6 inches....do....	.20
1248	Charcoal pencil cases, small, common, for scholars....do....	.10
1249	Cruet stands, wood or tin plate, painted, without cruets....each..	.15
1250	With cruets....do....	.30
1251	Liqueur and cruet stands, finely painted, with crystal bottles....do....	2.00
1252	With glass bottles....do....	1.00
1253	Speaking tubes....do....	.25
1254	Saddle racks of all kinds....do....	.25
1255	Watch stands....per dozen..	1.00
1256	Penholders, fine and fancy....do....	.25
1257	Common....per hundred..	.25
1258	Knife rests, glass....per dozen..	.25
1259	Metal and crystal....do....	.50
1260	Purses of all kinds....do....	.50
1261	Doors, made of boards (shutters and screens)....per pair..	2.00
1262	Wrought or cast iron....per 100 pounds..	2.00
1263	Family pictures....	Free.
1264	Pots, ice, ruoltz....each..	1.00
1265	Drinking, tin plate....per dozen..	.50
1266	Garden, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, etc....per pair..	.50
1267	Potash....per 100 pounds..	.75
1268	Crockery ware of all kinds....12 pieces..	.25
1269	Powder, litharge, gold or silver....per pound..	.08
1270	Iron....do....	.03
1271	Seidlitz and soda water....12 boxes..	.60
1272	Baking....per pound..	.01
1273	Pulleys, single, wooden, assorted sizes....per inch..	.01
1274	Double, wooden, assorted sizes....do....	.02
1275	Copper....per pound..	.10
1276	Iron....do....	.05
1277	Dolls of all sizes....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1278	Tarpaulins of all sizes....each..	1.00
1279	Paper presses....per dozen..	.50
1280	Presses, hydraulic....	Free.
1281	Printing, large, Marinoni's....each..	10.00
1282	Printing, medium, Marinoni's....do....	6.00
1283	Printing, small, Marinoni's....do....	3.00
1284	Bookbinding or stamping....do....	1.50
1285	Copying....do....	1.00
1286	Cotton....	Free.
1287	Chemical products....ad valorem..	30 p. ct.
1288	Plums and prunes....per pound..	.02
1289	Phosphorus, white and red....do....	.04
1290	Billiard cues....per dozen..	1.00
1291	Skittles....per game..	1.00
1292	Planes, with irons....per dozen..	.75
1293	Without irons....do....	.50
1294	Raisins....per pound..	.02
1295	Rasps....per dozen..	.30
1296	Protractors, copper, ivory, or horn....do....	.60
1297	Razors....per pair..	.30
1298	Rakes....each..	.12
1299	Rat traps....per dozen..	.50
1300	Chafing dishes....each..	.25
1301	Heaters for kitchen gardens....per set of 4..	1.00
1302	Registers, above 24 inches in width....each..	1.50
1303	From 19 to 24 inches in width....do....	1.00
1304	From 13 to 18 inches in width....do....	.30
1305	From 7 to 12 inches in width....do....	.15
1306	Smaller width than above....per dozen..	1.00
1307	Rules, office....do....	.30
1308	Resin....per barrel..	.50

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
1309	Springs, carriage ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1310	Watch do....	20 p. ct.
1311	Street lamps each..	0.50
1312	Curtains, silk, muslin, guipure, lace, etc per dozen..	2.00
1313	"Rigoises" do....	.25
1314	Rivets per 100 pounds..	1.50
1315	Rice do....	1.40
1316	Dresses, silk, of all kinds, for women and girls each..	3.00
1317	Children's do....	3.00
1318	Faucets, copper, for water per pound..	.03
1319	Wooden per dozen..	.25
1320	Copper, for large receptacles, pans, barrels per pound..	.03
1321	Lead or iron, for the same do....	.02
1322	Napkin rings, wooden, leather, etc per dozen..	.25
1323	Metal do....	.50
1324	Barbed wire per 100 pounds..	.25
1325	Roasters each..	1.00
1326	Wheels, carriage or ox cart per pair..	2.00
1327	Casters, copper per dozen..	.40
1328	Iron do....	.25
1329	Wooden do....	.05
1330	Ribbons, silk, satin, silk velvet, 1⅛ inches in width and under per ell..	.01
1331	The same, above this size do....	.02
1332	Wool, linen, linen and cotton, 1 inch and above do....	.01
1333	Duck, Russia, two-thirds wide do....	.06
1334	Under two-thirds do....	.05
1335	Hourglasses per dozen..	.50
1336	Sabers, fine, for officers each..	1.50
1337	Common do....	1.00
1338	Cavalry do....	.50
1339	Infantry do....	.25
1340	Bags, osnaburg ("colette") and other bagging cloth per hundred..	2.50
1341	Traveling, moquette, with small valise per dozen..	3.00
1342	Traveling do....	4.00
1343	The same, without valise do....	1.50
1344	Traveling, of tissue called "quatre fils" do....	1.00
1345	Pillow, empty do....	1.00
1346	Game do....	.75
1347	Scholars' do....	.25
1348	Paper sacks, for groceries, of all sizes per thousand..	.50
1349	Saddlebags per pair..	2.00
1350	Traveling bags, of all sizes per dozen..	1.00
1351	Saltcellars, glass do....	.25
1352	Metal per pair..	.25
1353	Girths each..	.25
1354	In the piece per ell..	.03
1355	Leeches	Free.
1356	Sardines, in oil per box..	.10
1357	The same, in half and quarter boxes do....	.05
1358	Sauces per 12 pobans..	.12
1359	Sausages per pound..	.05
1360	Salmon per barrel..	1.50
1361	In tubs per tub..	.20
1362	Soap[a] per 100 pounds..	1.00
1363	Saws, assorted sizes per dozen..	2.00
1364	Tubs, sheet iron, tin plate do....	1.00
1365	Wooden do....	.75
1366	Leather each....	.12
1367	Secateurs per dozen..	.50
1368	Dragnets each..	1.00
1369	Sea salt, in grains per barrel..	1.00
1370	Pulverized per 100 pounds..	.20
1371	Saddles, complete or not each..	6.00
1372	Billhooks per dozen..	.50
1373	Worms, copper per pound..	.03
1374	Tin do....	.02
1375	Pruning knives per dozen..	.40
1376	Locks, copper, more than 6 inches wide each..	.15
1377	The same, under 6 inches wide per dozen..	1.50
1378	Iron, for door, up to 4 inches do....	1.00
1379	The same, above these sizes do....	1.50
1380	For trunks, cupboards, and drawers do....	.25
1381	Carving sets, plated and hollow per set..	.50
1382	Napkins, damasked, linen per dozen..	2.50
1383	Linen and cotton, damasked do....	1.00
1384	Cotton, damasked do....	.50
1385	Spongy[b] do....	.50

[a] By virtue of the law dated September 20, 1898, the surtax of 25 per cent provided for in the law of December 16, 1897, shall not be charged on soap.

[b] Cotton napkins with colored stripes, narrow, small and common, are classed in this number. (Circular No. 105, of November 15, 1903.)

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
		Gourde.
1386	Portfolios or bags, lawyers' ..... each..	0.50
1387	Scholars' ..... per dozen..	.25
1388	Bed springs ..... each..	.50
1389	Bran ..... per barrel..	.30
1390	Tasters, tin plate ..... per dozen..	.50
1391	Ice-making apparatus ..... each..	.25
1392	Bellows, smiths' or butchers' ..... do....	1.00
1393	Kitchen ..... per dozen..	1.00
1394	Mouse traps ..... per dozen..	.25
1395	Dish rests, straw ..... do....	.12
1396	Metal ..... do....	.25
1397	Cassocks ..... each..	1.00
1398	Statues, plaster, 2 feet in height and above ..... do....	.75
1399	The same, under 12 inches in height ..... do....	.50
1400	Marble or bronze ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1401	Statuettes of all kinds ..... do....	20 p. ct.
1402	Blinds ..... each..	.50
1403	Sugar, candy, apple, and barley ..... per pound..	.08
1404	Refined ..... do....	.03
1405	Tallow candles ..... do....	.02
1406	Machine grease ..... do....	.01
1407	Tobacco of all kinds ..... do....	.08
1408	Snuff boxes, gold ..... each..	1.00
1409	Silver, tortoise shell ..... do....	.50
1410	Leather, wood, tin, lead, or horn ..... per dozen..	.25
1411	Oil paintings, engravings, colored or not, framed or not ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1412	Pilloweases of all kinds ..... per dozen..	3.00
1413	Flour bolters ..... do....	1.00
1414	Billiard cloths ..... each..	4.00
1415	Rugs, 3 feet and upward in width by 6 in length ..... do....	1.00
1416	Smaller than above sizes ..... do....	.75
1417	Carpets, from 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8 ..... do....	3.00
1418	Larger than above sizes ..... do....	6.00
1419	Table covers, moquette or other printed tissues ..... do....	1.25
1420	Oilcloth, of 4/4 and less ..... per dozen..	1.00
1421	Rugs of bear, buffalo, tiger, lion, and other animal skins ..... each..	1.50
1422	Tapioca ..... per pound..	.03
1423	Sash bolts, copper ..... per dozen..	1.00
1424	Iron ..... do....	.50
1425	Augers, assorted ..... do....	.25
1426	Telescopes ..... each..	3.00
1427	Nippers ..... do....	.05
1428	Tents ..... do....	1.00
1429	Earthenware ..... per 12 pieces..	.12
1430	Pigs' heads ..... per barrel..	1.50
1431	Headstalls ..... each..	.25
1432	Tea, Chinese ..... per pound..	.02
1433	Boot tops or legs ..... per 12 pairs..	1.00
1434	Hammer hatchets ..... per dozen..	1.00
1435	Mugs ("timbales") of metal called composition ..... each..	.10
1436	Stamps, engraved, seals, copper or iron ..... do....	.25
1437	Rubber or wooden ..... do....	.10
1438	Bootjacks ..... per dozen..	1.00
1439	Corkscrews of all kinds ..... do....	.50
	Tissues:	
1440	Alpaca, of 30 inches and less ..... per ell..	.08
1441	Bands, muslin, percale, and organdie, embroidered ..... do....	.06
1442	Batiste, embroidered ..... do....	.08
1443	Muslin, percale, and organdie, embroidered, double ..... do....	.12
1444	Batiste, double ..... do....	.15
1445	Bombazine muslin, 3/4 and upward in width ..... do....	.05
1446	Bombazine piqué, twilled, fine, 24 inches and upward ..... do....	.06
1447	Below ..... do....	.04
1448	Batiste, linen, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.10
1449	Cotton (called nainsook batiste) ..... do....	.06
1450	Bombazine, silk, wool, and other stuffs of same description, of 30 inches and less ..... per ell..	.08
1451	Wool or cotton, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.06
1452	Brabant, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.03
1453	Brittany, 2/3 in width, of linen or linen and cotton ..... do....	.06
1454	Below 2/3, of linen and cotton ..... do....	.05
1455	Cashmere, double width ..... do....	.15
1456	Calico, cotton, unbleached and bleached, less than 24 inches ..... do....	.01
1457	From 24 to 30 inches ..... do....	.01¼
1458	From 31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.02
1459	From 37 to 42 inches ..... do....	.02½
1460	From 43 to 50 inches ..... do....	.03
1461	From 51 to 60 inches ..... do....	.03¾
1462	Called fine cotton cloth, of 30 inches and upward ..... do....	.04
1463	The same, below 30 inches ..... do....	.03
1464	Canvas of 7/8 and less ..... do....	.02
1465	Cassimere, wool, twilled, of 4/4 and upward ..... do....	.25

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Tissues—Continued.	*Gourde.*
1466	Cassimere of wool or cotton, twilled, of 4/4 and less ..... per ell..	0.20
1467	Cassinette of 30 inches and upward ..... do....	.10
1468	Check (ottis), of 22 inches and less ..... do....	.01½
1469	From 23 to 26 inches ..... do....	.02
1470	From 27 to 30 inches ..... do....	.02½
1471	From 31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.03
1472	From 37 to 42 inches ..... do....	.03½
1473	Osnaburg ("Colette") bleached, half-bleached, and unbleached, up to 30 inches ..... per ell..	.03
1474	Cotton, colored, of 26 inches and less ..... do....	.03
1475	The same, of 27 to 30 inches ..... do....	.04
1476	For sails, frames, hammocks, tents, etc., from 22 to 30 inches ..... do....	.02
1477	Ticking, of linen or linen and cotton, of 4/4 to 6/4 ..... do....	.06
1478	Cotton, pure, of 4/4 to 6/4 in width ..... do....	.05
1479	Crape, wide ..... do....	.08
1480	Narrow ..... do....	.04
1481	Damask, silk ..... do....	.10
1482	Wool and wool and cotton ..... do....	.07
1483	Cotton ..... do....	.05
1484	Lace, linen or silk, made up for dresses ..... do....	.25
1485	Cotton ..... do....	.16
1486	Insertions and of ribbons of linen or silk, exceeding 4 inches in width .. do....	.08
1487	Insertions and of ribbons of linen or silk, more than 3 and up to 4 inches in width ..... per ell..	.05
1488	Insertions of ribbons of cotton, from 1 to 3 inches and less ..... do....	.02
1489	Gold or silver, fine, of assorted galloons ..... do....	.40
1490	Gold or silver, imitation, of assorted galloons ..... do....	.08
1491	Insertions and of ribbons of linen or silk, from 1 to 3 inches ..... do....	.03
1492	Insertions and of ribbons of linen or silk, less than 1 inch ..... do....	.02
1493	Mourning, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.06
1494	Diablementfort, of 3/4 and upward ..... do....	.05
1495	Diagonal, of wool and cotton of 4/4 and less ..... do....	.20
1496	Cloth of all kinds, of 4/4 and upward ..... do....	.60
1497	Drill, fine, and duck, of linen and linen and cotton, of 30 inches and less .. do....	.07
1498	Drill of cotton ..... do....	.04
1499	Drill, blue, called denims, of 22 inches and less ..... do....	.02
1500	From 23 to 30 inches ..... do....	.02½
1501	From 31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.03
1502	Drill, military, of linen or linen and cotton, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.04
1503	Lawns, long ..... do....	.06
1504	Bolting cloth, wide ..... do....	.04
1505	Narrow ..... do....	.02
1506	Stuffs, for dresses, of wool, not specified, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.08
1507	Wool and cotton, called satinette, for dresses, of 30 inches and less .... do....	.05
1508	For trousers, of cotton or linen and cotton, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.04
1509	Wool, above 4/4, other than cassimere and diagonal ..... do....	.25
1510	Wool and cotton, under 4/4 ..... do....	.20
1511	Flannel, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.08
1512	Fringes, silk ..... do....	.06
1513	Cotton ..... do....	.02
1514	Gold or silver, fine ..... do....	.20
1515	Gold or silver, imitation ..... do....	.10
1516	Gauze, silk and linen, for dresses ..... do....	.20
1517	Cotton, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.06
1518	Ticking ("ginga"), less than 24 inches ..... do....	.01½
1519	From 25 to 30 inches ..... do....	.02
1520	From 31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.02¼
1521	From 37 to 42 inches ..... do....	.03
1522	Of 43 inches and upward ..... do....	.03½
1523	Indian cretonne, percale, 27 to 30 inches ..... do....	.04
1524	Of 26 inches and less ..... do....	.03
1525	Jaconets, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.06
1526	Lawn, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.15
1527	Lustring, wool or silk (lining for tailors) ..... do....	.05
1528	Cotton ..... do....	.03
1529	Madras, genuine, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.08
1530	Imitation, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.04
1531	Merino, narrow ..... do....	.08
1532	Wide ..... do....	.15
1533	Morlaix, linen and linen and cotton, less than 26 inches ..... do....	.03
1534	Linen and linen and cotton, more than 26 inches ..... do....	.04
1535	Pure cotton, less than 26 inches ..... do....	.02
1536	Pure cotton, from 26 to 32 inches ..... do....	.02½
1537	Muslin and muslinette, of 26 inches and upward ..... do....	.05
1538	Nankeen, thin, of 22 inches and less ..... do....	.01½
1539	23 to 26 inches ..... do....	.02
1540	27 to 30 inches ..... do....	.02½
1541	31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.03
1542	37 to 42 inches ..... do....	.03½
1543	Nainsook, exceeding 3/4 in width up to 4/4 ..... do....	.06
1544	Less than 3/4 in width ..... do....	.05
1545	Oxford, from 26 to 30 inches ..... do....	.03
1546	Above foregoing sizes ..... do....	.04

TARIFF No. 1—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Fixed rates.
	Tissues—Continued.	*Gourde.*
1547	Percale, of 30 inches and less ..... per ell..	0.06
1548	Lawns, white, fine, of linen or linen and cotton, 2/3 and upward in width.. do....	.06
1549	White, common, of linen or linen and cotton, under 2/3 ..... do....	.05
1550	Unbleached, of all kinds, of 30 inches and upward ..... do....	.02
1551	Poplin, 25 to 30 inches ..... do....	.10
1552	Satin, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.20
1553	Wool, 4/4 and upward ..... do....	.40
1554	Serge, 30 inches and less ..... do....	.10
1555	Siam, twilled, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.02½
1556	Colored, up to 22 inches ..... do....	.01½
1557	22 to 26 inches ..... do....	.02¼
1558	27 to 30 inches ..... do....	.03
1559	31 to 36 inches ..... do....	.03½
1560	37 to 42 inches ..... do....	.04
1561	Silk for dresses, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.15
1562	Light silks for dresses, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.12
1563	Tarlatan, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.05
1564	Cloth, fine, linen or linen and cotton, for shirts, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.08
1565	Common, as above, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.05
1566	Gray or unbleached, fine, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.05
1567	Gray, common, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.04
1568	Sheeting, up to 6/4 ..... do....	.12
1569	Sheeting, of 6/4 ..... do....	.20
1570	Damasked, linen or linen and cotton, from 4/4 to 6/4 in width ..... do....	.12
1571	The same, under 4/4 ..... do....	.08
1572	Cotton, of 4/4 ..... do....	.08
1573	Sail, of 30 inches and less ..... do....	.04
1574	Tulle, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.06
1575	Velvet, silk ..... do....	.25
1576	Cotton ..... do....	.08
1577	Vichy cloth, up to 30 inches ..... do....	.05
1578	Zephyr, 3/4 and less ..... do....	.05
1579	Cloth, bagging, 3/4 wide and less ..... do....	.02
1580	Oiled, 30 inches and less ..... do....	.08
1581	Sheet iron ..... per 100 pounds..	.75
1582	Bed curtains, of silk ..... each..	3.00
1583	Guipure, lace, tulle, and other tissues ..... do....	2.00
1584	Bolsters ..... do....	.50
1585	Plaits, fine gold or silver, for waistcoats ..... per ell..	.06
1586	Imitation gold or silver, for waistcoats ..... do....	.05
1587	Silk, for waistcoats ..... do....	.01½
1588	Woolen, linen, or cotton, for shoes, mattresses, etc ..... per 12 ells..	.03
1589	Trowels ..... per dozen..	.50
1590	Roofing tiles ..... per thousand..	1.00
1591	Tunics, cloth, for officers ..... each..	2.50
1592	Linen cloth, cotton, drill, or other linen or cotton tissues, for the military .do....	.50
1593	Pipes, wrought or cast iron ..... per 100 pounds..	1.00
1594	Rubber or linen cloth ..... per foot..	.01
1595	Jack planes, with irons ..... per dozen..	1.50
1596	Without irons ..... do....	1.00
1597	Vases, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, for gardens ..... per pair..	.50
1598	Night lights ..... each..	.10
1599	Velocipedes ..... do....	.50
1600	Vermicelli ..... per pound..	.03
1601	Varnishes ..... per bottle..	.12
1602	Glasses, fine, water and champagne ..... per dozen..	.50
1603	Fine, wine and liqueur ..... do....	.25
1604	Common, water, wine, and liqueur ..... do....	.20
1605	Lamp ..... do....	.25
1606	Watch ..... per hundred....	2.00
1607	Spectacle or eye ..... do....	1.50
1608	Glass flower holders ("verrines") ..... per pair..	.25
1609	Bolts, catch ..... per dozen..	.30
1610	Braces, with bits ..... do....	1.00
1611	Without bits ..... do....	.50
1612	Vinegar ..... per gallon..	.02
1613	In bottles ..... per dozen..	.12
1614	Screws, iron ..... per gross..	.10
1615	Iron, assorted sizes ..... do....	.40
1616	Copper, assorted sizes ..... do....	.50
1617	Window glass ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1618	Show cases of all sizes ..... do....	20 p. ct.
1619	Veils, lace, linen, tulle, or silk ..... each..	2.00
1620	Gauze or muslin, cotton ..... do....	.75
1621	Sails, for ships ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1622	Carriages, 4 seats (landaus, victorias, and other like) .. .. each..	25.00
1623	2 or 4 seats and more (busses, buggies, chars-à-bancs, gigs, broughams, tilburies, phaetons, and other like) ..... each..	10.00
1624	Perambulators of all kinds ..... do....	1.00
1625	Gimlets ..... per dozen..	.25
1626	Zinc in sheets ..... per pound..	.02

TARIFF No. 2.—*Weighing fees on imports.*

The weighing fees on imports are levied on goods of every denomination, dutiable according to weight, at the rate of 50 *centimes* per thousand weight ("millier") (0.50 gourde.)

TARIFF No. 3.—*Wharfage dues on imports.*

		Gourde.
Steel	per 100 pounds	0.06
Garlic	do	.04
Boards of all kinds	per thousand	.50
Stills, with or without accessories	each	2.00
Anchors for ships	per 100 pounds	.06
Slates, roofing	per thousand	.50
Oars	per dozen	.06
Cupboards of all kinds	each	1.00
Bath tubs	do	.50
Scales, large and medium, with chains and plates, Roman style	do	1.00
Balconies, wrought or cast iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Balcs of goods not specified in general	each	.25
Balustrades, iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Balusters, iron	do	.06
Benches, wooden	each	.15
Iron	do	.25
Barrels, full	do	.12
Casks, full, of a capacity of 60 gallons	do	.25
Empty	do	.05
Barsacs and other heavy stones for flooring or building	per hundred	2.00
Cradles fitted together, wood or osier	each	.25
Iron, mahogany, or valuable wood	do	.50
Bookcases	do	1.00
Billiard tables	do	2.00
Wood, squared, of all sizes	per thousand	.25
Beverages and liquids of all kinds, in cases of 12 bottles, liters, flasks, or "pobans"	per case	.06
Hogsheads, in shooks	each	.06
Full	do	.25
Shafts	do	.05
Bricks	per thousand	.50
Wheelbarrows of all kinds	each	.10
Desks	do	1.00
Sideboards	do	1.00
Bed frames	per dozen	.50
Cases of goods, 2 to 3 feet in length	each	.12
More than 3 feet	do	.25
Sofas of all kinds	do	.50
Tiles, paving, marble	per thousand	2.00
Common, flooring	do	.50
Coffins	each	2.00
Chairs of all kinds, fitted together	per dozen	1.00
Not fitted together	do	.25
Framework, iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Wood	each	5.00
Boilers, sugar	do	.25
Copper, iron, or pewter of all sizes	per 100 pounds	.12
Bells, cast-iron or copper	do	.06
Nails of all kinds	do	.12
Safes, medium and small	each	1.00
Large	do	2.00
Cordage of all kinds	per 100 pounds	.12
Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron	do	.12
Copper	do	.06
Demijohns full or empty, of all sizes	each	.02
Anvils	do	.25
Signboards	do	.50
Steps, wrought or cast iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Wood	each	2.00
Vises	do	.25
Faience in hogsheads, baskets, cases, or bales	do	.50

		Gourde.
Armchairs of all kinds, mounted	per dozen	1.00
Not mounted	do	.50
Carriage beams	each	.20
Hay	per bale	.25
Cheese of all kinds	per 100 pounds	.12
Fruit in brandy, and other, in "pobans" or flasks	per case	.06
Larders	each	.25
Railings for fences	per 100 pounds	.06
Herrings, salted	per small case	.01
Harmoniums	each	.50
Tower clocks	do	1.00
Jars of all sizes	do	.12
Washstands	do	.50
Beds, mahogany, walnut, oak, and other valuable wood	do	1.00
Iron	do	.50
Camp	per dozen	1.00
Sewing machines, in parcels of 4 machines	each	.12
Trunks, empty or full	do	.25
Marble, tomb, 6-7 feet long	do	.50
For children's tombs	do	.25
Goods in general, not specified, dutiable according to weight	per 100 pounds	.12
In case, bales, or parcels	each	.25
Mattresses	do	.25
Masts, ships', of all sizes	do	1.00
Millstones	per dozen	1.00
Tombstones	per case	.25
Mills, sugar cane, and their accessories	each	5.00
For winnowing and separating coffee	do	1.00
For ginning cotton	do	1.00
Maize	per dozen	.20
Organs	each	.50
Baskets, osier, empty, of all sizes	per dozen	.25
Shovels	do	.15
Pianos	each	2.00
Hydraulic works and sugar-cane brandy factory appliances	do	.25
Boards of all kinds	per thousand	.25
Pumps, fire	each	2.00
For ships, wells, gardens, and sugar-cane brandy factories	do	.25
Venetian blinds	per pair	.50
Stones, building, paving, or flooring	per hundred	2.00
Potatoes, in barrels	per barrel	.12
In baskets or small cases	each	.03
Culverts, iron or steel	per 100 pounds	.06
Porcelain	per hogshead	.50
Doors and windows, board	per pair	.50
Wrought or cast iron	do	1.00
Crockery	per 12 pieces	.06
Tarpaulins	each	.50
Presses, hydraulic	do	1.00
Printing and pasteboard	do	1.00
Desks, writing	do	.25
Heaters, iron	per dozen	.25
Wheels, ox cart and carriage	per pair	.50
Secretaries, mahogany, walnut, oak, or other wood	each	1.00
Bellows, forge and butchers'	do	.25
Tables, extension, toilet, with marble slab, drawing-room brackets	do	.50
Sap	do	.25
Earthenware, in hogsheads or hampers	do	.50
Loose	per 100 pieces	.50
Sheet iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Roofing tiles	per thousand	.50
Pipes, wrought or cast iron	per 100 pounds	.06
Plate racks	each	.50
Vases, garden	per pair	.10
Carriages of all kinds	each	2.00
Zinc	per 100 pounds	.06

TARIFF No. 4.—*Export duties.*[a]

		Gourde.
Mahogany	per 1,000 feet	3.00
Asses	each	2.00
Silver in ingots or bars		Proh'd.
Oxen	each	6.00
Wood, logwood	per 1,000 pounds	1.50
Cedar	do	1.00
Guaiacum	do	1.00
Yellow or fustic	do	1.00
Dyewoods not specified	do	1.00
Kids	each	1.00
Cocoa	per 100 pounds	1.75
Coffee	do	3.00
Coffee called "triage"	do	2.00
Horses	each	5.00
Wax	per 100 pounds	.50
Pigs	each	4.00
Ox leather	per pound	.02
Cotton	per 100 pounds	[b].10
Copper (old)	per pound	.02
Tortoise shell	do	.12
Iron (scrap)	per 1,000 pounds	1.00
Cotton seed		Free.
Guaiacum gum	per 100 pounds	.50
Sheep	each	3.00
Mules	do	5.00
Hides and skins, ox	per 100 pounds	3.00
Goat	do	3.00
Kid, pig, sheep, horse	per pound	.01½
Gold in ingots or bars		Proh'd.
Pita	per 1,000 pounds	3.00
Lead	do	2.00
Logwood roots	do	1.50
Sirup, honey	per gallon	.04
Raw sugar	per 100 pounds	.05

TARIFF No. 5.—*Wharfage dues on exports.*[c]

		Gourde.
Mahogany	1,000 feet	0.50
Cocoa	bag	.01
Coffee	do	.02
Cotton	ball	.05
Cotton seed	bag	.02
Guaiacum gum	case	.02
Sirup, honey	barrel	.03
All goods other than those specified above	100 pounds	.05

[a] As to the surtaxes applicable to exports, see article 162, of the Customs Law.

According to article 3 of the Budget Law of the year 1904–5, all export duties except the call fees and pilot dues shall be paid in American gold. (See "Le Moniteur" of October 1, 1904.)

By virtue of the law dated March 4, 1904, the exportation of national silver, bronze, and nickel money is prohibited.

[b] By virtue of the law of October 5, 1881, cotton is exempt from all export duties, with the exception of a statistical fee of 10 centimes per 100 pounds.

[c] Wharfage dues on exports shall be paid in national currency without prejudice to the surtaxes of 20 and 10 per cent. (Circular of the Secretary of State to the Finance and Commerce Department, dated October 24, 1904.)

TARIFF NO. 6.—*Duty-free imports.*

Live animals.
Churns.
Cultivators.
Charts of Haitian authors.
Plows.
Sugar boilers.
Garden seeds.
Clocks for churches or public buildings.
Newspapers in sheets, volumes, stitched, bound or stiffcovered.
Books of Haitian authors.
Agricultural machines.
Mills for sugar cane.
Mills for ginning cotton and separating coffee.
Fire engines.
Family portraits.
Cotton presses.
Hydraulic presses.
Town and other plans of Haitian authors.
Leeches.
Articles for the use of diplomatic agents.
Articles free from customs charges by virtue of contracts approved by the Legislative Assembly.[a]

TARIFF NO. 7.—*Prohibited imports.*

Firearms of all kinds.
Cannon of all kinds.
Percussion caps.
Cartridges of all kinds.
Naphtha.
Kerosene oil under 38° C. or 100° F.
Books, engravings, pictures, etchings and all other obscene articles offensive to public morals.
Molasses.
Ammunition of all kinds.
Projectiles.
Rum.
Cane sirup.
Sugar, raw or clayed.
Tafia.

Commercial Convention between Haiti and France, signed at Port au Prince on July 31, 1900, ratified at Paris on January 9, 1901.

ARTICLE 1. Coffee and other colonial produce for consumption enumerated in Schedule A hereto, the origin of the Republic of Haiti, shall, on importation into France and Algeria, be entitled to the lowest rates of the duties levied on similar products of any other foreign origin.

ART. 2. Natural and manufactured products enumerated in Schedule B hereto, the origin of France and Algeria, shall, on importation into the Republic of Haiti, be entirely exempt from the additional import duties of 50 per cent and 33⅓ per cent, respectively, established by the Haitian laws dated November 16, 1876, and March 2, 1888.

The same rebate of said 50 per cent and 33⅓ per cent surtaxes shall be granted in regard to tonnage dues paid by French sailing vessels and on merchandise landed by French steamers, provided such merchandise be of French origin. This origin shall be proved by certificates issued by the proper French authorities[b] and viséed by Haitian consuls in ports of shipment; said certificates shall state the number of packages, their marks, numbers, weight, and contents. Certificates

[a] By derogation to article 16 of the law, articles duty-free under a contract sanctioned by a law are exempt from wharfage dues and visé fees. (Circular of November 14, 1904.)

[b] The proper authorities qualified to attest the French origin of the goods and to issue certificates in accordance with article 2, above, are the local authorities, such as Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Police Commissioners, Presidents of Commercial Courts, Chambers of Commerce, etc., or more particularly the customs authorities. Said certificates, besides indicating the number of packages, marks, numbers, weight, and contents, shall contain an *express* declaration to the effect that the goods have not been shipped in transit and do not come from customs warehouses.

of origin required for the free admission of goods under the privileged treatments stipulated in this Convention shall be viséed by French or Haitian consuls free of charge.

ART. 3. French bottled wines imported shall be likewise released from the surtaxes of 50 per cent and 33⅓ per cent. French wines imported in cask and being of a maximum strength of 13° shall pay, per cask of a value amounting to 300 *francs* and less, one-fifth of the existing duties and two-fifths thereof if the value of a cask exceeds 300 *francs*.

ART. 4. In case the Haitian Government should, for any reason and in any form whatsoever, modify the principal or additional duties of their customs tariff, it is expressly agreed that natural or manufactured products of French origin which, in virtue of the present Convention, are exempted from the surtaxes established by the Haitian laws aforesaid of 1876 and 1888, shall be exonerated in a proportion exactly corresponding to the rebate so procured from the amount of new or amended duties established on similar products of foreign origin.

ART. 5. The present convention shall be ratified by both Governments as soon as possible and ratifications exchanged at Paris. It shall enter into force ten days afterwards and remain in operation during a minimum period of eighteen months from date of exchange of ratifications.

Six months before the expiration of said period of eighteen months either contracting party intending not to further prolong the effect of this convention shall so expressly notify to the other contracting party. In case no such notification as aforesaid be given at the date above fixed by either of the two contracting parties, the present convention shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of six months from the time of any subsequent denunciation.

SCHEDULE A.—*Colonial produce for consumption, the origin of Haiti, entitled on importation into France to the lowest rates of duty.*

Coffee.
Cocoa.
Chocolate.
Pepper.
Pimento.
Amomums and cardamoms.
Cinnamon.
Cassia lignea.
Nutmegs.
Mace.
Cloves.
Vanilla.
Tea.

SCHEDULE B.—*French goods to be exempted, on importation into Haiti, from the additional duties of 50 per cent and 33⅓ per cent.*

Acid, tartaric, sulphuric, and others.
Hooks and eyes, all qualities.
Needles of all kinds.
Garlic.
Stills.
Albums for photographs, drawings, stamps, etc.
Almanacs of all kinds.
Almonds.
Bows, violin.
Slates, roofing and school.
Plates, faience or porcelain.
Atlases, geographic, hydrographic, etc.
"Attachés parisiennes."

Military articles: Shoulder knots, sword belts, plain, gallooned, embroidered; helmets, shaped hats; braids for shakos, of silk, real or imitation gold or silver, of wool; sword knots, scarfs, swords, epaulets, tufts for officers; gold, silver, silk, or woolen galloons, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, military coats and dolmans, kepis, galloons ("passants"), plumes and feathers, pompons for officers, sabers, tunics, sword hangers, housing, etc.

Religious articles: Holy-water fonts, chalices and patens, pyxes, wax tapers, chaplets, crosses and crucifixes, pictures, medals, prayer and mass books, church and priests' ornaments, monstrances, scapulars, statues and statuettes, church paintings, etc.

Glove stretchers.

Churns.

Stockings, thread, silk, cotton, wool, for men, women, and children.

Stockings, elastic.

Basins, copper.

Bérets of all kinds.

Jewelry, fine or false.

Biscuits, fine.

Bottles, empty.

Boxes, empty, for pills, pastilles, etc.

Boxes or cases for surgeons and dentists, with or without fittings.

Boxes, complete, of mathematical instruments.

Scales, precision.

Bath tubs.

Caps of all kinds.

Stoppers, cork or metal.

Candlesticks, chamber.

Boots (value 5 francs and upward per pair).

Purses, "collier," leather, or tissue.

Candles.

Buttons, metal, mother-of-pearl, glass, porcelain, bone, silk.

Brushes, tooth, hair, nail, clothes, hat.

Beverages: Absinthe, bitter, anisette, cassis (black-currant liquor), cider, cocoa cream, and others, champagne, muscatel, Burgundy, and other French wines, vermouth, all beverages and liquors of French origin.

Boxes, musical.

Boxes, perfumery.

Top and other boots, buskins, shoes, slippers of all kinds for women, girls, and children (value 6 francs and upward per pair).

Penknives.

Frames, gilt or not.

Portfolios or music books, ruled copybooks for music and scholars.

Drawers, linen, woolen, flannel, cotton.

Canes of all kinds.

Purl, imitation gold or silver, or of silver.

Tiles, flooring.

Charts, marine, geographical, etc.

Cardboard, ruled for music.

Capsules for bottles.

Caps for children.

Centimeters (measures).

Cement.

Blacking.

Shawls, silk, woolen, cotton, cashmere, tulle, lace.

Saddle cloths.

Cigarettes of the French regie.

Chains, surveyors'.

Hats for ladies and girls, trimmed or not.

Hats, woolen or felt, for men.

Bonnets, christening, and for children.

Hats, straw.

Hats, silk, tall.

Boilers, iron or pewter ("potin") for kitchen use.

Socks, cotton, thread, wool silk.

Shirts and chemises, linen, woolen, cotton, silk, for men, women, and children.

Hair (tresses and plaits).

Hat linings and bands.

Glue, strong.

Collars, lace, and others.

Dishes, preserve, glass or porcelain.

Strings, violin.

Cords, silk, for watches or eyeglasses.

Cordonnets.

Shoehorns.

Corsets, ladies'.

Coverlets, wool or quilted cotton.

Cravats of all kinds.

Basins and pitchers, faience, and porcelain.

Type, printer's.

Belts of all kinds.

Candlesticks.

Sealing wax.

Nails, gilt or silvered, or coppered for ornaments.

Nails called Parisian tacks.
Colors.
Riding whips, fine.
Lead pencils.
Spoons and forks.
Leathers and strops.
Memorandum books.
Wearing apparel: Waistcoats for men and boys of all kinds, coats of black cloth and other stuffs, jackets, frock coats, vests of any material, for men and boys; trousers of any material for men and boys; complete suits for children and boys.
Preserves, alimentary: Anchovies, chitterlings, polonies, gelantines, patés de foie gras, bird patés, sausages, sardines in oil, tunny, asparagus, mushrooms, gherkins, prepared mustard, olives, green peas, truffles, and all vegetables and fruits preserved in vinegar, all kinds of preserves of French preparation.
Knives.
Demijohns, empty.
Sheets, linen or cotton.
Drugs, and druggist's articles.
Sugarplums and confectionery.
Thimbles.
Shirt fronts.
Waters, mineral or purgative, from French springs.
Pins.
Instrument cases.
Boxes for seamstresses.
Inkstands.
Incense.
Ink.
Essences for the manufacture of soaps, perfumery, liqueurs.
Fans.
Labels or tags.
Crockery ware and porcelain, per service or assorted, in baskets, hogsheads, or bales.
Collars and cuffs.
Fichus and pelerines.
Thread, silk, woolen, cotton thread on spools, shoemaker's thread.
Vials, empty.
Foils.
Artificial flowers.
Fountains of faience and of porcelain.
Neckerchiefs, silk or cotton.
Fruits, dried or in brandy.
Cheese ("pâtes grasses," gruyère, "tête de mort").
Trimmings for bonnets, viz, flowers, feathers, leaves, etc.
Edgings, flat or in twists of real or imitation gold or silver, or of silk.
Gloves of all kinds.
Trimmings for dresses.
Trimmings for bed canopies.
Undervests of flannel, wool, or cotton.
Glass, plate, with or without gilding, with or without frame.
Tassels, gold or silver, with or without fringes.
Globes or spheres, geographic.
Engravings.
Oil, olive.
Oil, almond.
Instruments, surgical.
Instruments, mathematical.
Instruments, musical.
Jars, empty or containing merchandise.
Toys of all kinds.
Skirts, silk or woolen.
Garters.
Counters (for games).
Lacings, silk, linen, or cotton.
Books and booksellers' articles.
Spyglasses.
Eyeglasses.
Lenses.
Spectacles.
Chandeliers.
Trunks, containing goods.
Frillings and cuffs of all kinds, for men and women.
Mantillas, silk or lace.
Marble for tombstones.
Masks, fencing, of iron wire.
Masks, carnival.
Mirrors.
Mittens.
Pocket handkerchiefs, silk, linen, cotton.
Mosquito nets, guipure, lace, tulle, and other stuff.
Tablecloths of all kinds.
Sewing cases.
Traveling cases.
Sunshades.
Stuffed birds and birds' wings for hats.
Onions.
Olives.
Spangles, real or imitation gold or silver.

Baskets.
Paper, letter, school, plan, drawing, music, cigarette.
Wall paper.
Stationery.
Umbrellas and parasols.
Perfumery.
Skins, prepared.
Combs.
Chignon combs.
Pipes and cigar holders.
Plumes for hats.
Porcelain, opaque, fine and common, in cases, bales, hogsheads, or in services or single pieces.
Penholders of all kinds.
Paper weights.
Printing presses.
Pharmaceutical products of all kinds.
Plums and prunes.
Plush of silk, cotton.
Alimentary pastes.
Skins, imitation morocco.
Slippers.
Raisins.
Rulers for desks.
Curtains, silk, muslin, guipure, lace, tulle.
Ribbons, silk, satin, velvet, woolen, thread and cotton.
Dresses.
Soap, castile.
Cassocks.
Statues, marble, bronze, or plaster.
Sirups of all kinds.
Shoes (value 5 francs and upward per pair).
Tobacco, chopped.
Snuff boxes.
Oil paintings and water colors.
Pillow slips of all kinds.
Carpets, floor.
Rugs, chamber.
Table covers other than of oilcloth.
Telescopes.
Tissues: Bands of muslin, percale and organdie, bands of batiste, embroidered simple or double. Dimity muslin; dimity quilted for waistcoats and dresses; linen batiste; cotton batiste called nainsook; batiste; bombazine, silk, woolen, or cotton; Brittany cloth, linen or cotton; cashmere; cassimere woolen or cotton; trouserings of any quality; diagonal, woolen or cotton; broadcloth of any quality; woolen stuffs of any quality; flannel; satinette; satin; light silk stuffs for dresses; silk, muslin, and muselinette; nainsook; "morlaix," linen or cotton; damasked mattress cloth; tablecloths; napkins of any quality; damas crepe of silk, wool, or cotton; lace of linen, silk, or cotton; insertion lace, and lace in ribbons of silk, linen, or cotton; merinos; linings; shirtings of fine linen or cotton; gauze of silk, linen or cotton; lawn, madapolam; silk or cotton velvet; serge; French chintz, Rouen, Lille, Limoges, Nancy, etc.
Tombstones or monuments.
Tiles, roofing.
Vases, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, for gardens.
Spectacle or like glasses.
Glasses, fine, water, liqueur, champagne, wine.
Glassware.
Vinegar.
Glass flower holders ("verrines").
Veils, lace, linen, tulle, silk, gauze, muslin, cotton.
Vermicelli.
Glass, window.
Wines. (*See* special article.)
Wines, bottled.

Circular No. 105, dated November 15, 1904, as to the levying of ad valorem duty.

For the purpose of levying the ad valorem duty referred to in article 93 of the law dated September 8, 1904, the directors of customs are hereby invited:

1. To assimilate, as far as possible, unenumerated goods to those designated in the import tariff according to the provisions of articles 91 and 92.

2. To levy ad valorem duty as heretofore—i. e., on the actual price appearing in the original invoice, without addition of the agio on gold.

Circular No. 390, of December 15, 1904, exempting from surtaxes the visa fees on manifests and bills of health.

This circular informs the customs administrators that the surtaxes on importation are not to apply to the fees chargeable on the visa of manifests of each port of shipment, and on the bills of health of each ship.

WATCH, PILOT, SANITARY INSPECTION, WATER AND NATURALIZATION DUES, LEVIABLE UNDER ARTICLE 121 OF THE LAW DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1904.

Watch dues.

In places where a watch exists every vessel shall pay 2 gourdes. Half this duty shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half direct to the watchman.

Pilot dues.

Half this duty shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half to the pilot, as hereunder:

PORT AU PRINCE.

On entry, this due is leviable as follows:

	Gourdes.
When taking a pilot outside and off the great reefs vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	4.00
From 101 to 200 tons	8.00
From 201 to 300 tons	10.00
From 301 to 400 tons	12.00
Above 400 tons	16.00
Each steamer, whatever be the tonnage	20.00
Within the great reefs, opposite the Trois Islets:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	16.00
On clearance, when conducted off the great reefs, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	3.00
From 101 to 200 tons	6.00
From 201 to 300 tons	8.00
From 301 to 400 tons	10.00
Above 400 tons	12.00
Each steamer is to pay	15.00
When conducted opposite the Trois Ilets, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

CAPE HAITIEN.

	Gourdes.
One league off Picolet:	
From 50 to 100 tons	4.00
From 101 to 200 tons	8.00
From 201 to 300 tons	10.00
From 301 to 400 tons	12.00
Above 400 tons	16.00
Each steamer	20.00
Less than 1 league:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	5.00
From 301 to 400 tons	6.00
Above 400 tons	8.00
Each steamer	10.00
On clearance, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

CAYES.

When taking a pilot off and leeward of La Folle, vessels to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	4.00
From 101 to 200 tons	8.00
From 201 to 300 tons	10.00
From 301 to 400 tons	12.00
Above 400 tons	16.00
Each steamer	20.00
At Orange Bay, west of Ile-à-Vaches:	
From 50 to 100 tons	3.00
From 101 to 200 tons	5.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	16.00
On clearance, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

GONAIVES.

When taking a pilot outside Point Lapierre, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

On clearance, they are to pay:	Gourdes.
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	3.00
From 201 to 300 tons	4.00
From 301 to 400 tons	5.00
Above 400 tons	6.00
Each steamer	10.00

JACMEL.

When taking a pilot opposite Baie Baguette, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	4.00
From 101 to 200 tons	8.00
From 201 to 300 tons	10.00
From 301 to 400 tons	12.00
Above 400 tons	16.00
Each steamer	20.00
Within the said point:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	5.00
From 301 to 400 tons	6.00
Above 400 tons	8.00
Each steamer	15.00
On clearance, they are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

JÉRÉMIE, ST. MARC, AQUIN, MIRAGOANE, AND PORT DE PAIX.

When taking a pilot at 1 league off, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons	8.00
Above 400 tons	10.00
Each steamer	12.00
On clearance, they are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons	1.50
From 101 to 200 tons	2.50
From 201 to 300 tons	3.50
From 301 to 400 tons	4.00
Above 400 tons	5.00
Each steamer	10.00

Sanitary inspection dues.

	Gourdes.
For every vessel of 301 tons and above	16.00
For every vessel of 201 tons to 300	12.00
For every vessel of 200 tons and under	8.00
For each steamer, of whatever tonnage	25.00

Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury, and the other half direct to the medical officer of the port.

Water dues.

In ports where marine fountains exist, each vessel is to pay:	Gourdes.
From 15 to 50 tons	1.00
From 51 to 100 tons	1.50
From 101 to 150 tons	2.00
From 151 to 250 tons	3.00
From 251 to 300 tons	3.50
Above 300 tons	5.00
Each steamer	10.00

Naturalization dues.

There shall be levied for each vessel:	Gourdes.
From 100 tons and under	100.00
From 101 to 200 tons	200.00
From 201 to 300 tons	300.00
From 301 tons and above	400.00

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for April, 1905, and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 1904–5, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the ten months under review was $70,475,010.72 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of $6,086,868.45 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the ten months were valued at $153,402,877.10 silver, showing a decrease of $10,650,744.30 silver as compared with the same period of 1903–4.

The detailed imports during the ten months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	April—		Ten months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Animal substances	$535,009.75	$461,054.74	$5,699,294.83	$4,622,291.86
Vegetable substances	1,373,388.74	992,787.05	12,394,535.50	11,689,796.49
Mineral substances	2,216,555.28	2,186,356.53	20,807,980.31	18,798,221.48
Dry goods	719,302.04	959,791.29	9,130,423.30	8,214,053.23
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	283,514.19	283,035.19	2,652,561.80	2,545,291.60
Beverages	330,821.93	310,219.32	2,771,728.77	2,659,009.42
Paper and its applications	182,943.93	197,707.96	2,136,945.91	1,890,037.22
Machinery and apparatus	864,398.24	760,522.33	8,859,091.62	8,355,595.86
Vehicles	174,140.87	298,147.01	1,602,743.65	1,785,949.81
Arms and explosives	276,886.16	219,855.70	2,333,257.59	1,782,927.51
Miscellaneous	232,450.67	209,496.87	2,086,447.44	2,044,967.79
Total	7,189,411.80	6,878,973.99	70,475,010.72	64,388,142.27

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$4,713,745.48	$6,384,453.59	$61,420,804.61	$77,330,155.92
Other articles	10,559,031.77	9,502,570.00	91,982,072.49	86,723,465.48
Total	15,272,777.25	15,887,023.59	153,402,877.10	164,053,621.40

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	April—		Ten months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Mexican gold coin		$260.00	$85,911.00	$11,682.00
Foreign gold coin	$17,242.00	1,315.00	38,247.50	2,626.00
Gold in bars	612,340.48	776,415.35	9,913,939.03	8,541,546.33
Gold in other forms	57,475.26	99,175.16	833,541.95	410,654.56
Total gold	687,057.74	877,165.51	10,871,639.48	8,966,508.89
Mexican silver coin	25,752.00	543,400.00	676,636.25	15,911,675.00
Foreign silver coin		18,204.60	69,531.00	71,363.60
Silver in bars	3,137,892.49	3,457,771.64	40,708,810.77	39,935,376.62
Silver in other forms	863,043.25	1,487,911.84	9,094,187.11	12,445,231.81
Total silver	4,026,687.74	5,507,288.08	50,549,165.13	68,363,647.03
Copper	2,027,886.92	1,240,546.91	23,416,321.50	18,196,305.30
Lead	243,052.00	386,097.42	4,648,472.00	4,231,078.87
Other mineral products	203,446.80	24,125.00	912,377.79	1,111,211.52
Coffee	1,403,620.00	1,484,879.80	6,504,910.13	7,160,811.76
Henequen, in fiber	2,434,148.00	2,529,260.50	24,979,299.12	25,852,010.75
Woods	214,456.36	216,130.60	1,936,340.80	2,248,830.87
Dyewoods	28,664.25	52,523.00	576,286.47	601,502.43
Tobacco, in leaf	740,592.00	544,742.00	2,225,676.00	878,499.00
Other vegetable products	1,210,639.36	1,293,588.60	11,156,644.61	11,905,691.28
Cattle	301,868.00	483,014.50	2,216,311.00	2,939,384.50
Raw hides	567,827.32	611,018.00	5,735,344.42	5,765,185.37
Other animal products	55,381.80	89,723.00	445,746.80	556,283.83
Henequen, manufactured		57,160.00	1,485.00	921,237.00
Tobacco, manufactured	18,394.00	36,210.30	345,753.55	271,692.81
Other manufactures	1,064,113.96	411,190.00	6,281,604.64	3,659,086.13
Miscellaneous	44,950.00	42,360.37	599,498.66	424,654.06

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	April.		Ten months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europe	$2,768,653.54	$3,068,997.80	$29,900,479.43	$28,400,374.70
Asia	37,346.54	55,694.30	550,263.19	531,811.38
Africa	379.00	13,740.00	54,588.00	62,937.00
North America	4,348,847.92	3,719,132.68	39,567,717.66	35,112,345.41
Central America	9,724.80	721.21	48,340.76	14,651.91
South America	6,525.00	11,681.00	221,818.67	162,083.87
West Indies	14,226.00	9,007.00	100,088.75	98,463.00
Oceania	3,709.00		31,714.26	5,475.00
Total	7,189,411.80	6,878,973.99	70,475,010.72	64,388,142.27

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	April—		Ten months—	
	1904.	1905.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europe	$3,380,426.14	$3,090,098.73	$37,957,488.46	$43,899,393.97
Asia		712.00	10,500.00	6,129.00
North America	11,370,629.26	12,341,929.56	111,559,995.16	116,196,858.08
Central America	116,970.85	40,265.50	826,778.68	381,941.55
South America	2,491.00	38,335.80	87,162.80	142,574.80
West Indies	400,660.00	375,682.00	2,959,352.00	3,426,724.00
Oceania	1,600.00		1,600.00	
Total	15,272,777.25	15,887,023.59	153,402,877.10	164,053,621.40

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON WHEAT.

The President of the Republic decreed on June 27, 1905, that to avoid the injury which might accrue to the needy classes through the increase of price in wheat in the domestic markets, and in exercise of the power granted to the Executive by article 2 of the budget law of May 21, 1904:

"SOLE ARTICLE. Wheat imported through the custom-houses of the Republic from this date until August 31 next, inclusive, will be subject to a duty of 1.50 pesos per 100 kilograms gross weight."

The ordinary import duty on wheat is 5 cents per kilogram gross, or $5 per 100 kilograms gross.

MEXICAN PESO IN FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS.

The President of the Republic has ordered that, beginning on July 1, 1905, and for statistical purposes only, the following table of equivalents be made use of in order to reduce the coins of gold-standard countries to Mexican pesos:

Country.	Coin.	Equivalents in Mexican pesos and cents.	Country.	Coin.	Equivalents in Mexican pesos and cents.
Germany	Mark	0.43	Italy	Lira	0.39
Argentine Republic	Peso	1.94	Ottoman Empire	Piastre	.09
Austria-Hungary	Crown	.41	India	Rupee	.65
Belgium	France	.39	Philippines	Peso	1.00
Bulgaria	Leva	.39	Japan	Yen	1.00
Brazil	Milreis	1.10	Liberia	Dollar	2.01
Canada	Dollar	2.01	Monaco	Franc	.39
Chile	Peso	.74	Norway	Crown	.54
Costa Rica	Colon	.93	Panama	Balboa	2.01
Colombia	Dollar	2.01	Netherlands	Florin	.81
Denmark	Crown	.54	Portugal	Milreis	2.17
Spain	Peseta	.39	Peru	Sol	.98
Egypt	Pound	9.90	Russia	Ruble	1.03
United States	Dollar	2.01	Roumania	Lei	.39
Ecuador	Sucre	.98	Switzerland	Franc	.39
France	Franc	.39	Servia	Dinar	.39
Finland	Mark	.39	Sweden	Crown	.54
Greece	Drachma	.39	Newfoundland	Dollar	2.04
Haiti	Gourde	1.94	Uruguay	Peso	2.08
British Honduras	Dollar	2.01	Venezuela	Bolivar	.39
England	Pound	9.76			

The President has been pleased to direct that during the half year which commences on July 1, 1905, for statistical purposes merely, the following table or equivalents be made use of for the purpose of reducing the coins of silver-standard countries to Mexican pesos:

Country.	Coin.	Equivalents in Mexican pesos and cents.	Country.	Coin.	Equivalents in Mexican pesos and cents.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.80	Nicaragua	Peso	0.80
Guatemala	Peso	.80	Persia	Kran	.17
Salvador	do	.80	China	Tael	1.39
Honduras	do	.80			

TAX ON TEXTILE FACTORIES, JULY-DECEMBER, 1905.

The "Mexican Herald" for July 22, 1905, states that according to the official count for taxation on June 10, 1905, there were 132 mills or factories in the country equipped for manufacturing calicoes, prints, and yarns from cotton, and subject to taxation under the stamp law in proportion to the value of the production of each. This stamp tax is payable in advance every six months, the amount being calculated on the estimated output for that half year.

The quota prescribed for each factory for the half year from July 1 to December 31, 1905, makes a total of $1,164,300.

The individual amounts vary from $500, the lowest, to $180,000, the highest. This latter is paid by the Campañía Industrial de Orizaba, whose capital is $8,000,000, represented by 80,000 shares of $100 each par value, and are to-day held at $225 each on the market, and very rarely to be obtained at this large premium.

The next highest is the Compañía Industrial Veracruzana, which paid $75,000. The capital of this company is $3,350,000, in 33,500 shares of $100 par value each, quoted on the market at $207, and none are ever to be had.

The Compañía Industrial de Atlixco paid $60,000; it has a capital of $3,500,000, in 35,000 shares of $100 par value each.

The mills are thus distributed among the various States: Coahuila, 11; Chiapas, 1; Chihuahua, 3; Durango, 8; Guanajuato, 6; Guerrero, 2; Hidalgo, 3; Jalisco, 5; Mexico, 8; Michoacan, 4; Nuevo Leon, 4; Oaxaca, 3; Puebla, 30; Queretaro, 4; San Luis Potosi, 1; Sinaloa, 4; Sonora, 1; Tlaxcala, 8; Veracruz, 13; Tepic, 3; Federal District, 9.

SALES OF PUBLIC LAND, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904-5.

The "Mexican Journal of Commerce" for July 1, 1905, publishes the following statement, showing the quantity and the price of national lands sold by the Government, through the Department of Fomento,

from July 1 to December 31, 1904, under the respective laws of July 20, 1863, and March 26, 1894, fractions of land omitted:

State.	Quantity.	Cost.
	Hectares.	
Chiapas	1,225	$802.66
Chihuahua	7,852	2,329.78
Coahuila	614	450.38
Durango	4,547	3,334.93
Nuevo Leon	23,443	3,763.22
Tamaulipas	65	52.81
Tabasco	1,186	2,485.51
Veracruz	514	942.86
Total	39,446	14,162.15

One hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, making a total of 97,471 acres of land sold during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904–5.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS DURING APRIL, 1905.

The "Mexican Journal of Commerce," of July 1, 1905, publishes the following collections at the custom-houses of the Republic during the month of July, 1905, the collections for ordinary import duties being separately for each custom-house and those for extra import duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in the aggregate:

Acapulco	$3,775.82	Mier	109.68
Agua Prieta	13,141.95	Nogales	54,823.96
Altata	3,070.72	Progreso	211,509.36
Camargo	132.49	Puerto Angel	34.92
Campeche	11,677.10	Salina Cruz	2,134.05
Ciudad Juarez	206,489.30	San Blas	1,025.44
Coatzacoalcos	8,569.94	Santa Rosalia	3,975.95
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	158,394.70	Soconusco	4,153.86
Chetumal	663.57	Tampico	618,889.85
Ensenada	5,208.45	Tiguana	257.51
Frontera	37,330.16	Tonala	1,160.63
Guaymas	15,637.01	Topolobampo	1,599.26
Guerrero	122.85	Tuxpam	2,180.13
Isla del Carmen	3,996.90	Veracruz	1,119,306.69
La Asencion	719.25	Zapaluta	.30
La Morita	66,055.55		
La Paz	2,803.27	Total ordinary import duties	3,018,275.85
Laredo de Tamaulipas	300,042.14	Total extraordinary import duties	312,833.67
Las Vacas	381.12	Total export duties	79,132.06
Manzanillo	5,588.91	Total port dues	71,371.06
Matamoros	2,211.39	Total arrears	123.85
Mazatlan	39,603.76		
Mexicali	915.13	Grand total	3,481,736.49
Mexico	109,407.68		

BONDED WAREHOUSES OF MEXICO.

The following interesting paper is published as supplementary to the notice appearing in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for June, 1905, covering a report made by various consular officers throughout Latin

America, in regard to bonded warehouses and storage facilities in the countries in reference. The paper was furnished the Bureau by Mr. A. Volney Foster, and shows the immense possibilities of well-directed enterprise along the line indicated:

"The most remarkable condition has existed in Mexico regarding goods imported into that country. About 80 per cent of such import business belongs to the United States. The business is very considerable, yet 75 per cent of it is in the hands of less than fifty concerns in this country.

"And why does this condition exist? It is due, first, to the general ignorance regarding Mexico and doubt regarding the stability of the Government, and, secondly, the fluctuations in the currency of that country. A comparatively few enterprising companies in the United States, appreciating the importance of the Mexican market, sent their agents to Mexico and organized branches there or secured reputable representatives. This was done at considerable expense. The policy was bold and aggressive, but in nearly every instance the Mexican field has been immensely profitable to such pioneers of commerce.

"In instances where these concerns did not maintain their own agents in the Republic they were generally shrewd enough to form contracts with the principal distributing houses of the Republic, securing exclusive representation in their particular line. Imports from the United States have multiplied many times in the last decade, yet owing to the contracts which these concerns had made with large distributers, trade continued to remain in their hands, the old jobbing houses in Mexico having prospered greatly and few new jobbers having been organized. Under these conditions the American pioneers were almost exempt from competition at home in the Mexican field.

"In the winter of 1901 the Almacenes Generales de Deposito de Mexico y Vera Cruz (the General Bonded Warehouse Company of Mexico and Veracruz) was organized as a quasi public institution under Government supervision, having permission from the Government to occupy a Government dock in the port of Veracruz and a portion of the Government custom-house in Mexico City. Liberal concession was given the company, extending to them the privilege of bonding goods, advancing funds on goods deposited, and to do a general commission and banking business. The quasi public nature of the enterprise is indicated by the fact that the Government fixes maximum rates for warehousage and commissions, and provides for the submittal of all accounts and vouchers at regular intervals to the Department of Finance.

"So much for a general sketch of the organization.

"The company now stands as the most potent factor toward the admittance of new American concerns in the Mexican field where it was before practically impossible.

"The American shipper before 1901 would send his agent to Mexico only to find his competitor so strongly intrenched that he could with difficulty secure a reputable representative. Now, however, the Bonded Warehouse Company facilitates and makes possible his foothold. He can send samples to the company, which will be put on exhibition at a place especially designed for that purpose, and said samples may remain upon exhibition for a period of two years without the payment of import duty and at the end of that time may be reexported without the payment of import duty. The company will likewise secure reputable agents for him in Mexico. He may consign his goods in bond to the Bonded Warehouse Company, and they may remain in the warehouses for a period of one year without the payment of duty, and if said goods have not been sold the company guarantees to return them in good condition. Such goods may be subdivided into small packages and may be sold from the warehouses from time to time. The company under these circumstances will pay freight and duty and collect warehousage and will then pay the remainder to its customers. This method of selling goods in a foreign country absolutely insures the shipper against loss by virtue of dishonesty on the part of its agents.

"Since the organization of the company in 1901 it has constructed nine large fireproof warehouses of steel and stone construction in Mexico City, and it has borrowed from the Government at least four others. At present it occupies a temporary warehouse at Veracruz while its large warehouses there are under construction. The company has a capitalization of $2,000,000, fully paid. Its officers are the foremost business men of the Republic."

WHEAT GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to a report made by the United States consul at Durango, Mexico, the increase in acreage planted and in the quality and amount of wheat raised during the past few years has been notable in Mexican agriculture.

Wheat advanced in price along with other crops with the building of railroads, which brought also industrial enterprises, and in the cities and more lively of the smaller towns there has been springing up a middle class of artisans. With increase of wages comes a betterment of diet, seen, for one thing, in the relatively large consumption of meat that was noted in a recent report from this office. An even more conspicuous feature of the trend toward social improvement is the growth in popularity of white bread. At one time only the rich or well to do (generally speaking, the landed proprietors and the branches of their families living in the towns) could afford wheaten bread, and tortillas (corn cakes) were used to a large extent on their tables. Now the middle classes, and even the poorer people of the

towns, whenever unusual work or a bit of good fortune brings them in a little money ahead, will flock to the bakeries to buy white bread at prices altogether unreasonable, for flour is, though bad, outrageously dear. American rolling-mill machinery has been introduced, and the grade of flour is being improved slowly, as is the quality of the wheat crop raised. The demand outruns the supply, however, at least in this section of Mexico, and the pressure of good prices is driving all the ranch owners to plant more and more wheat each year. Old wheat has been selling of late in Mexico City for $15 Mexican per carga of 161 kilograms (about $1.25 in United States currency per bushel of 60 pounds), and a month earlier it was selling for nearly 20 per cent higher. The raiser can safely count on $1 gold per bushel for his wheat.

It is believed by some that spring wheat can be raised in Mexico without irrigation. All the wheat now raised on the arid plateau is winter wheat, and must be watered by artificial means. It has been suggested in various circles of late that by deep plowing shortly in advance of the rainy season the land of this plateau would retain a very much larger proportion of the water that now so speedily seeps through it during the rainy months, and that spring wheat could be successfully raised within ninety days, if planted at the proper time. This would increase the size of the crop immediately and also lead to improvements in methods of irrigation. Paul Hoffman, a German agricultural expert, who has been engaged of late by the Mexican Government for the purpose of introducing better kinds of fruit, is a believer, for one, in this experiment with spring wheat on the plateau. According to a Mexico City periodical, he says that wheat can be planted successfully wherever there is a rainfall of 250 millimeters (9.82 inches) per year, if there is natural or other provision for the retaining of this water near the surface, and he puts the average rainfall of the northern part of Mexico at 350 millimeters (13.8 inches) per year.

Another phase of the increased wheat culture of interest to American manufacturers is the demand created for modern thrashing machines, of which there were scarcely more than half a dozen in the whole State of Durango a few years ago. Ten or more thrashing machines have been bought in this vicinity in the past year, and the sale for others will, it seems fair to expect, steadily and quite rapidly increase from now on. The manufacturers who have been dealing with this market have learned that it is necessary to make the machines with a "straw-mangling" attachment, so as to leave the straw in the same shape as on the old Mexican thrashing floors for feeding to stock. Manufacturers new to the market should study other features which are peculiar to it.

SHIPMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR VIA MEXICO.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has just closed a contract with the Tehauntepec National Railroad Company, of Mexico, through S. Pearson & Co., Limited, of London, the managing directors, for the transportation of all the business of the steamship company between Atlantic and Pacific ports over the railroad, which will be completed the latter part of next year.

The company to a large extent controls the transportation of sugar from the islands to the United States, and now has in commission a fleet of nine steamers with an aggregate cargo capacity of 75,000 tons.

With the several entirely new services planned by the American-Hawaiian in operation, a large number of additional ships will be needed, and these will be built, purchased, or chartered, as the necessity arises.

The Mexican Government, as is well known, has spent $40,000,000 in gold on the harbor works of Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehauntepec National Railroad, and also has greatly improved the facilities at Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf side. The railroad is being equipped with heavy rails and the finest of American rolling stock. It is believed that no other ports in the world, with the possible exception of Hamburg, are better equipped for the rapid handling of freight of all classes.

The new services planned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company are as follows:

A triangular line from Salina Cruz to San Francisco and Hawaiian ports.

Full cargoes from Hawaii to Salina Cruz for transportation to New York.

Salina Cruz to San Francisco, carrying New York freight.

Hawaii to San Francisco, two regular steamers.

Pacific coast ports and Salina Cruz, carrying New York freight.

New York to Coatzacoalcos, weekly service.

New Orleans to Coatzacoalcos.

The Atlantic-Gulf service will be operated with vessels of 8,500 tons carrying capacity each.

The American-Hawaiian's contract with the Tehuantepec National Railroad covers the entire period which will elapse between the time of the completion of the railroad and the opening of the Panama Canal, whether five years or fifteen.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company handled last year between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar; about 100,000 tons were handled by the Southern Pacific.

NICARAGUA.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The proposed railway, for which a concession has been granted to a California syndicate known as the Nicaragua Finance and Improvement Company, is to consist of a main line from Sabana Grande (a small station on the line of railway from Managua to Granada) to Matagalpa and Jinotega. Branches are to be constructed to Esteli and to Boaco to connect with the proposed line, now being surveyed from San Miguelito, on Lake Nicaragua, to Monkey Point, the only really safe and protected harbor on the east coast between Port Limon and Bluefields. There is to be a branch from the main line at some convenient point to the Rio Grande and from there to Prinzapulca Port, about 85 miles above Bluefields Bluff.

The mileage of the proposed lines may be summarized as follows: Sabana Grande to Jinotega, 139; Matagalpa to Esteli, 40; Tipitapa to Boaco, 45; Matagalpa to Rio Grande, 114; Rio Grande to Prinzapulca, 30; Miguelito and Monkey Point Railway, 90; total, 458 miles. Other estimates add 25 per cent to the foregoing.

For the 137 miles of road which the California syndicate is to build it receives a bonus of 2,420,000 acres of land from the Nicaraguan Government, at present valued at $148,907 gold.

The income from passenger traffic is expected to be very small, and the only freight to be depended upon for the present, at least, is the coffee crop of Jinotega and Matagalpa, about 4,000 tons annually. This product is now transported in ox carts to designation at an average rate of $1 gold per 100 pounds.

The company has the privilege of generating electricity for use on its railways from the Tipitapa Falls, located on Tipitapa River, whose outlet discharges the waters of Lake Managua into Lake Nicaragua.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The company has also an additional concession which gives it the exclusive right to construct an electric railway from Managua, or Masaya, to Tipitapa, with suburban connections. Tipitapa is now connected with Managua by a regular steamboat service on Lake Managua, and, as the entire district has not more than 1,500 inhabitants and Managua and Masaya have comparatively no suburbs, it is difficult to ascertain where the company expects to derive its income from the proposed electric line.

COLONIZATION AND RAILWAYS.

Numerous efforts have been made at various times to introduce foreign immigration into Central America. In 1865 a German colony

was established at Matina, Costa Rica, and it is said that those who survived malaria and other diseases prevalent in tropical climates returned to Germany. Another attempt was made by the late Admiral Bedford Pim, who obtained extensive grants of land for the purpose at Monkey Point, where preliminary work for the construction of a railway is now being carried on. This also proved unsuccessful, and the land reverted to the Nicaraguan Government.

It is generally believed that the concession for constructing these various railway lines through an almost uninhabited country is in connection with another scheme to induce foreign immigration.

At all events, it will readily be seen that the proposed network of railways, unless liberally subsidized by the Government in a more substantial way than by land grants, can have little effect in opening up for colonization and agricultural purposes what are now almost inaccessible regions or for the development of its mineral resources.

CONTRACT WITH THE KOSMOS STEAMSHIP LINE.

On April 18, 1905, the Government of Nicaragua made the following contract with the Kosmos Steamship Company:

"I. A. F. WILLARD, in the name of the company which he represents, agrees that the steamers of the company shall carry the mails to and from the ports of the Republic situated on the Pacific coast.

"II. The steamships shall receive in the respective ports of the Republic all the mail matter, written or printed, sent from or directed to any of the ports of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico, United States of America, and British Columbia, where said steamers stop, delivering and receiving it on board in conformity with the postal regulations.

"III. The steamships shall not receive letters or packages not inclosed in mail bags, except in the case of official papers recommended by the Government or communications concerning the business of the company.

"IV. The steamships shall be considered as post-office vessels and shall enjoy all the privileges granted to such.

"V. The steamers shall load and unload during the hours prescribed by the port regulations, according to the rules of the respective ports, but they shall enjoy all the privileges granted to any other steamship line.

"VI. All the steamships of the company are exempted from the payment of all maritime or port dues, including the fiscal duties, as well as consular fees or municipal duties, now in force or which may be hereafter imposed.

"VII. The company shall have the right to the free transmission of its telegrams over the Government wires when the messages relate to the movements of the ships, the business thereof, or to freight. In case

the company should deposit freight in transit in the custom-houses of the Government said freight shall pay 25 per cent less than the published tariff rates.

"VIII. This contract shall last two years from the date of its approval by the President of the Republic, but it may be terminated at any time upon a six months' written notice by either of the contracting parties."

PANAMA.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The consul-general of the United States in the city of Panama, under date of May 19, 1905, forwarded to the United States Government an interesting statement of the interior condition of the new Republic of Panama, in which he says that the natural resources of the Republic of Panama are but little known to the world at large, the interest in the monumental project of a transisthmian canal here overshadowing them. The work of the Panama Government in opening the country and facilitating the exploitation of its resources by extended improvements in transportation and communication has not been advertised as fully as warranted by present accomplishment and expected results. Harbors, highways, and railways and a new city are among the projects to which President Amador has given his approval, and upon which work is in progress. At present the central provinces of Los Santos, Cocle, and Veraguas are the fields for the greater part of these improvements, for which $1,050,000 silver have been appropriated.

The harbors of Pescaderias and Puerto Posada are to be improved, so that it will be possible for passengers and cargo to be received and landed at wharves. With the exception of Panama City, the port of Agua Dulce is at this time the only harbor on the Pacific where it is possible for vessels to discharge and load from piers.

The project is to have, in the not far distant future, first, good roads, and, later, railways, stretching across the plains and foothills, through the mountain passes, to the Atlantic, and thus develop rich natural resources which to-day lie dormant.

Long-abandoned gold mines have recently been relocated, and are now worked with profit. The crude methods of the Spaniards were only successful where the mineral veins were most accessible. The results obtained by the use of modern facilities will surpass those of the original discoverers. Because of the lack of transportation facilities coal and iron have lain undisturbed in the flanks of the hills.

A large area of fine woods will become accessible when better communication is established. Cocoanuts, coffee, and rubber grow wild in luxuriance. To cite an example, it is credibly reported that an Indian cacique possesses 25,000 rubber trees. With the benefits of cultivation and transportation to an available market, a rubber crop yields a profit of from $1 to $2 silver per tree. Necessary Indian labor can be obtained for about 10 cents silver per tree.

At the base of the hills rolling plains suitable for grazing large herds of cattle stretch for miles. Flourishing plantations and ranches covered this country until abandoned because of a series of disastrous revolutions. Now, secure of protection and peace, and bettered by means of communication, the introduction of capital is certain to be followed by most satisfactory results.

The Panama Government has appointed VINCENT PETERSON, an American engineer, to take charge of the development of the interior provinces. Mr. PETERSON has had much experience in mining, railway, and municipal engineering in the United States and Mexico. Last November he came to Panama as assistant engineer to the Minister of Public Works. He has organized the engineering corps of the Republic and surveyed the boundary line between the Canal Zone and the country in the vicinity of Panama. No Government undertaking has ever meant so much to the interior of this Republic, whose isolated dwellers are now about to profit by the rich advantages at their command.

The improvements to the harbor of Puerto Posada and the highway between that place and Penonomé are under way. Basket and rope making and the manufacture of genuine Panama hats are carried on in this vicinity. The port of Posada will serve as as an outlet for the products of these industries. On the far side of Penonomé the highway will be continued through mountain passes and over the hills to the Atlantic.

From the port of Agua Dulce to the city of the same name the highway, with its necessary grades and bridges, is practically completed. This route will be further continued beyond Agua Dulce to the Santa Maria River. The river is to be spanned by an extensive steel bridge, the contract for which has been allotted to an American bridge company. Beyond the far side of the Santa Maria River the route divides, one branch leading to Chitré, capital of the province of Los Santos, and the other leading toward Santiago, capital of the province of Veraguas. Preliminary surveys of these routes are practically completed. Still another highway will connect Antom (or Pescaderias) with Agua Dulce, passing through Náta and Pócri and crossing the route which joins Puerto Posada and Penonomé, thereby opening the surrounding country to the influence of commerce and industry.

All these national roads are to be 50 feet wide, and the highways, as well as all bridges upon them, are to be built with a view to the practicability of paralleling them with narrow-gauge railways.

Midway belween Agua Dulce and Penonomé a site for a model town has been planned. A public plaza, 460 feet square, is to be the center of the town, and around it will be grouped a church, school, Government and municipal buildings, and a market. This town will be provided with a complete system of waterworks, electric lights, sewerage, and drainage. Plans for these works are open for competition. All the necessary preliminaries have been approved by the President of the Republic.

ERECTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

United States Consul-General LEE reports from Panama, under date of June 10, 1905, that proposals are solicited for the complete construction of the Government palace and national theater in that capital, as set forth in the plans executed by G. N. RUGGIERI, C. E. These plans are on view at the office of the secretary of public works on week days between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Each bidder must be furnished with indorsements from some well-known firm which has already directed or executed works of construction of some importance or magnitude. The mere fact of being an architect or engineer will not be sufficient to admit a bidder to the competition. As the personal and daily supervision of the contractor is indispensable no proposals will be considered by a contractor who already has Government work in hand in another part of the Republic unless, with the consent of the Government, the contractor delegates his work already under way to an equally competent person.

Each proposal must be accompanied by (*a*) a deposit of $2,500 gold as a guaranty of good faith; (*b*) a detailed schedule of the undertaking, with the amount of each kind of labor necessary and the unit of cost for each, it being understood that the contract shall be made for the sum total of the said schedule; (*c*) a detailed description and enumeration of all the systems of rubblework, floors, roofs, decorations, etc., and all the materials, and the place of origin of all materials, which the contractor prefers and proposes to use in the work, and why the systems preferred by the bidder should be entered upon the schedule of cost instead of other systems; (*d*) a declaration to the effect that the contractor has carefully studied the plans of the edifice and is impressed with the importance of the work, as also with the monetary obligation involved; (*e*) the declaration of a responsible person or business house in Panama who will be responsible for the

sum mentioned in the schedule of cost in case the bidder receives the contract.

The bids (written in Spanish and folded so that only the name of the bidder is visible) will be opened on August 31, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and, their contents being noted, they will be delivered to a technical commission to be named by the President of the Republic. After five days the President will announce the successful bidder. The investigation to be made by the technical commission in order to decide upon the successful bidder will cover the technical capacity and reputation of the bidder, and will also include, above all, an exhaustive examination of the proposal and its conditions and the sum involved. The technical commission is however empowered to accept any proposal which in its judgment offers the greatest security to the Government that the work will be executed in conformity with the rules of art, even though the said proposal may not contain the lowest bid.

It is expressly understood that the Government reserves the right to award the work to the bidder or bidders who can give the soundest guaranties in their proposals, so as to make the monetary arrangements with the Treasury convenient. The Government also reserves the right to declare this advertisement null and void if none of the bids presented and examined are considered acceptable by the technical commission before mentioned. In this case new bids will be immediately asked for.

PRESENTATION OF THE AMBASSADOR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Governor CHARLES S. MAGOON, of the Canal Zone, on Monday, August 7, presented to President AMADOR his credentials as American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Panama. Felicitous speeches were made by Governor MAGOON and by the President, and a public serenade was given in honor of the event.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT AMADOR TO COLON TO LAY THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.

On Sunday, August 6th, President AMADOR, accompanied by Señora Amador, made his first visit to Colon. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of a new church, in which the President was assisted by Governor CHARLES S. MAGOON, of the Canal Zone. Addresses were made by the Rev. Father ARJONA in Spanish, and the Rev. Father RUSSELL in English. After the ceremonies a dinner at the Washington Hotel was given in honor of President AMADOR. Among other

distinguished persons present were Mr. THEODORE SHONTS, chairman of the Canal Commission, and General SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War.

PERU.

DENOUNCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for June 13, 1905, publishes the information that the commercial treaty of 1896 between Brazil and Peru has been denounced and ceased to be operative from May 18, 1905. The Peruvian Government has accordingly repealed the decree of September 12, 1898, and the other resolutions issued for the execution of the above-mentioned treaty, so that in future the navigation of Brazilian ships on the Peruvian waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, the importation of Brazilian merchandise through the Loreto custom-houses, the importation of merchandise into the Yavari region, and the exportation of rubber therefrom are to be subjected to the laws, tariffs, and regulations of Peru.

REGULATION GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN SEEDS.

Two Peruvian decrees, recently issued, prohibit the importation of sugar-cane seeds (semillas) and cotton seeds, respectively, unless these articles are accompanied by a certificate of the official entomologist of the place whence they are imported to the effect that they are free from all disease. Such certificates are to be verified by examination on importation.

MINING AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

In a report furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Consul GOTTSCHALK, at Callao, besides calling attention to the roads to be built, points out the mining possibilities in the Andes. Coal has been found, and silver, it is well known, abounds in various parts of the country.

Specimens of the coal obtained in the Department of Ancachs were exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, where they were viewed by a number of Americans interested in these matters, and the valuable notes of the Italian naturalist RAIMONDI on the subject of the mineral and coal deposits of Ancachs are well known.

Ancachs Department (Province of Pellasca) has the following mines in operation to-day: Coal, owned by GARAGORRI HERMANOS; silver,

Ticipampa, owned by Baron CHATELAIN; the Vesubio, owned by the CAFFERATO estate; the Parco, owned by SOUSA Y PIEROLA; the Colquipocro, owned by JUAN BRAYSON; the Ciro Hudson, owner not given; the San Juan Itda, owned by WERTHEMAN, and a mine owned by CHUECAS HERMANOS. There are also said to be auriferous deposits of some magnitude about the junction of the rivers Santa and Chuquica, which are worked primitively to-day by native Indians.

A new railroad is to be built on a concession granted in 1903 to F. J. SCHAEFER and ALEJANDRO PUENTE "for the construction of a railroad from Chimbote to Recuay, and passing through Huaraz." The concession further permits the exploitation of various coal fields along the line. Ever since 1864 the Peruvian Government has been interested in the construction of a road of this kind. In that year a survey was begun, and in 1871 the Government was empowered to make a suitable contract with private parties. After considerable trouble with various concessionaries, the work was undertaken by HENRY MEIGS, the American engineer to whom Peru owes the construction of many railroads, among others the famous trans-Andean road from Lima-Callao to Oroya.

The new line, which will be some 290 kilometers (180 miles) in length, will ascend the Andean slope by means of "switchbacks," following more or less the course of the Santa Valley. Its features will be viaducts at Huaylas (158 feet long) and at Caraz (394 feet long), some 48 bridges, and not less than 30 tunnels, large and small. Altitudes of the principal points along the road are as follows, in feet: Suchiman, 874; Tuquilpon, 2,283; Yuramarca, 3,857; Huaylas, 9,140; Caraz, 7,337; Yungay, 7,641; Carhuaz, 8,679; Huaraz, 9,920; Recuay, 11,040.

Exceptionally advantageous situations are occupied by the port of Chimbote and its sister port, Samanco, which are separated only by a sand spit, and which undeniably form one of the very best harbors on this coast. The district behind the port contains a well-watered agricultural valley (the valley of Santa), and there are coal fields and a large section of country said to be rich in minerals on the line of the projected railroad.

It is estimated that a year will suffice to put into working order the line as far as Yurumarca, which would traverse and throw open to exploitation the coal fields, which have of late attracted so much attention.

BANKING LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. IRVING B. DUDLEY, United States Minister to Peru, has reported as follows concerning the laws and regulations of Peru regarding the establishment of banks incorporated in another country:

Under the laws a bank established in Peru by a bank incorporated in another country would do business not as a branch bank, but as one purely Peruvian in its origin (one not owing its creation to a foreign bank). The limitations surrounding a bank incorporated abroad and doing business in Peru and the privileges granted to such bank are the same with respect to the transaction of its business in Peru as affect any other bank. It is to be remarked that the banking law is to be found in the law applicable to all commercial concerns. All the large commercial houses at Lima do something of a banking business. Like banks, they must declare the amount of their capital and be inscribed in the "Mercantile Register." It seems that they can do anything a bank can do, except, perhaps, to issue bonds (cedulas) against blanket mortgages. The law appears advantageous to a foreign bank doing business here, since, in establishing a bank in this country, it limits its liability to the declared capital, the subordinate character of the branch not being taken into account by the Peruvian law, which would treat it as a principal institution. While it is true that Peru has no comprehensive statute applicable to banks alone, special statutory regulations peculiarly applicable to banks have been passed from time to time, such as the requirement of a monthly publication of a statement of the condition of all banks.

The only tax to which banks established abroad and doing business in Peru are subject is the payment for the patent, being 5 per cent of the annual net profits, payable in equal half-yearly installments. The same tax is levied on all banks. All incomes in Peru exceeding 300 sols ($146.10) per annum are subject to a tax of 5 per cent.

Every check, whatever its amount, pays a stamp tax of 2 centavos (0.974 cent).

The stamp tax on drafts and promissory notes is 10 centavos (4.87 cents) on amounts from 20 to 500 sols ($9.74 to $243.50), inclusive; 25 centavos (12.2 cents) from over 500 up to 1,000 sols ($243.50 to $487), inclusive. If the amount of the note or draft exceeds 1,000 sols ($487) 10 centavos (4.87 cents) are added for any excess not amounting to more than 500 sols ($243.50), and 25 centavos (12.2 cents) for every additional 1,000 sols or fraction thereof greater than 500 sols ($243.50).

The same privileges are granted to a private banking firm as to an incorporated bank.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of June, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending June, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for June, for example, are not published until some time in August.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	.....	5,680	7,420	40,885
Mexico	.....	.....	876	.....
Cuba	.....	1,845	.....	1,845
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	.....	.....	698	93
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	20,906	5,795	165,371	60,024
Brazil	46,390	63,526	1,060,960	1,248,859
Other South America	162,174	177,684	2,039,609	1,781,087
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	861,104	369,897	4,874,162	6,052,703
Mexico	248,056	434,897	2,222,171	2,264,912
Brazil	2,525,143	1,388,490	48,080,222	64,033,881
Other South America	645,100	408,390	10,087,858	8,259,947
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	163,629	350,920	1,566,187	3,180,988
South America	110	123	3,062	15,606
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	26,570	11,491	488,871	453,024
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,025,786	1,112,755	15,733,245	14,890,189
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	516,322	488,062	3,895,777	4,419,913
Cuba	360,118	297,556	1,790,110	1,439,029
South America	59,041	71,322	567,666	615,810
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	184	.....	6,465	3,797
Mexico	1,185	46	61,536	43,082
Cuba	3	.....	3,671	3,603
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	16,965	75,596	225,387	299,604

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	69,965	40,059	545,208	650,600
Mexico	193,956	261,091	3,171,631	3,359,853
South America	684,620	1,271,050	11,374,062	12,601,573
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	61,999	56,014	697,866	843,740
Mexico	20,407	40,205	148,921	185,951
Brazil	673,141	1,032,266	22,442,252	28,476,252
Other South America	72,537	104,464	947,824	1,244,016
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	385,382	268,485	3,371,934	3,427,166
South America	4	121	58,745	10,083
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	24,692	16,632	132,921	122,802
Mexico	2,717	48,699	17,346	626,042
Cuba	7,886,905	5,521,135	56,547,377	64,366,338
Brazil	169,588	.....	200,096	1,266,275
Other South America	932	164,878	2,427,563	2,878,900
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	542	78	26,153	34,235
Cuba	604,045	814,256	9,793,672	10,828,359
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	23,577	74,322	779,335	644,570
Mexico	36,957	48,086	591,390	326,868
Cuba	2,400	.....	303,470	88,509
South America	471	.....	24,492	42,445
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	434,891	1,043,312	2,602,024	8,102,086
Class 2 (combing)	2,870	96,479	295,702	590,141
Class 3 (carpet)	295,445	145,949	1,094,104	752,959

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	886	1,290	11,059	18,539
Mexico	27,592	32,427	369,494	364,093
Cuba	11,598	31,312	120,593	208,908
Argentine Republic	281,559	504,351	3,996,476	5,032,853
Brazil	6,725	8,615	51,757	151,715
Chile	16,291	11,271	247,238	254,735
Colombia	119	826	2,547	4,022
Venezuela	11	154	1,100	2,010
Other South America	8,494	14,830	209,183	162,866
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	2,516	127,082	35,033	519,247
Mexico	105	19,012	273,400	300,586
Cuba	111,923	102,530	703,080	975,596
South America	1,243	36,924	20,963	146,689
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	4,100	488	31,428	13,656
Mexico	2,793	11	644,463	26,991
South America	.....	30	24,583	296
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	97,851	235,065	1,189,933	1,814,479
Mexico	15,357	24,557	164,771	242,299
Cuba	198,733	214,183	2,599,855	3,298,803
Brazil	120,611	78,697	1,785,706	1,225,565
Colombia	54,017	61,026	566,329	438,906
Other South America	120,331	218,141	1,741,031	2,170,604

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	3,494	23,152	138,721	210,883
Mexico	108,769	88,436	2,109,556	1,186,131
Cuba	8,082	60,100	337,312	547,754
Argentine Republic	47,844	140,077	477,599	1,188,185
Brazil	359	12,527	56,579	68,868
Chile	1,830	6,832	45,689	111,326
Colombia	6,830	2,240	44,385	31,683
Venezuela	1,656	990	24,459	9,792
Other South America	3,383	6,253	198,284	163,790
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	249	188	3,165	4,227
Mexico	3,999	4,704	44,209	50,173
Cuba	5,569	4,904	24,049	37,677
Argentine Republic	3,303	1,368	13,892	17,540
Brazil	675	.....	11,769	9,902
Colombia	1,242	210	2,871	3,675
Venezuela	16	157	620	618
Other South America	1,456	2,084	16,996	14,336
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	65,758	94,268	910,518	1,124,595
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	66,576	44,749	3,333,144	3,768,126
South America	.....	.....	.....	25,926
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	118,878	159,530	1,189,568	1,508,774
Mexico	20,166	22,368	211,824	270,143
Cuba	86,933	112,093	411,038	915,889
Argentine Republic	23,526	39,688	173,631	385,968
Brazil	37,280	67,237	664,576	745,962
Chile	46,194	58,168	673,593	742,771
Colombia	75,831	52,469	824,672	817,025
Venezuela	17,295	27,720	499,011	415,843
Other South America	22,375	33,701	392,267	464,723
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	48,801	57,033	552,146	697,103
Mexico	47,898	54,182	520,556	609,931
Cuba	27,191	57,000	273,174	414,371
Argentine Republic	13,510	25,104	111,825	358,189
Brazil	23,419	6,597	122,284	77,158
Chile	512	2,071	21,001	21,697
Colombia	11,248	3,288	118,815	79,118
Venezuela	3,433	1,965	48,069	22,261
Other South America	4,282	5,900	49,648	53,769
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	20,128	9,262	140,141	122,338
Mexico	41,429	68,208	553,081	880,987
Argentine Republic	13,176	18,529	156,346	236,135
Brazil	28,566	19,888	303,864	351,293
Chile	6,716	10,664	69,339	94,169
Venezuela	6,062	13,879	69,641	110,593
Other South America	10,962	26,130	229,972	200,591
Iron and steel manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	9,152	3,993	89,610	292,035
Mexico	2,631	112,159	373,986	877,031
South America	111,724	237,463	186,145	1,544,483
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	21,126	30,717	169,633	244,688
Mexico	55,864	88,538	782,553	825,880
Cuba	34,807	52,118	369,558	505,240

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	53,905	58,188	412,176	583,809
Brazil	24,126	36,439	290,136	342,296
Chile	14,213	12,667	166,266	148,680
Colombia	11,982	7,978	140,309	77,564
Venezuela	4,679	1,988	47,602	36,640
Other South America	14,500	23,411	209,640	214,567
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	6,170	7,893	83,382	99,061
Mexico	52,113	51,086	560,695	558,123
Cuba	44,695	32,977	250,228	351,846
Argentine Republic	75,008	63,026	292,858	507,914
Brazil	10,600	13,961	107,603	142,165
Colombia	11,428	4,755	92,405	92,621
Other South America	31,379	41,749	256,656	314,272
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	.....	.....	37,150	60,810
Mexico	824,664	5,500	1,934,521	368,126
Cuba	.....	3,800	145,436	220,601
Argentine Republic	49,910	.....	137,506	207,448
Brazil	.....	.....	129,791	117,086
Colombia	.....	.....	47,251	19,330
Other South America	.....	20,100	249,207	98,416
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,756	5,907	14,407	39,713
Mexico	13,880	31,502	233,982	268,718
Cuba	4,750	5,779	34,483	67,715
Argentine Republic	13,013	11,529	51,673	85,897
Brazil	1,441	4,416	17,771	35,227
Colombia	340	1,649	7,299	9,294
Other South America	12,838	12,979	92,180	140,044
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	12,542	13,114	111,250	148,252
Mexico	10,057	6,588	62,562	77,077
Cuba	19,426	25,873	150,594	236,566
Argentine Republic	8,285	32,754	119,895	248,721
Brazil	7,622	14,880	116,817	105,025
Chile	3,072	3,776	36,388	38,080
Colombia	1,482	4,969	48,572	28,237
Venezuela	5,431	4,849	67,452	52,942
Other South America	3,729	5,297	50,736	60,689
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	18,776	26,064	234,238	275,858
Mexico	55,133	111,077	786,502	1,116,598
Colombia	13,294	7,317	141,153	113,254
Other South America	15,638	27,862	141,750	212,213
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,848	2,005	13,867	17,319
Mexico	675	1,390	12,380	15,773
Cuba	5,272	4,600	51,326	60,801
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	208,305	215,889
Brazil	28,101	27,022	395,893	302,619
Chile	2,886	2,236	34,193	19,033
Colombia	1,149	913	18,151	16,523
Venezuela	913	4,670	31,650	31,502
Other South America	21,032	7,376	100,347	158,918
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	2,070	1,669	16,181	23,976
Mexico	885	561	7,276	7,822
Cuba	2,128	6,244	57,296	65,549
Argentine Republic	32,651	.....	186,015	177,261
Brazil	15,857	5,845	98,977	91,735
Chile	6,323	1,893	71,079	55,425
Colombia	509	298	8,982	6,339
Venezuela	1,157	975	9,826	7,359
Other South America	4,187	2,432	52,198	54,167

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crûs; Huiles minérales, brutes*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	60,269	53,862	663,575	786,613
Cuba	71,346	33,549	475,621	508,983
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	18,537	22,742	263,037	290,193
Mexico	15,881	22,465	217,658	223,887
Cuba	13,352	10,801	249,469	375,080
Argentine Republic	268,138	261,541	1,868,957	2,414,733
Brazil	159,931	236,733	2,394,588	2,452,218
Chile	63,251	110,157	842,160	846,131
Colombia	9,913	13,318	176,848	120,308
Venezuela	15,459	12,690	160,136	145,359
Other South America	76,899	62,633	802,829	765,008
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	2,738	3,382	21,588	30,938
Mexico	30,482	59,194	1,176,996	692,751
Cuba	3,663	8,935	38,525	80,140
Argentine Republic	9,578	3,440	69,592	40,623
Brazil	27,061	12,028	348,842	190,981
Chile	2,345	2,221	9,551	43,824
Other South America	11,916	10,019	158,631	134,495
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	915	1,647	17,840	22,114
Mexico	1,915	2,145	19,752	39,636
Cuba	655	1,671	6,679	11,435
Argentine Republic	52	.....	765	352
Brazil	134	80	7,943	6,090
Colombia	305	56	9,545	4,560
Other South America	2,517	1,998	27,953	23,547
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	4,620	7,457	46,443	73,719
Mexico	42	315	1,190	3,051
Cuba	160	.....	1,808	2,830
Brazil	60	.....	2,231	1,428
Chile	12	127	4,889	5,530
Colombia	1,127	833	13,118	11,999
Other South America	16,845	15,718	196,741	148,017
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	6,816	13,957	97,437	112,106
Mexico	2,189	2,535	10,634	30,270
Cuba	6,181	1,106	40,255	10,489
Brazil	.....	.....	3,212	1,327
Chile	.....	2,430	13,850	6,857
Colombia	1,379	535	10,520	7,161
Other South America	1,224	5,183	55,840	52,350
Bacon (*Toeino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,499	984	30,914	16,844
Mexico	2,058	3,207	43,602	41,504
Cuba	28,680	35,006	307,773	444,162
Brazil	3,379	12,563	96,970	77,021
Colombia	.....	85	2,477	997
Other South America	1,319	1,436	20,260	11,430
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,622	6,346	37,971	62,129
Mexico	7,938	9,663	83,187	121,775
Cuba	39,959	34,686	522,842	451,812
Brazil	.....	107	2,626	1,503
Colombia	1,053	747	12,818	7,444
Venezuela	2,145	3,303	44,593	39,567
Other South America	1,941	3,907	40,858	34,242
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore*):				
Central America	8,352	15,550	130,560	148,440
Cuba	6,044	39,240	244,413	351,770
Brazil	1,859	636	35,260	56,241
Colombia	371	1,364	10,671	9,551
Other South America	17,733	13,273	273,409	199,843
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	11,203	53,252	148,005	295,204
Mexico	15,028	31,687	230,616	343,059

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	157,993	254,978	1,480,413	1,792,474
Argentine Republic	676	168	4,092	2,611
Brazil	22,326	.....	331,856	190,220
Chile	5,443	6,444	57,665	65,233
Colombia	13,433	45,339	308,137	171,259
Venezuela	27,866	41,017	346,924	298,256
Other South America	24,778	41,124	348,449	392,432
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	5,436	7,212	59,181	81,242
Mexico	7,302	7,993	102,258	126,744
Cuba	1,098	6,297	22,557	27,859
Brazil	10,601	18,913	129,735	110,520
Colombia	1,412	1,111	20,590	14,061
Venezuela	5,661	9,334	88,076	66,112
Other South America	1,957	653	23,343	17,139
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,018	5,665	29,010	49,545
Mexico	4,537	4,312	46,169	42,828
Cuba	895	3,260	11,689	16,910
Brazil	.....	.....	48	.....
Colombia	321	315	5,671	3,799
Other South America	54	235	1,029	739
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	2,243	4,691	42,793	56,885
Mexico	12,024	13,108	163,211	166,005
Argentine Republic	.....	5,033	38,696	89,851
Colombia	165	.....	41,364	19,512
Other South America	4,023	4,879	78,159	79,261
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	6,932	13,761	77,135	112,607
Mexico	830	1,095	22,256	17,781
Cuba	12,086	7,373	123,585	109,424
Argentine Republic	.....	1,720	15	8,221
Brazil	.....	.....	41	70
Colombia	197	.....	26,142	11,798
Other South America	5,823	4,640	51,779	53,321
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	5,424	42,412	125,986	434,503
Mexico	14,893	83,067	489,689	696,903
Cuba	141	.....	10,278	37,391
Argentine Republic	11,976	923	37,450	36,362
Brazil	.....	.....	4,111	8,961
Chile	.....	3,695	18,296	34,674
Colombia	.....	162	12,836	17,689
Other South America	1,100	176	144,928	64,608
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	20,142	38,018	147,153	391,986
Mexico	147,058	123,587	2,132,033	1,922,853
Cuba	95,725	177,032	1,206,190	1,602,264
Argentine Republic	270,411	100,169	2,330,269	2,158,055
Brazil	71,403	20,231	551,984	588,887
Chile	31,729	10,411	429,369	315,027
Colombia	7,572	2,107	71,048	55,306
Venezuela	974	1,603	16,206	14,489
Other South America	74,394	58,158	786,662	591,847
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	8,737	16,123	65,714	160,526
Mexico	54,875	67,700	612,433	647,475
Cuba	49,350	69,797	420,477	567,809
Argentine Republic	11,765	37,210	113,396	229,471
Brazil	2,148	4,046	24,951	28,885
Chile	2,739	5,303	21,647	38,953
Colombia	6,713	2,676	44,136	47,429
Venezuela	732	806	9,194	32,661
Other South America	5,326	6,182	67,721	91,090

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of June, 1905, 10 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 104,194 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 13, carrying 173,138 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in June, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alligator skins....bales..	62	Hides....bales..	1,282
Bones....packages..	402	Hides, loose....number..	2,942
Broom root....bales..	638	Honey....barrels..	173
Chicle gum....do....	1,960	Ixtle....bales..	314
Cigars....boxes..	63	Lead bullion....bars..	41,694
Coffee....sacks..	21,187	Mahogany....logs..	2
Copper bullion....bars..	1,730	Metals....boxes..	743
Deerskins....bales..	237	Ores....sacks..	2,600
Fustic....logs..	3,650	Rubber, crude....bales..	181
Goatskins....bales..	343	Sarsaparilla....do....	78
Hair....do....	19	Sugar....sacks..	10,072
Henequen....do....	12,507	Tobacco, leaf....bales..	1,048
Heron plumes....boxes..	7	Vanilla....boxes..	260

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, during the month of June, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Flour	6,238	422,717	$21,689.48	164	11,152	$707.20
Groceries	711	44,692	4,948.29	42	2,208	246.87
Explosives	86	2,290	831.80			
Rice	330	15,711	1,072.91			
Cotton fabrics	43	3,817	1,476.91			
Machinery	40	1,690	877.54			
Tallow	96	20,637	2,175.20			
Lumber	6,098	289,879	6,500.00			
Miscellaneous	193	27,064	3,448.11	5	300	107.59
Total	13,835	828,497	43,020.24	211	13,660	1,061.66

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of June, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of 439,741 *pesos*, made up of the following items:

	Mexican silver.
Gold bullion	$75,589
Gold ores	25,750
Mexican dollars	1,992
Silver bullion	160,102
Silver ores	54,765
Sundry products	121,543
Total	439,741

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $133,311, of which sum $10,054 was the value of American merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong and other Asiatic ports during the month of June numbered 3,821.

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of May, 1905, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to $1,086,239 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	4,070	$38,691
Copper bullion.....pounds..	4,696,354	563,561
Fruits.....do....	20,830	396
Hides (rawhides).....do....	67,593	9,196
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces..	8,107	162,154
Lead bullion.....pounds..	42,525	851
Leaf tobacco.....do....	1,510	534
Lime.....do....	75,810	263
Mescal.....gallons..	127	162
Oranges.....pounds..	35,260	509
Ores.....	.....	223,659
Salt.....pounds..	900	5
Silver bullion.....ounces..	143,422	86,054
Sole leather.....pounds..	820	204
Total.....	.....	1,086,239

The imports into Mexico from the United States, through the port of Nogales, during the month of May, 1905, aggregated a value of $1,086,239, and consisted of the following articles:

Animal substances	$9,301.00
Arms and explosives	3,072.00
Chemical products	6,285.50
Machinery and parts thereof	22,566.05
Mineral products	21,630.50
Paper and paper products	2,844.50
Spirituous beverages	2,601.25
Textile products	13,876.00
Vegetable products	42,838.70
Vehicles	6,774.50
Miscellaneous	4,452.70
Total	136,242.70

Imports by countries.

England	$3,523.00
France	2,767.00
Germany	7,204.00
United States	122,748.70
Total	136,242.70

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reports that during the month of June, 1905, there were shipped from that port to the ports of Tampico, Veracruz, and Progreso 14,154,809 kilograms of merchandise invoiced at $98,123.22. These shipments consisted of the following items:

	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Coal	11,042,000	$23,785.90
Carbonate of lime	19,200	1,050.00
Explosives	14,696	15,040.00
Petroleum	3,078,466	53,205.92
Wall paper	447	41.40
Total	14,154,809	98,123.22

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FISCAL YEAR 1904–5.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904–5 exceeds that of any preceding year, having been $2,635,970,333, in comparison with $2,451,914,642 in 1904, the previous record year.

An analysis of the statistics of foreign commerce in the year ended June 30, 1905, prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that both imports and exports made new high records, imports having exceeded by $92,000,000 the total recorded in 1903, and exports having for the first time surpassed the figures of 1901. In 1903 imports first passed the $1,000,000,000 limit, with a total of $1,025,719,237; in 1904 they again fell below $1,000,000,000 in value, being $991,087,371, and for the year just ended are $1,117,507,500. Exports first rose above $1,000,000,000 in value during the fiscal year 1892, but fell below that limit in the following year, and so remained until 1897, when the total was $1,050,993,556. In 1898 the total exports were $1,231,482,330; in 1900, $1,394,483,082; in 1901, $1,487,764,991, a total which was not again equaled until 1905, when the figures stood at $1,518,462,833, not only surpassing the record made in 1901, but for the first time in the history of our commerce passing the $1,500,000,000 limit.

An unusual feature of the statistics of the fiscal year 1905 is the small increase in customs revenue, despite the great increase in dutiable imports. The year's imports were valued at $1,117,507,500, as against $991,087,371 in the preceding year, an increase of $126,420,129.

The imports of dutiable merchandise during 1905 were valued at $600,071,238, as against $536,957,131 in 1904, an increase of $63,114,107. Despite this fact, however, the customs revenue derived from the largely increased dutiable imports of 1905 is less than $1,000,000 in excess of that derived from the imports of 1904, being $262,060,518 for 1905, as against $261,274,565 for 1904. This decrease in customs revenue is in part due to the admission of Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco, at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular tariff rates, under the reciprocity treaty of December 27, 1903, and in part to the unusually large amount of dutiable merchandise remaining in warehouse at the end of the year upon which duty had not been paid, as well as to several other causes which can not be fully stated until complete details of the year's imports are available.

Imports into the United States were in the year just ended twelve times as much as in 1800, and exports from the United States about twenty-one and a half times as much as in that year. The actual increase in imports since 1800 has been $1,026,000,000 and in exports $1,448,000,000. Imports have doubled in the last twenty-five years, having been $445,777,775 in 1879, as against $1,117,507,500 in 1905. Exports, however, have doubled in sixteen years, the figures of 1889 having been $742,401,375 and those of the year just ended $1,518,462,833, according to the preliminary report just issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the commerce of the United States at decennial periods from 1800 to 1900, and annually from 1900 down to date:

Fiscal year.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Fiscal year.	Total imports.	Total exports.
1800	$91,252,768	$70,971,780	1880	$667,954,746	$835,638,658
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	1890	789,310,409	857,828,684
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	1905	1,117,507,500	1,518,462,833

Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics show that the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30 was the largest in its history for both imports and exports. The total value was $2,635,970,333, or $184,055,691 greater than for the previous fiscal year. The imports, aggregating $1,117,507,500, exceeded those of last year by $126,420,129, and passed the previous high-water mark, made in 1903, by $92,000,000.

The year's exports, despite a decline of $41,000,000 in the value of breadstuffs, increased $57,635,562, the volume of exported manufactures sent to foreign countries forming a large portion of the nominal increase of $98,000,000.

The total exports for the first time passed the billion and a half mark, and may possibly place the United States at the head of the exporting nations of the earth. The June figures of Great Britain, who holds first place, are not yet obtainable, but her exports for the eleven months aggregated $1,393,872,926. If she maintains for June the average for the other eleven months the total for the year will be $1,520,406,829, or less than $2,000,000 in excess of the exports of the United States. With such a narrow margin the official figures will be necessary to determine which of the two countries is the greatest exporting nation of the world.

The movement of gold in the year aggregated $146,231,886, of which the imports amounted to $53,637,862, or $45,417,506 less than last year, and the exports to $92,594,024, an increase of $11,134,038. The imports of silver were $27,430,383, a loss of $338,431, and the exports were $48,848,812, a decline of $623,890 compared with last year.

TIN PRODUCTION IN 1904.

According to the official report made by the Geological Survey, the production of tin ore in the United States during 1904 amounted to 159 short tons, which contained from 40 to 70 per cent of metallic tin and were obtained from deposits near Gaffney, South Carolina; Tinton, South Dakota, and Buck Creek, Alaska.

Nearly all of this tin ore was shipped to England for smelting. Although about 40 per cent of the tin produced in the world is consumed in the United States, there has been practically no production of the metal in this country until the last year or two.

The total production of tin in the world in 1904, exclusive of the production in China, was 92,243 long tons. The product comes mainly from the Malay States, Banka and Billiton; Bolivia, England, and Australia. A very small quantity is also produced in Austria, Germany, Japan, Mexico, and America. There was a slight decrease, amounting to 1,650 long tons, in the estimated production of tin in 1904 as compared with 1903. The consumption of tin in 1904 is estimated at approximately 94,755 tons, which is 2,512 tons more than the actual production.

The tin imported into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, amounted to 40,832 short tons, valued at $21,486,311. The greater part of the tin consumed in the United States is produced in the Malay Peninsula.

During the last few years the production of tin in the world has not been equal to the demand, and the accumulated stocks of tin that have been held in various countries have become very much diminished since 1896. One of the chief reasons for this increasing demand for tin is the large growth of the canning industry and also of the use of tin boxes and cases in shipping sundry articles. On account of the demand for

tin and the high price it brings a new industry was started a few years ago which is known as "detinning" tin scrap, and this has now become of considerable importance in the United States. Many hundred tons of metallic tin and chemical salts of tin, chiefly chlorides, are procured each year from the chemical or electrolytic treatment of new tin scrap, which is obtained from tin-can and fruit-can factories.

On account of the value of the metal tin it is possible to work very low-grade ores if they occur in quantity, and usually little difficulty is experienced in cleaning and concentrating a tin ore so as to obtain nearly pure concentrate. Cassiterite, a tin oxide, is the usual tin ore.

Although the American production has thus far been very small, it may be the beginning of what may become an important industry in this country.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The contract existing between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under which the latter has for the last three years enjoyed a practical monopoly of the shipping carried across the Isthmus, terminated on July 12, 1905.

The Panama Railroad Company, taking advantage of a clause in the contract providing that it could be terminated on six months' notice in the event that the railroad became the property of the United States, gave this notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on January 12 last.

The abrogation of this contract leaves an open field for American commerce with the Central American countries north of Panama.

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1904.

The Uruguayan trade returns for 1904, compared with 1903, show a total valuation of $59,672,856 and $62,421,875, respectively, or a decrease for 1904 of $2,749,019. As, however, there was a decrease in import values and an increase in exports, the trade balance may be said to be in favor of the Republic, as is indicated by the following figures: Imports, 1904, $21,216,689; 1903, $25,103,966, a decrease of $3,887,277; exports, 1904, $38,456,167; 1903, $37,317,909, an increase of $1,138,258; so that the balance of trade stood, in 1904, in favor of the country to the amount of $17,239,478, as against $12,213,943 in 1903, an increase for the year of $5,025,535.

Imports and exports.

Classification.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.		
Liquors in general	$1,786,176	$1,367,994
Comestibles	4,835,518	5,116,380
Tobacco	252,229	267,204
Dry goods	5,078,362	3,579,490
Ready-made clothing	1,179,783	718,235
Machinery and hardware	8,162,091	7,156,082
Various	2,845,384	2,066,528
Live stock	966,423	944,776
EXPORTS.		
Live stock	859,648	995,216
Pastoral products	33,832,374	34,848,300
Agricultural products	1,921,441	1,696,666
Various products	525,621	711,586
Various articles	18,587	6,969
Ship chandling	160,238	197,430

For the past five years the returns, in thousands of dollars, have been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1900	23,978	29,388	53,366
1901	23,692	27,731	51,423
1902	23,517	33,602	57,119
1903	25,104	37,318	62,422
1904	21,217	38,456	59,673

VENEZUELA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT CASTRO.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of the following communication addressed to the Department of State of the United States:

"AMERICAN LEGATION,
"*Caracas, June 22, 1905.*

"Hon. JOHN HAY,
"*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

"SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department that this legation is in receipt of an official notification of the election of Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO as President of Venezuela for the period 1905–1911. He is now, therefore, Constitutional President, whereas he was until this time Provisional President. Gen. VICENTE GOMEZ and General VELUTINI were elected first and second Vice-Presidents, respectively, which offices they held already. The elections were unanimous, and took place on the 7th instant.

"For more details, I beg to refer to my No. 429, of the 7th instant.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"NORMAN HUTCHINSON."

ABOLITION OF FREE IMPORT OF MAIZE AND BEANS.

By a decree of the Provisional Government, dated May 22, 1905, the decree of exemption from import duties for maize and beans has been revoked. A local paper—"*Letras y Números*"—in announcing the action, pronounces it "very opportune, as, according to the reports coming from all parts of the Republic, the crop of minor grains promises to be very abundant, as is also announced in respect to coffee."

GOVERNMENT SANCTION OF DEBT CONTRACT.

On July 11, 1905, the Venezuelan Congress accepted the contract signed on June 7 in London by the representatives of Venezuela and of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, representing the German bondholders, and the Council of Foreign Bondholders, representing the British bondholders, for the settlement of the outstanding obligations of Venezuela.

Full particulars of the contract in reference were published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July, 1905.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in June, 1905, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first six months of 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	£455,671		
United States	2,532,061	£3,733,592	£3,768,076
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	134,239		
United States	114,370	278,698	177,831
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	2,646,970	4,221,436	4,577,859
Chile	16,541	80,048	57,672
United States	5,027,435	1,809,940	1,052,572
Wheat flour:			
United States	3,523,612	3,005,764	963,400
Barley:			
United States	663,172	991,306	580,458
Oats:			
United States	106,619	17,930	42,565
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	446,403	1,390,402	1,032,282
United States	3,586,521	1,558,845	3,223,069
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	928,140	999,115	1,716,835
United States	2,900,850	2,969,954	2,414,114
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,277,560	1,185,122	1,240,515

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Articles of food and drink—Continued.			
Pork, fresh:			
United States	£182,663	£158,772	£158,918
Bacon:			
United States	3,787,797	3,286,470	3,191,370
Beef, salted:			
United States	133,725	96,561	95,026
Hams:			
United States	649,187	622,768	1,273,684
Cheese:			
United States	611,229	335,647	274,552
Coffee:			
Brazil	332,032	101,158	64,705
Central America	462,030	632,141	651,345
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	44,176	.....	.....
Brazil	25,505	31,039	18,087
Cuba	86,363	.....	.....
Peru	59,393	234,828	499,755
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	815,437	972,219	735,840
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	641,231	584,454	655,004
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Copper:			
Chile	136,836	117,468	180,950
United States	3,576	530	1,322
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	155,983	94,437	117,628
Peru	62,710	62,336	59,887
United States	77,744	107,545	62,949
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	283,905	466,459	586,287
United States	565,876	1,303,675	1,050,613
Iron, pig:			
United States	8,952	36,195	7,022
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	220,944	202,284	162,041
Scientific apparatus:			
United States	163,536	131,036	183,125
Clocks:			
United States	33,439	29,087	35,392
Raw materials for textile manufactures.			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	639,822	551,936	133,442
United States	16,408,046	17,212,340	18,544,448
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic	549,594	374,642	700,447
South America	367,983	431,564	415,939
Uruguay	348,507	97,608	82,265
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile	42,559	58,420	34,664
Peru	102,863	117,467	64,358
Raw materials for sundry industries.			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	4,357	.....	104,043
Brazil	14,977	33,825	.....
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic	98,172	51,480	135,459
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	241,964	261,138	192,658
United States	110,531	231,932	228,082
Manufactured articles.			
Paper:			
United States	165,488	174,503	163,820
Leather:			
United States	1,803,307	1,898,978	1,406,783
Miscellaneous articles.			
Horses:			
United States	79,364	53,176	30,545
Flaxseed or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	1,168,805	1,640,724	1,000,668
United States	30,358	1,320	.....
Bullion and specie.			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	221,099	221,871	209,137
Mexico, Central and South America	594,503	505,405	632,787
United States	3,603,628	4,941,315	4,821,322

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Articles of food and drink.			
Aerated waters:			
United States	£109,326	£116,925	£125,109
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	24,398	26,915	25,658
Spirits:			
United States	170,194	190,468	193,399
Raw materials.			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic	400,110	477,416	545,723
Brazil	322,295	352,889	353,843
Chile	99,313	119,444	227,706
United States	608,882	53,863	52,886
Uruguay	234,565	158,022	117,053
Wool, sheep and lambs:			
United States	314,051	352,241	452,676
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States	347,596	382,136	423,473
Articles manufactured wholly or in part.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	749,962	1,129,110	1,022,198
Brazil	735,182	720,161	696,624
Central America	127,933	207,952	222,610
Chile	420,086	450,733	463,720
Colombia	192,454	199,897	158,008
Mexico	113,007	159,348	145,472
Peru	145,366	179,177	227,433
United States	1,025,761	792,854	847,744
Uruguay	194,066	207,991	275,529
Venezuela	108,561	268,008	133,311
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	172,519	96,918	137,229
United States	17,150	24,758	10,173
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	136,050	109,924	64,101
Brazil	2,535	2,070	3,337
United States	474,822	507,354	476,354
Linen yarn:			
United States	25,751	29,500	26,523
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	29,744	42,913	44,477
Brazil	27,091	33,039	33,958
Colombia	8,024	9,007	14,459
Mexico	15,958	17,557	12,769
United States	1,115,239	1,115,433	1,227,932
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	72,441	171,721	199,128
Brazil	55,495	63,197	72,450
Chile	67,395	113,245	112,686
Mexico	.....	20,432	24,319
Peru	27,635	40,744	41,134
United States	191,265	144,197	166,046
Uruguay	20,366	39,874	33,968
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	91,070	181,000	211,137
Brazil	43,179	39,015	43,970
Chile	73,454	55,009	45,582
Mexico	.....	26,231	18,906
Peru	9,170	15,700	11,791
United States	516,667	491,381	712,319
Uruguay	30,918	26,120	30,979
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	17,405	26,074	47,456
Chile	14,538	19,229	15,767
United States	31,797	18,018	23,370
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America	15,837	22,144	29,714
United States	38,758	27,703	33,009
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	12,039	14,048	16,272
Brazil	16,726	15,727	16,329
Chile	7,623	10,795	5,614
United States	46,029	38,930	37,739
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	10,739	27,512	39,681
Brazil	16,954	42,030	60,252
Chile	9,112	14,770	15,935
United States	18,571	16,055	14,892

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.			
Iron, pig:			
United States	£949,740	£121,572	£368,425
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	14,036	14,862	20,747
Brazil	16,614	13,440	16,832
Chile	16,599	12,440	15,315
United States	49,622	30,888	34,274
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	154,461	235,942	253,757
Chile	5,367	13,430	54,460
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	58,202	60,996	49,366
Brazil	29,486	17,809	19,964
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	35,510	39,497	45,793
Brazil	5,837	6,828	9,059
United States	51,352	38,014	38,134
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	192,173	319,673	362,919
Central America	6,075	10,297	16,521
Chile	37,664	38,628	69,362
Mexico	51,745	41,882	49,934
Uruguay	20,887	14,121	39,230
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	384,520	430,746	430,533
Machinery and millwork.			
Locomotives:			
South America	133,779	157,403	213,547
United States	431	25	669
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	17,536	14,645	39,921
United States	23	1,928	.....
Machinery, various:			
South America	68,822	104,121	139,321
United States	10,013	9,559	9,395
Agricultural implements:			
South America	27,947	47,611	52,104
United States	148	494	60
Sewing machines:			
South America	29,653	29,438	33,316
Mining machinery:			
South America	10,482	20,769	18,042
United States	2,340	494	1,444
Textile machinery:			
South America	78,936	115,039	69,783
United States	290,583	190,827	180,836
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	19,562	12,642	12,757
Brazil	2,104	4,183	9,284
United States	27,884	3,522	8,007
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	39,018	44,102	68,142
Brazil	36,419	44,747	43,342
United States	276,896	304,846	257,273
Seed oil:			
Brazil	23,442	26,782	22,700
Bullion and specie.			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	522,380	435,075	969,468
Mexico, Central and South America	2,380,108	3,711,838	1,650,315
United States	14,050	719,700	69,000

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States Consul-General at Bogota, United States of Colombia, requests that letters of inquiry from American merchants and manufacturers be in duplicate. If this were done it would greatly aid in their quick dispatch, as the answering of inquiries has come to be quite an item, each mail bringing from fifteen to twenty, and with

no clerical force it is almost impossible to answer them all in reasonable time. When the information desired has to be acquired from other sources these letters have to be copied. If received in duplicate the extra work would be avoided and the probability of the letters being carefully and quickly attended to would be increased.

The American Minister at Lima, Peru, transmits copies printed in English of proposals for the supply of earthenware and cast-iron drainage piping for the city of Callao, containing form of tender, conditions, and bill of quantities. The copies of proposals were sent to the American legation by the water inspector with a view to their being brought to the attention of American contractors. Proposals must be sent sealed on or before October 5, 1905, to the secretary of the municipality of Callao. The printed proposals, containing all necessary information for American contractors, are on file in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, where they may be inspected by interested parties.

The United States Consul at Callao reports a constantly growing increase in the number of parcels-post importations from Europe, to such an extent as to necessitate the creation of a special department in the Lima post-office to examine and assess such importations. What is still more interesting is that a number of firms of customs agents and brokers are now sending out circulars broadcast, in which they describe themselves as ready to serve their customers in the matter of ordering goods from Europe by parcels post, advancing the money for customs duties on the same, and, if desired, ordering at their own cost and collecting from the customer only on delivery of the goods.

Among recent mining projects in Mexico which offer opportunities for the introduction of American machinery are the following: The Tecolotas Company, of Santa Barbara, is reported to have made an appropriation of $300,000 for a new mill. The Cerro Blanco mine, near Imuris, Sonora, operated by the Providence Mining Company, is planning the erection of smelting and concentrating plants in the near future; a concern in Cleveland is constructing the machinery for the 200-ton smelter which Col. W. C. Greene will erect near Dedrick, Chihuahua; the San Rafael Copper Mining Company has been organized with a capital of $1,500,000 to operate a group of mines near Hermosillo, and plan to erect at once two reverberatory furnaces at San Rafael. A branch railroad is also to be constructed from the Sonora Railroad, a distance of 12 miles. The company's principal office will be located at Tucson, Arizona. In order to provide plenty of ore for the new smelter to be erected at Chihuahua, the American Smelting and Refining Company will spend $1,000,000 in developing and blocking out ore in its mines in the Santa Eulalia district. The company is now preparing to push the matter of acquiring the lands for the site of the smelter at Tabalaopa, 3 miles south of Chihuahua.

The syndicate that recently acquired the iron deposits of Valle de Puntales, near Santa Maria La Grande, Guerrero, has ordered from the United States a large quantity of machinery to exploit the property on a large scale. The syndicate now owning the property, it is stated, will invest about $300,000 gold on preliminary work.

The Cuban Government has advertised for bids for the construction of a wharf custom-house, appraiser's office, and for a public wharf in Habana Harbor. This project also carries with it a concession for ninety-nine years for the exploitation of the loading and unloading of vessels in the port of Habana, the right of supplying shipping with coal, and warehousing merchandise in connection with the custom-house. The total amount of work to be done amounts to more than $3,000,000. The bids will be opened in Habana on the 9th of November, 1905. The concession is subject to a prior bid made by the *Compañía del Puerto* and which, according to Cuban law, has the right of doing the work of the successful bidder or to accept $59,547.45 United States currency in lieu of the concession. The plans, specifications, and conditions for this work can be seen at the Cuban Consulate-General in New York, 96 Wall street, where any further information can be had.

The Entre Rios Railway Company has entered into an agreement with the Government of the Province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, for the construction of certain extensions rendered desirable by the growing prosperity of the districts served by the line. Under the agreement the company binds itself to carry out, within three years, four branches of the railway, amounting to 138 miles, to form a port on the Parana River at Icibuy, and to provide a transfer ferry steamer to connect that port with the Campana Wharf of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, of Mexico, has secured a concession from the Government to erect hydraulic works on the Aros River in the State of Sonora. Construction must commence within two years from June 19, 1905, and must be completed within seven years from that date. The company may establish either an aerial or an underground system, and may also construct telegraph and telephone lines along the routes. Free importation of material, machinery, and equipment is allowed for the initial installment. A guaranty of $5,000 has been deposited by the company with the National Bank of Mexico.

A company has been organized at Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico, to acquire the electric lighting plant of that city, which is now operated by steam power, and to establish a water-power plant of 2,500 horse-power to operate the system and also furnish power to other industrial enterprises. The power will be derived from the San Pedrito waterfall in the vicinity of Morelia.

GARCIA & ALMADA, of Sonora, Mexico, will shortly establish a broom factory on a large scale in Mexico City. The brooms will be made in American styles, and the machinery and other equipment for the factory is to be ordered from American manufacturers.

The attention of promoters and contractors is called to the opportunities offered in Chile and the Argentine Republic by the contemplated construction of railroad lines in the Patagonian cattle-ranch districts and for opening communication with the ports on the Pacific coast.

Attention is called to the new railroad which is to be constructed from Santa Marta, Colombia, to the Magdalena River.

The Cuba Motor Tally-ho Company has been incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, with a capital of $100,000, with the object of buying, selling, repairing, etc., automobiles and motor boats of every description in Cuba.

Automobiles are to be purchased to be put in service on the national pike, now under construction by the Government of Honduras, between Tegucigalpa and the Pacific coast.

The Santa Ana Mining Company was incorporated last week at Portland, Maine, with a capital of $200,000, for the purpose of developing mining properties in Mexico.

The *Dirección General de Vias*, Buenos Ayres, will expend $134,000 for bridge building in Formosa, Argentine Republic.

Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, is to have a sewerage system and other sanitary improvements.

The town of Ovalle, Chile, projects the installation of gas lighting.

For the purpose of erecting a mammoth paper mill in Mexico City, a syndicate of American capitalists are organizing a company with a capital stock of $4,000,000.

Mr. FERNANDO Z. NÚÑEZ, metallurgist, of Montemorelles, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, wishes to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to purchase mining properties in Mexico.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The filibustering expedition of WILLIAM WALKER to Nicaragua in 1857 forms the subject of an interesting article published in "The American Historical Review" for July, 1905, the statement being

made that American capitalists set up the "filibuster dynasty in Nicaragua and it was American capitalists that pulled it down." Mr. W. O. SCROGGS, under the caption "William Walker and the Steamship Corporation in Nicaragua," gives a succinct account of the efforts made to establish a large trans-Isthmian traffic via Nicaraguan territory, the prevailing opinion that the expedition was fitted out by the transit officials having been proven, however, to be erroneous. Colonization was the ostensible cause of the affair, and emigrants were transported to Nicaragua to the number of a thousand in two months, though the exact extent of the company's aid can not be accurately determined. WALKER was, however, neither the tool of slavery propagandists nor the agent of capitalists. Animated by personal ambition, he desired to form out of Central American States a military empire with himself at its head. The incorporation of the new steamship company and the establishment of slavery were merely the means whereby he sought to accomplish his purpose.

By cooperating with the steamship company, headed by such capitalists as CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and JOSEPH L. WHITE, he hoped to bring into Nicaragua both soldiers and colonists, while in his efforts to obtain a class of labor suited to tropical climate and at the same time to secure the aid and sympathy of the Southern States of the United States, he was of necessity associated with the slavery propaganda. Mr. SCROGGS thus sums up the purpose of the expedition which came to an end on May 1, 1857, through the intervention of Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy: "To regenerate the Isthmus by introducing an American population that should own the land and cultivate it by slave labor; to erect on the basis of this new society a federation of the five Central American States, founded on military principles; to control the interoceanic canal and thus bind his government with the maritime nations of the world by the strong ties of commerce—such were some of the plans of WALKER."

No. 3388 of the "Annual Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports," issued by the British Foreign Office, consists of a résumé of trade and economic conditions prevailing in Bolivia during 1904, made by Mr. Consul HARRISON at La Paz, in March, 1905. The report covers the trade and commerce, population and industries, public health and works, the budget statement and decrees of the national Congress, the mineral wealth of the Republic, and many statistical tables. A translation of the treaty of peace with Chile is also incorporated in the report, which is a valuable paper of reference and information. Special reports are made on the Oruro and Sucre districts, the statement being made that Bolivia is at present one of the largest tin producers in the world, half of the Bolivian output coming from Oruro. For 1904 the percentage of production was 10 per cent of the world's

supply, or about 8,000 tons. In the preceding year only about one-half of this amount was shipped.

The trade of Ciudad Bolivar and of Caracas form the subjects of the reports 3394 and 3384, respectively, published by the British Foreign Office in the Annual Series of Diplomatic and Consular reports. While the year 1904 is the ostensible period treated, it has been impossible to obtain complete statistics for the year, but improvement in commercial affairs is noted by the reporting consuls, owing to the continuance of peace throughout the Republic, new ports having been opened and new sources of revenue devised to meet present contingencies. In the report for the Caracas district are included details of La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo conditions.

United States Consul AYMÉ, at Para, Brazil, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States a valuable paper by Dr. J. HUBER, the eminent botanist of the *Museu Goeldi* of Para, setting forth the facts in connection with the "new source of rubber," a tree of the genus *Sapium*, of the family of the Euphorbiaceæ. The paper in reference, as well as comments thereon, is published in No. 2309 of the "Daily Consular Reports" for July 15, 1905. The new source of rubber appears to have been precisely identified by Doctor HUBER as *Sapium aucuparium* Jacq. The tree bears many native names—tapurú, murupita, curupita, etc. It is of the family of the Euphorbias, of which the *Hevea* is also a genus, although widely separated. The honor of this discovery rests with Prof. HENRY JUMELLE, who learned his facts from a Mr. BONNECHAUX, a French explorer, and published a long account thereof in 1903. This *Sapium* is a rather hardy tree. It grows with great rapidity. There is a tree in the botanic garden here 5 years old, from seed, which is fully 8 inches in diameter 3 feet above ground and may soon be tapped. The seeds are small and apparently very hardy. They are certainly much less delicate than *Hevea* seeds, as Doctor HUBER planted seeds which were more than 6 months old which gave strong, healthy plants. Mr. BONNECHAUX speaks of an "estrada" of 140 tapurú trees, and from his data it is calculated this estrada yields about one-half a ton of rubber annually. The tapurú is said, however, to be delicate; that is, it does not stand hard tapping. But it seems probable that with careful tapping, avoiding injuring the wood, the tree would do as well as *Hevea* does. According to Mr. BONNECHAUX the rubber from the tapurú trees exclusively can not be distinguished from pure *Hevea* rubber. But there is testimony to the effect that pure murupita rubber (which seems to be identical with tapurú rubber) is less elastic and less resistant to traction than *Hevea* rubber. As to the systematic position of these rubber-yielding species it remains proved that the murupita, which yields rubber on the lower Amazon (region of Obidos), may be classified in the specific group *Sapium aucuparium* Jacq., that

the curupita of the opposite coast of Marajó, and probably also of the Mazagão region, belongs to a similar species (which may perhaps be considered a variety of *S. aucuparium*), and that the tapurú or seringarana of the central and upper Amazon also corresponds to *Sapium aucuparium* and perhaps, in part, to other species of *Sapium*.

The "Mining Magazine" for July, 1905, contains a valuable article on "Foreign Copper Mines," contributed by WALTER HARVEY WEED, of the United States Geological Survey. Out of a total production of 632,166 tons of copper for 1904, the United States produced 55 per cent, or 349,866 tons, the nearest competitor being Mexico with 52,500 tons, followed by Spain with 50,000 tons. Spain has long ranked next to the United States as a copper producer, but the marvelously rapid development of the Sonora properties and the fact that the great smelters collect the precious metals in a copper matte, thus creating a strong demand for copper ores, have combined to greatly increase the output of Mexican mines. The productive copper mines of South America are located in the Andean belt, occurring in Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, and Chile. It has also been mined in Brazil and Venezuela. The mines of Peru are especially valuable, and the output has been greatly increased of late years, notably in the Cerro de Pasco district, where reduction works have been constructed on a large scale. The property will doubtless, by 1906, be the largest copper producer in South America. Bolivia's principal copper deposit yields an annual output of about 3,000,000 pounds, and though worked by the Incas was not reopened until 1832. Chile contains 1,883 copper properties which paid taxes in 1902, and had 41 reduction works in 1901. Argentine production is at present limited owing to the inaccessibility of the deposits, but railway communication is being opened up and the mines will soon be extensively worked.

In his report on the trade of Quezaltenango for the year 1904 the British Consul, in his report to the home Government, incorporates a brief review of the general conditions prevailing throughout the Republic of Guatemala for the period. He states that the statistics of imports and exports of the Republic show that while the price of coffee, the leading article of export, has fallen very considerably the fluctuations in exchange have dealt a terrible blow to the import trade, the figures for 1896 being given as £2,285,840, declining in 1903 to £594,328, but a recovery to £1,008,228 is noted for 1904. This increase in 1904 is attributed by the consul to the falling tendency of exchange throughout the year, a trade gain of about 97 per cent over 1903 being the result.

A report on the trade and commerce of Truxillo for the year 1904, principally with reference to British interests and prospects, is published as No. 3371 of the "Annual Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports," issued by the British Foreign Office.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
* Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
* Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.
Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
* Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semi-monthly.
Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

FRANCE.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

GUATEMALA.

*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
*La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.
Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.

*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
*El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.
Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.
*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.
*El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.
Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

*La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
*Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.
La República. Panamá. Weekly.

PARAGUAY.

Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semimonthly.
Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
*Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.
Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Bi-weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
El Comercio. Cuzco. Bi-weekly.
*El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
*El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.
Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semi-annual.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.
*Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Boletin de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina, Manila. Monthly.
El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.
Far Eastern Review, Manila. Monthly.
Official Gazette, Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia de Puerte Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.
American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.
American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
*American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
*El Americano. New York. Published every ten days.
*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.

Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
* Manufacturer and Exporter. New York. Quarterly.
Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
The Technical World. Chicago. Monthly.
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
* Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

Boletim Mensal

DA

Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Vol. XXI. AGOSTO de 1905. No. 2.

UNIFORMIDADE DOS RELATORIOS CONSULARES.

O Sr. Louis H. Aymé, consul dos Estados Unidos em Pará, Brazil, em uma communicação que dirigiu ao seu Governo em 17 de Junho proximo passado, lembra a conveniencia dos paizes adoptarem um systema uniforme na preparação dos relatorios commerciaes.

O Sr. Aymé escreve como se segue:

"Tomo a liberdade de suggerir que a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas prestaria um valioso serviço si pudesse persuadir os varios Estados que della formam parte, a adoptar um modelo uniforme para os informes de importação e de exportação. Estes modelos deverão ser simples, indicando a quantidade e o paiz de origem no caso da importação e o de destino no caso da exportação. Os administradores de Alfandegas nos portos onde ha consulados deverão supprir exemplares destes modelos aos consules dentro de trinta dias depois do fim do anno."

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM ABRIL DE 1905.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, publica os seguintes dados estatisticos mostrando o movimento de exportação dos diversos portos da Republica Argentina durante o mez de Abril de 1905:

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.	Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES.		BUENOS AIRES—continuação.	
Allemanha:		Allemanha—Continuação.	
Trigo.....toneladas..	9,981	Couros de boi seccos ..toneladas..	25
Milho.....id....	64	Couros de boi salgados.....id....	427
Linho.....id....	9,324	Couros de cavallo salgados..id....	43
Farinha de trigo.....id....	30	Couros de cavallo seccos....id....	42
Lã.....id....	3,407	Couros diversos.....id....	46
Pelles de carneiro .....id....	65	Tripas .....id....	181

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continuação.	
Allemanha—Continuação.	
Sebo ..... toneladas..	212
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	95
Farelo ..... id....	6,795
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	2
Sementes ..... id....	149
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	865
Caseina ..... id....	188
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	1,788
Tannino ..... id....	465
Malt ..... id....	120
Mineraes ..... id....	12
Pennas ..... kilos..	300
França:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	6,982
Milho ..... id....	247
Linho ..... id....	1,980
Lã ..... id....	5,137
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	781
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	4
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	152
Couros diversos ..... id....	21
Crina ..... id....	16
Carne conservada ..... id....	20
Sangue secco ..... id....	35
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	204
Chifres ..... id....	22
Sebo ..... id....	119
Aveia ..... id....	347
Farelo ..... id....	541
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	219
Guano ..... id....	16
Tannino ..... id....	11
Pennas ..... kilos..	615
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	9,858
Milho ..... id....	1,701
Linho ..... id....	3,491
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	1,682
Lã ..... id....	398
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	123
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	1
Couros diversos ..... id....	28
Crina ..... id....	3
Xarque ..... id....	16
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	2,637
Quartos de vacca gelados ... id....	3,229
Tripas geladas ..... id....	247
Carne conservada ..... id....	12
Linguas conservadas ..... id....	12
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	180
Tripas ..... id....	1
Sebo ..... id....	317
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	106
Feno ..... id....	4
Aveia ..... id....	808
Farelo ..... id....	971
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	245
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	170
Guano ..... id....	22
Caseina ..... id....	23
Manteiga ..... id....	371
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	1,802
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	294
Mineraes ..... id....	11
Cavallos ..... cabeças..	16
Muares ..... id....	2
Belgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	4,672
Linho ..... id....	2,593
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	63
Lã ..... id....	2,619
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	40
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	10
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	704
Crina ..... id....	42
Carne conservada ..... id....	17
Caldo de carne conservada .id....	50
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	191
Chifres ..... id....	43
Sebo ..... id....	427
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	2
Feno ..... id....	230

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continuação.	
Belgica—Continuação.	
Aveia ..... toneladas..	44
Farelo ..... id....	51
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	116
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	180
Guano ..... id....	17
Caseina ..... id....	10
Gado cavallar ..... cabeças..	85
Gado vaccum ..... id....	300
Gado ovelhum ..... id....	9,050
Gado suino ..... id....	50
Italia:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	6,069
Milho ..... id....	1,636
Lã ..... id....	7
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	190
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	69
Couros diversos ..... id....	4
Crina ..... id....	17
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	205
Chifres ..... id....	8
Tripas ..... id....	27
Sebo ..... id....	1,808
Aveia ..... id....	85
Mineraes ..... id....	4
Pennas ..... kilos..	1,875
Cavallos ..... cabeças..	1
Hespanha:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	8,183
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	1
Lã ..... id....	58
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	10
Xarque ..... id....	48
Sebo ..... id....	191
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	102
Caseina ..... id....	10
Pennas ..... id....	454
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... id....	569
Milho ..... id....	264
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	6,891
Lã ..... id....	1
Xarque ..... id....	462
Sebo ..... id....	7
Feno ..... id....	798
Farelo ..... id....	180
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	42
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	14
Gado cavallar ..... cabeças..	3
Gado vaccum ..... id....	617
Gado ovelhum ..... id....	201
Gado muar ..... id....	250
Hollanda:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	3,761
Linho ..... id....	2,199
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	6
Chifres ..... id....	14
Sebo ..... id....	97
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	1,020
Africa do Sul:	
Trigo ..... id....	303
Milho ..... id....	864
Xarque ..... id....	1
Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... toneladas..	1,233
Carne conservada ..... id....	2
Linguas conservadas ..... id....	2
Feno ..... id....	503
Aveia ..... id....	1
Farelo ..... id....	27
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	40
Manteiga ..... id....	338
Gado cavallar ..... cabeças..	1,051
Gado muar ..... id....	536
Gado asinino ..... id....	411
Estados Unidos:	
Lã ..... toneladas..	1,244
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	26
Couros de boi seccos ..... id....	389
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	29
Couros de cavallo salgados .. id....	32
Couros de cavallo seccos .... id....	3
Couros diversos ..... id....	136

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continuação.	
Estados Unidos—Continuação.	
Crina ..... toneladas..	35
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	16
Tripas ..... id....	26
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	139
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	690
Pennas ..... kilos..	575
Demais paizes:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	785
Milho ..... id....	380
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	321
Lã ..... id....	60
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	13
Couros de cavallo seccos ..... id....	1
Crina ..... id....	8
Xarque ..... id....	614
Sebo ..... id....	4
Feno ..... id....	5
Farelo ..... id....	23
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	68
Sementes ..... id....	3
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	36
Assucar ..... id....	155
Melaço ..... id....	40
Manteiga ..... id....	2
Quebracho em rolos ..... id....	51
Extracto de quebracho ..... id....	33
Fumo ..... id....	1
Pennas ..... kilos..	550
Gado cavallar ..... cabeças..	8
Gado vaccum ..... id....	16
Gado ovelhum ..... id....	83
Á ordem:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,903
Milho ..... id....	35,632
Linho ..... id....	4,299
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	25
Xarque ..... id....	1
Feno ..... id....	260
Farelo ..... id....	25
Sementes para passaros ..... id....	7
LA PLATA.	
Allemanha:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	5,502
Farelo ..... id....	136
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... id....	9,916
Linho ..... id....	75
Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... toneladas..	2,351
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	171
Tripas geladas ..... id....	21
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	48
Aveia ..... id....	106
Sebo ..... id....	217
Guano ..... id....	31
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	55
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	7
Ossos ..... id....	29
Chifres ..... id....	5
Extracto de carne ..... id....	3
Manteiga ..... id....	5
Sangue secco ..... id....	25
Feno ..... id....	4
Carne conservada ..... id....	9
Cavallos ..... cabeças..	9
Africa do Sul:	
Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... toneladas..	818
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	333
Tripas geladas ..... id....	62
Carne conservada ..... id....	5
Hollanda:	
Trigo ..... id....	9,219
Linho ..... id....	130
Italia:	
Trigo ..... id....	4,972
Belgica:	
Trigo ..... id....	5,654
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	125
Á ordem:	
Trigo ..... id....	6,037

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
ROSARIO.	
Allemanha:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	2,762
Linho ..... id....	2,636
Milho ..... id....	2,416
Farelo ..... id....	4,542
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	31
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	35
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	28
Assucar ..... id....	70
Massa de linhaça ..... id....	30
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	1,152
Mineraes ..... id....	17
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... id....	5,884
Milho ..... id....	120
Farelo ..... id....	120
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	384
Feno ..... id....	1,164
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... id....	5,361
Linho ..... id....	11,693
Milho ..... id....	995
Quebracho ..... id....	3,145
Estados Unidos:	
Quebracho ..... id....	4,000
Lã ..... id....	1,033
Crina ..... id....	22
Africa do Sul:	
Feno ..... id....	2,625
Belgica:	
Oleo e graxa ..... id....	20
Outros paizes:	
Lã ..... id....	16
A ordem:	
Trigo ..... id....	44,884
Linho ..... id....	15,801
Milho ..... id....	49,645
Farelo ..... id....	769
Sementes de nabo ..... id....	145
Feno ..... id....	1,655
Quebracho ..... id....	8,290
BAHIA BLANCA.	
Belgica:	
Trigo ..... toneladas..	6,658
Aveia ..... id....	381
Lã ..... id....	1,036
Crina ..... id....	11
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... id....	10,389
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	45
A ordem:	
Trigo ..... id....	135,255
Cevada ..... id....	99
ZARATE.	
Inglaterra:	
Carneiros gelados ..... toneladas..	1,700
Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... toneladas..	2,797
Tripas geladas ..... id....	106
Sebo ..... id....	445
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	67
Oleo de mão de vacca ..... id....	5
Linguas conservadas ..... id....	2
Carne conservada ..... id....	17
Africa do Sul:	
Carneiros gelados ..... id....	434
Quartos de carne de vacca gelada ..... toneladas..	1,065
Tripas geladas ..... id....	20
SAN NICOLAS.	
Allemanha:	
Linho ..... toneladas..	487
Milho ..... id....	23
Couros de boi salgados ..... id....	30
Brazil:	
Trigo ..... id....	1,717
Á ordem:	
Linho ..... id....	1,278
Trigo ..... id....	1,110
Milho ..... id....	1,051

EXPORTAÇÃO NOS PRIMEIROS CINCO MEZES DE 1905.

Os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os primeiros cinco mezes de 1905, comparados com os do periodo correspondente de 1904, foram os seguintes:

		1905.	1904.
Couros de boi seccos	numero..	820,023	823,186
Couros de boi salgados	id....	631,142	605,950
Couros de cavallo seccos	id....	49,130	25,512
Couros de cavallo salgados	id....	100,193	50,967
Pelles de carneiro	fardos..	25,831	30,172
Crina	id....	3,080	1,421
Sebo	pipas..	14,791	12,479
Id	cascos..	42,169	29,317
Id	toneis..	9,602	8,361
Pelles de cabra	fardos..	5,742	1,984
Lã	id....	293,181	277,483
Trigo	toneladas..	1,570,973	1,588,003
Milho	id....	483,006	434,053
Linho	id....	411,166	666,287
Farinha de trigo	id....	50,284	34,187
Farelo	id....	56,632	50,445
Farelo grosso	saccos..	59,615	113,653
Baga de mamona	id....	84,143	80,191
Feno	fardos..	405,766	246,632
Quebracho	toneladas..	111,868	119,823
Fumo	fardos..	7,145	7,818
Manteiga	caixas..	111,905	120,126
Assucar	toneladas..	13,531	5,232
Carneiros gelados	numero..	1,453,606	1,594,985
Carne de vacca	quartos..	734,385	414,009
Extracto de quebracho	toneladas..	15,802	652

COLOMBIA.

MONOPOLIOS E NOVAS TAXAS DO GOVERNO.

O Sr. Alban G. Snyder, Consul-Geral dos Estados Unidos em Bogotá, Colombia, remetteu ao seu Governo em data de 15 de Março de 1905, uma traducção de um decreto que o Presidente da Republica promulgou no dia 3 de Março ultimo, estabelecendo o monopolio governamental da producção e venda de certos artigos.

A producção, importação e venda de bebidas espirituosas distilladas é declarada um monopolio do Governo. Este monopolio comprehende (*a*) aguardente e seus compostos, e (*b*) cognac, whisky, champanha, pousse-café, chartreuse, curação, kirsch, e seus semelhantes, e o extracto de cognac e espiritos alcoholicos para a manufactura dos licores acima mencionados. Não abrange vinhos estrangeiros importados para consumo no paiz, tinturas, vernizes, perfumarias, linimentos e outros compostos medicinaes em que entra o alcohol.

O Governo fica autorizado, logo que a situação do Thesouro permittir, para substituir o imposto pelo abatimento de gado por um imposto sobre couros, á razão de $2.50 ouro por couro de vacca e $2 ouro por couro de boi.

O fumo fica sujeito a um imposto de consumo e o Governo tem o monopolio da manufactura, introducção e venda de cigarros. As seguintes taxas em ouro serão cobradas sobre cada 12½ kilogrammas de tabaco consumido: Fumo preparado, primeira qualidade, $1.20;

segunda qualidade, 80 centavos; terceira qualidade, 50 centavos. Fumo cortado: primeira qualidade, $1; segunda qualidade, 60 centavos; terceira qualidade, 40 centavos. Por kilogramma de fumo importado cobram-se as seguintes taxas: Charutos, $3; fumo em qualquer outra forma salvo fumo picado e em cigarros, $2.50. A producção de fumo no paiz, assim como sua exportação, é isenta de direitos.

O monopolio dos phosphoros comprehende o fabrico, importação e venda de phosphoros, e a importação da materia prima usada na sua fabricação.

O Governo reserva-se o direito de administrar as rendas ou de arrendal-as a quem mais vantagens offerecer.

Os donos de estabelecimentos organizados para a exploração das industrias que se tornaram monopolio do Governo serão indemnizados pelos machinismos, utensilios, instrumentos, etc., que não podem ser usados em outras industrias, cujo valor será fixado por avaliadores de accordo com a lei. A indemnização deverá ser reclamada dentro de um anno, e será paga, até 50 por cento, em apolices amortizaveis no producto do monopolio.

O estabelecimento de novas fabricas de cigarros por particulares fica prohibido desde a data do decreto, mas as já estabelecidas podem continuar em exploração emquanto o Governo não resolver o contrario, mas sómente para fabricar a materia prima em mão, ou que tenha sido encommendada na data do decreto, e os artigos poderão ser offerecidos á venda sómente depois do pagamento da taxa mencionada abaixo. Quando as fabricas forem ordenadas a fechar suas portas seus donos serão indemnizados pelos machinismos, utensilios, materia prima, etc., ao preço de custo destes, menos um abatimento por deterioração, e os artigos tornar-se-hão propriedade do Governo.

Fica prohibida desde o dia fixado pelo decreto Executivo, a importação por particulares dos artigos monopolizados, e da materia prima, machinas, instrumentos e utensilios usados na sua manufactura. A importação de phosphoros não será prohibida até que o Governo estabeleça fabricas de phosphoros. O Governo reserva-se o direito de importar cigarros ou permittir sua introducção sob certas condições.

Emquanto o monopolio dos phosphoros e cigarros não for declarado em vigor, o supprimento actual destes poderá ser offerecido á venda pagando as seguintes taxas (ouro) por kilogramma: Cigarros estrangeiros, ou cigarros feitos de fumo estrangeiro, $1; cigarros manufacturados no paiz de fumo nacional, 50 centavos; phosphoros, 25 por cento sobre os direitos aduaneiros. Os donos de outros artigos monopolizados não poderão vendel-os, mas estes serão comprados pelo Governo ou os concessionarios do monopolio aos preços fixados por avaliadores imparciaes.

O decreto faz provisão para a protecção dos direitos dos Departamentos cujas rendas serão affectadas pelos novos monopolios e taxas, e dos direitos dos que tem celebrado contractos com os Departamentos.

Quando o producto do monopolio exceda a renda actualmente recebida proveniente do imposto sobre o artigo do monopolio, 25 por cento deste excesso será dado aos Departamentos e 25 por cento será dividido entre as municipalidades, em proporção com o numero de alumnos nas escolas publicas, para ser usado exclusivamente para as despezas com a instrucção publica, serviço do abastecimento de agua e a construcção de edificios publicos.

CONCESSÃO PARA A CULTURA DA BORRACHA.

O Sr. Snyder, consul geral dos Estados Unidos em Bogotá, em um relatorio sobre o commercio da borracha que dirigiu ao seu Governo, diz que o Presidente Reyes, de accordo com seu programma para o desenvolvimento dos recursos industriaes, mineiros e agricolas do paiz, tem dado sua attenção á extensa região banhada pelos rios Amazonas e Orinoco. Este vasto territorio nunca tem sido até agora de valor pratico á Colombia, pois é habitado por indios em estado selvagem ou semicivilizados, e a borracha por elles apanhada tem passado para as mãos de negociantes de Venezuela e Brazil, assim enriquecendo estes paizes sem contribuir um dollar para as rendas de Colombia.

As arvores de borracha que formam grande parte das florestas dessa região são em maior parte da variedade chamada "Hevea Brasilensis," sendo a borracha desta variedade a que obtem maior preço nos mercados da America do Norte e da Europa. Por um contracto especial celebrado com o Governo Nacional, uma região que é considerada uma das principaes productoras de borracha do mundo passará sob o dominio absoluto por um periodo de 25 annos, de Dr. Luis Cuervo Marquez, outr'ora addido da Legação Colombiana em Washington, e um individuo com elle associado.

Pelos termos do contracto o concessionario deverá pagar um imposto de exportação de $1 (moeda dos Estados Unidos) por cada 100 libras de borracha que se colhe na area comprehendida na concessão, estabelecer dous nucleos coloniaes agricolas dentro de dous annos, por em serviço immediatamente dous pequenos vapores, e augmentar a frota por dous mais vapores dentro de tres annos.

Esta é a mais importante concessão que tem sido outorgada por qualquer dos Governos que possuem territorio na região do Amazonas. Concede em perpetuidade 98,800 geiras de terras que forem cultivadas durante o prazo da concessão, e o monopolio de duas grandes areas, uma de 45,000 milhas quadradas de extensão, situada entre os rios Orinoco, Guaviare, e Vichada, e a outra, de mais de 100,000 milhas quadradas de extensão, situada entre os rios Guarnia, Negro, e Baupes. Entre os privilegios concedidos pelo contracto é o da exportação de cedro, mogno, e cacáo, todos os quaes se encontram em abundancia. Nesta região ha extensas areas de pastagem natural proprias para a criação de gado.

A renda que o Governo de Colombia obterá do imposto sobre a producção actual desta região attingirá a milhares de dollares, e esta renda será augmentada a medida que a exploração da borracha se vai desenvolvendo. Esta empreza não pode deixar de ser de interesse ao commercio de borracha dos Estados Unidos, e é de esperar-se que os vapores que se necessitam para este commercio sejam construidos em estaleiros norte-americanos.

COSTA RICA.

IMPORTAÇÃO DE FUMO EM FOLHA.

Pelo decreto de 20 de Maio de 1905, a importação em Costa Rica de fumo em folha, que até agora tem sido um monopolio do Governo, é declarada livre a todos. O fumo está sujeito a um direito de importação de 1.75 colones e mais 1½ centavos correspondente ao direito addicional e de doca, perfazendo o total de 1.76½ colones por kilogramma. O fumo proveniente de Iztepeque está excluido desta provisão, sendo sua importação um monopolio do Governo. O decreto entrará em vigor no dia 1° de Agosto de 1905.

CUBA.

CONDIÇÕES COMMERCIAES EM 1905.

O "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," de Maio de 1905, publicado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, contem uma revista das condições em Cuba em 1905, mostrando o benefico effeito do tratado de reciprocidade com os Estados Unidos, e da situação do assucar e do fumo na Ilha.

O commercio geral com os Estados Unidos mostra um notavel augmento. As importações nos Estados Unidos provenientes de Cuba foram por valor de cerca de $63,000,000 em 1903, de $77,000,000 em 1904, e de $79,000,000, durante os primeiros onze mezes de 1905. As exportações dos Estados Unidos com destino a Cuba foram por valor de $22,000,000 em 1903, de $27,000,000 em 1904, e de $35,000,000 em 1905. O total do commercio entre os dous paizes foi de $85,000,000 em 1903, de $104,000,000 em 1904 e de mais de $113,000,000 durante os primeiros onze mezes de 1905. Quanto ás exportações dos Estados Unidos para Cuba, os artigos em que se notou maior augmento foram os animaes, productos alimenticios, carvão de pedra, ferro e aço e suas manufacturas, couro e suas manufacturas, madeiras e suas manufacturas e alguns outros productos. Com o desenvolvimento do commercio tem havido tambem um augmento nos capitaes norte-americanos que procuram emprego em Cuba, ainda que as condições a este respeito não teem soffrido sensivel alteração desde a ultima data em que foram

publicados os dados relativos á situação de Cuba. Compras de terras, principalmente em pequenos lotes, foram feitas e algumas novas emprezas estão em exploração por norte-americanos em Cuba, mas estas não representam grande somma de capitaes. Cidadãos norte-americanos tambem tem adquirido interesses no Banco Nacional de Cuba e em um outro estabelecimento de credito conhecido outr'ora pelo nome de Bank of Halifax. Calcula-se que o total dos capitaes norte-americanos actualmente empregados em Cuba attinge a $90,000,000 ou $100,000,000.

O relatorio dá consideravel espaço á situação do assucar e fumo em Cuba. Em 1901–2, Cuba produziu 7.8 por cento da producção mundial de assucar, que foi de 10,993,709 toneladas; em 1902–3, produziu 10.5 por cento de uma producção mundial calculada em 9,936,257 toneladas; em 1903–4, sua producção foi de 10.1 por cento do total de 10,290,828 toneladas; e em 1904–5, foi de 12.4 por cento de uma producção total de 9,439,976 toneladas.

Em 1902, a importação nos Estados Unidos de charutos e cigarros provenientes de Cuba foi por valor de $2,321,627, de $3,175,722 em 1903, de $2,970,205 em 1904 e de $3,649,519 durante os onze mezes de 1905.

Entre as industrias menores cujo progresso é muito satisfactorio conta-se a de gado. Esta industria vai-se desenvolvendo rapidamente e hoje o gado constitue grande parte das importações da Ilha. A importação total de gado durante os annos 1899–1903, inclusive, foi por valor de $38,286,300. Desta quantia, $12,005,000 representam o valor do gado importado do Mexico e $8,346,000 o valor do gado importado dos Estados Unidos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 512 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Junho de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em Junho, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Junho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Agosto.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM JUNHO DE 1905.

Segundo as cifras publicadas pela Repartição de Estatistica, o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos no exercicio findo em 30 de Junho foi o maior jamais registrado, sendo no valor total de $2,635,970,333, ou mais $184,055,691 do que no exercicio anterior. O valor da importação foi de $1,117,507,500, ou $126,420,129 mais do que no exercicio anterior, e $92,000,000 mais do que no exercicio de 1903.

Houve um augmento no valor total da exportação de $57,635,562, apezar da diminuição de $41,000,000 havida no valor dos productos alimenticios exportados.

A exportação total pela primeira vez excede de $1,500,000,000, e é possivel que os Estados Unidos occupem o primeiro lugar entre as nações exportadoras. As cifras da exportação em Junho da Grã Bretanha, que occupa o primeiro lugar, não são ainda disponiveis, mas o valor de sua exportação para os onze mezes elevou-se a $1,393,872,926. Si a exportação em Junho for igual á média dos onze mezes o total para o exercicio attingirá a $1,520,406,829, ou menos que $2,000,000 em excesso da exportação dos Estados Unidos. Em vista de uma margem tão pequena será necessario aguardar a estatistica official para determinar qual dos dous paizes é a nação maior exportadora do mundo.

O movimento de ouro durante o exercicio foi de $146,231,886, sendo a importação de $53,637,862, ou $45,417,506 menos do que no exercicio anterior, e a exportação de $92,591,024, ou $11,134,038 mais do que no exercicio anterior. A importação de prata foi de $27,480,383, ou $333,431 menos do que em 1904, ao passo que a exportação foi de $48,848,812, ou $623,890 menos do que no anno anterior.

CONVENÇÃO POSTAL COM PANAMA.

O Director Geral dos Correios dos Estados Unidos de America e o Sr. J. D. De Oboldia, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panama em Washington, em nome de seus respectivos paizes, assignaram no dia 19 de Junho de 1905 uma convenção postal que começará a reger desde o dia 19 de Julho de 1905. Esta convenção confirma substancialmente a ordem expedida pelo Director Geral de Correios em 28 de Fevereiro ultimo, relativa ás taxas e condições applicaveis a artigos destinados a Republica de Panama. Esta convenção estipula taxas e condições indenticas ás estabelecidas entre os Estados Unidos e Canadá, Mexico e Cuba. Todos os objectos, com excepção de certos artigos que ficam prohibidos, que se admittam nas malas nacionaes de cada paiz, serão admittidos nas malas que se permutem entre os dous paizes, sujeitos ao regulamento postal do paiz de sua origem.

DECISÃO SOBRE A DATA EM QUE ENTRARÁ EM VIGOR A TARIFA DAS ILHAS PHILIPPINAS.

Segundo decisão do Secretario do Thesouro, a nova lei de tarifa das Ilhas Philippinas, estabelecendo os direitos impostos sobre as merca-

dorias importadas nas Ilhas, entrará em vigor no dia 2 de Julho de 1905. A lei, que foi approvada no dia 1° de Março de 1905, prescreve que suas disposições entrarão em vigor sessenta dias depois da data em que for approvada pelo Congresso, e outra secção da lei dispõe que a clausula relativa ao registro de facturas, etc., será posta em vigor sessenta dias depois da data em que começou a reger a lei. Portanto, a interpretação dada á lei é que todas as suas disposições deverão entrar em vigor cem e vinte dias depois da data em que foi approvada.

EXPIRAÇÃO DO CONTRACTO CONCLUIDO ENTRE A PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY E A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

O contracto entre a Panama Railroad Company e a Pacific Mail Steamship Company, em virtude do qual esta tem gozado durante os ultimos tres annos de um virtual monopolio do transporte de mercadorias atravez do Isthmo, termina no dia 12 de Julho de 1905.

A Panama Railroad Company, tomando vantagem de uma clausula no contracto estabelecendo que o mesmo poderá ser terminado seis mezes depois da data em que a Companhia participar á Pacific Mail Steamship Company sua intenção de terminal-o, caso que a estrada for adquirida pelos Estados Unidos, deu este aviso em 12 de Janeiro ultimo.

A abrogação deste contracto deixa o campo aberto para o commercio dos Estados Unidos com os paizes da America Central ao Norte de Panama.

GUATEMALA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1904.

Segundo os dados estatisticos que o Consul da Grã Bretanha forneceu ao seu Governo, o commercio exterior da Republica de Guatemala em 1904 foi representado pelos seguintes algarismos: importação, £1,008,228; exportação, £1,510,373. No anno anterior o valor da importação e exportação foi de £594,328 e £1,343,797, respectivamente.

A exportação de cafe no anno de 1904 foi de 600,000 quintaes hespanhóes. Os detalhes do commercio em geral não são ainda disponiveis.

MEXICO.

IMPOSTO SOBRE AS FABRICAS DE TECIDOS NO 2° SEMESTRE DE 1905.

O "Mexican Herald" de 22 de Julho diz que segundo o arrolamento official feito em 1° de Junho de 1905, existem no paiz 132 fabricas installadas para a manufactura de chitas e filaças de algodão, as quaes estão sujeitas ao pagamento do imposto de sello em proporção a sua producção. Este imposto deverá ser pago por semestres adiantados,

sendo a quota calculada sobre a producção estimada para aquelle semestre. A importancia total das quotas que devem pagar as fabricas para o semestre de Julho a Dezembro, 1905, é de $1,164,300. A quota minima é de $500 e a maxima de $180,000, correspondendo esta á Companhia Industrial de Orizaba, que tem um capital de $8,000,000, representado por 80,000 apolices do valor nominal de $100 cada uma, mas estão hoje cotadas a $225.

A quota correspondente á Companhia Industrial Veracruzana foi de $75,000. O capital desta companhia é de $3,350,000, representado por 33,500 titulos do valor nominal de $100 mas cotados no mercado a $207.

A Companhia Industrial de Atlixco deverá pagar $60,000. O capital desta Companhia é de $3,500,000, dividido em 35,000 apolices de $100 cada uma.

As fabricas são assim distribuidas entre os diversos Estados: Coahuila, 11; Chiapas, 1; Chihuahua, 3; Durango, 8; Guanajuato, 6; Guerrero, 2; Hidalgo, 3; Jalisco, 5; Mexico, 8; Michoacan, 4; Nuevo Leon, 4; Oaxaca, 3; Puebla, 30; Queretaro, 4; San Luis Potosi, 1; Sinaloa, 4; Sonora, 1; Tlaxcala, 8, Veracruz, 13; Tepic, 3; Districto Federal, 9.

ASSUCAR DE HAWAII EXPORTADO POR VIA DE MEXICO.

A "American-Hawaiian Steamship Company" acaba de celebrar um contracto com a "Tehuantepec National Railroad Company" de Mexico, por intermedio da firma S. Pearson & Co., de Londres, os directores gerentes, para o transporte pela estrada de todo o trafico da companhia entre os portos do Atlantico e do Pacifico. Quasi todo o assucar que Hawaii exporta para os Estados Unidos é transportado nos vapores desta companhia, que hoje tem em serviço uma frota de 9 vapores com um porte total de 75,000 toneladas. É a intenção da Companhia estabelecer em breve outros serviços e para isso será necessaria a acquisição de novos vapores, os quaes serão construidos, comprados ou fretados como forem exigidos.

O Governo do Mexico, como é sabido, tem gasto a somma de $40,000,000, ouro, em obras de melhoramento do porto de Salina Cruz, que é o ponto terminal no lado do Pacifico da estrada de ferro de Tehuantepec, e tem tambem melhorado as facilidades de navegação em Coatzacoalcos, no lado do Golpho. Crê-se que nenhum outro porto do mundo, com a excepção talvez de Hamburgo, tem melhores facilidades para a carga e descarga de mercadorias.

Os novos serviços que a American-Hawaiian Steamship Company teem em projecto são os seguintes:

Uma linha triangular de Salina Cruz a San Francisco e daqui a portos de Hawaii.

Um serviço transportando cargas de Hawaii a Salina Cruz, com destino para Nova York.

Um serviço de Salina Cruz a San Francisco, transportando cargas de Nova York.

Hawaii a San Francisco, dous vapores regulares.

Serviço de vapores entre os portos da costa do Pacifico e Salina Cruz, levando cargas de Nova York.

Serviço semanal entre Nova York e Coatzacoalcos.

De Nova Orleans a Coatzacoalcos.

O serviço de navegação entre os portos do Golpho e os do Atlantico será feito com vapores de 8,500 toneladas cada um.

A American-Hawaiian Steamship Company transportou o anno passado de 250,000 a 300,000 toneladas de assucar de Hawaii, e a Southern Pacific Company transportou 100,000 toneladas.

VENDAS DE TERRAS PUBLICAS DURANTE OS SEIS PRIMEIROS MEZES DE 1904-5.

O "Mexican Journal of Commerce" de Julho 1° de 1905, publica a seguinte relação mostrando a quantidade e o preço de terras devolutas vendidas pelo Governo, por intermedio do Departamento de Fomento, desde 1° de Julho até 31 de Dezembro de 1904, de accordo com as leis respectivas de 20 de Julho de 1863, e de 28 de Março de 1894:

Estado.	Hectares.	Custo.
Chiapas	1,225	$802.66
Chihuahua	7,852	2,329.78
Coahuila	614	450.38
Durango	4,547	3,334.93
Nuevo Leon	23,443	3,763.22
Tamaulipas	65	52.81
Tabasco	1,186	2,485.51
Veracruz	514	942.86
Total	39,446	14,162.15

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM ABRIL DE 1905.

O "Mexican Journal of Commerce" de 1° de Julho de 1905, publica as seguintes estatisticas relativas ás rendas arrecadadas pela Republica durante o mez de Julho de 1905, sendo as rendas provenientes de direitos de importação discriminadas por alfandegas, e as rendas provenientes de direitos addicionaes de importação, direitos de exportação de doca, etc., sendo dadas na sua totalidade:

Acapulco	$3,775.82	Ensenada	$5,208.45
Agua Prieta	13,141.95	Frontera	37,330.16
Altata	3,070.72	Guaymas	15,637.01
Camargo	132.49	Guerrero	122.85
Campeche	11,677.10	Isla del Carmen	3,996.90
Ciudad Juarez	206,489.30	La Asencion	719.25
Coatzacoalcos	8,569.94	La Morita	66,055.55
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	158,394.70	La Paz	2,803.27
Chetumal	663.57	Laredo de Tamaulipas	300,042.14

Las Vacas	$381.12
Manzanillo	5,588.91
Matamoros	2,211.39
Mazatlan	39,603.76
Mexicali	915.13
Mexico	109,407.68
Mier	109.68
Nogales	54,823.96
Progreso	211,509.36
Puerto Angel	34.92
Salina Cruz	2,134.05
San Blas	1,025.44
Santa Rosalia	3,975.95
Soconusco	4,153.86
Tampico	618,889.85
Tiguana	257.51
Tonala	$1,160.63
Topolobampo	1,599.26
Tuxpam	2,180.13
Veracruz	1,119,306.69
Zapaluta	.30
Total dos direitos de importação	3,018,275.85
Total dos direitos addicionaes de importação	312,833.67
Total dos direitos de exportação	79,132.06
Total dos direitos de porto	71,371.06
Total dos atrazados	123.85
Total geral	3,481,736.49

NICARAGUA.

CONTRACTO COM A COMPANHIA ALLEMÃ DE VAPORES "KOSMOS."

José Dolores Gómez, Ministro de Fomento, em representação do Supremo Governo da Republica de Nicaragua, por uma parte, e pela outra, A. F. Willard, representante da Companhia Allemã de Vapores "Kosmos," de Hamburgo, por si, teem convindo em celebrar o seguinto contracto:

I. A. F. Willard, em nome da Companhia que representa, obriga-se a que os vapores desta façam o serviço de correios nos portos da Republica sobre o Pacifico.

II. Os vapores tomarão nos portos respectivos da Republica toda a correspondencia escripta ou impressa procedente de e para todos os portos de Chile, Peru, Equador, America Central, Mexico, Estados Unidos de America e Colombia Britannica, onde façam escala, entregando-a e recebendo-a a bordo, de conformidade com a constancia de entrega ou recibo.

III. Os vapores não deverão receber cartas nem encommendas fora das malas, salvo no caso de tratar-se de papeis officiaes recommendados pelo Supremo Governo, ou em relação com os interesses da Companhia.

IV. Os vapores serão considerados como de correio e gozarão de todos os privilegios concedidos a taes.

V. Os vapores carregarão e descarregarão ás horas regulamentares, segundo os regulamentos respectivos, mas gozarão de todos os privilegios concedidos a qualquer outra linha de vapores.

VI. Os vapores da Companhia ficam isentos do pagamento de todos os direitos maritimos ou de porto, tanto fiscaes, consulares como municipaes, estabelecidos ou por estabelecer-se.

VII. A Companhia terá direito á transmissão livre de seus telegrammas, quando estes estejam em relação com os movimentos e assumptos dos vapores ou da carga. Em caso de depositar carga em transito nas alfandegas, a dita carga pagará o 25 por cento da tarifa estipulada.

VIII. Este contracto durará dous annos que se contarão desde o dia em que for approvado pelo Senhor Presidente da Republica, mas pode ser annullado por qualquer das partes contractantes, dando aviso por escripto com seis mezes de antecipação.

Em fê do que firmam o presente contracto no Ministerio de Fomento, em Managua, aos dezoito dias do mez de Abril de mil novecentos e cinco.

PANAMÁ.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS NA REPUBLICA.

O Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos na cidade de Panamá remetteu ao seu Governo no dia 19 de Maio de 1905 um interessante relatorio sobre a situação interna da nova Republica de Panamá, no qual diz que os recursos naturaes da Republica são pouco conhecidos pelo mundo em geral, eclipsando-os o interesse manifestado no projecto monumental do canal atravez do Isthmo. As obras de melhoramento que o Governo de Panamá tem feito nos transportes e vias de communicação para facilitar o desenvolvimento do paiz não tiveram a publicidade que sua importancia justificava. Entre os projectos que foram approvados pelo Presidente AMADOR, e nos quaes os trabalhos de construcção estão em progresso, figuram portos, estradas de rodagem e caminhos de ferro e uma nova cidade. As provincias centraes de Los Santos, Cocle e Veraguas são as em que se tem feito a maior parte destes melhoramentos, para os quaes foi votada a somma de $1,000,000 prata.

Obras de melhoramento serão feitas nos portos de Pescaderias e Puerto Posada de modo que passageiros e cargas podem embarcar e desembarcar nos caes. Com a excepção da cidade de Panamá, o porto de Agua Dulce é o unico do lado do Pacifico em que os navios podem carregar e descarregar nos caes.

É a intenção do Governo ter, em um futuro não muito distante, boas estradas de rodagem, e mais tarde estradas de ferro atravessando as planicies e montanhas até o Atlantico, assim offerecendo facilidades para o desenvolvimento dos abundantes recursos naturaes.

Minas de ouro, por muitos annos abandonadas, foram novamente abertas e estão sendo exploradas com proveito. Os resultados obtidos com o emprego de methodos modernos de mineração excederão os dos primitivos mineiros. Por causa da falta de facilidades de transporte as jazidas de carvão de pedra e ferro nas encostas das montanhas não

teem sido exploradas. Existe uma grande area de florestas de madeiras duras, cuja exploração aguarda o estabelecimento de melhores facilidades de communicação. O coco, o cafe e a borracha crescem em abundancia. Uma colheita de borracha dá um lucro de $1 a $2 por arvore.

Ao pé das montanhas estendem vastas planicies proprias para a industria pastoril. O Governo do Panamá nomeou o Sr. Vincent Peterson, um engenheiro norte-americano, para encarregar-se do desenvolvimento das provincias internas. O Sr. Peterson tem tido muita experiencia nos trabalhos de abertura de minas, construcção de vias ferreas e edificios publicos nos Estados Unidos e Mexico. Veio a Panamá em Novembro ultimo como engenheiro ajudante do Ministro de Obras Publicas. Organizou o corpo de engenheiros da Republica e fez os estudos para a demarcação da linha de fronteira entre a Zona do Canal e a Republica do Panamá.

Os trabalhos com o melhoramento do porto de Puerto Posada e a construcção da estrada de rodagem entre este porto e Penonomé já foram iniciados. A fabricação de cestos, cordas e chapéos de Panamá são as principaes industrias desta região, e o porto de Posada servirá como sahida para os productos dessas industrias.

A estrada de rodagem que se está construindo entre o porto de Agua Dulce e a cidade, é virtualmente concluida, e é a intenção do Governo prolongal-a até o rio Santa Maria. Sobre o rio será construida uma ponte de aço, sendo a concessão já concedida á uma companhia norte-americana. Desde o rio Santa Maria a estrada divide-se em dous ramos, um indo até Chitré, capital da Provincia de Los Santos, e o outro até Santiago, capital da Provincia de Veraguas. Outra estrada de rodagem projectada ligará Antom a Agua Dulce, passando por Náta e Pócri e cruzando a estrada que liga Puerto Posada a Penonomé, assim abrindo a região circumvizinha ás influencias do commercio e da industria. Todas essas estradas deverão ter 50 pés de largura.

Foi escolhido um sitio a meia distancia entre Agua Dulce e Penonomé para nelle estabelecer-se uma cidade modelo. Uma praça publica de 460 pés quadrados occupará o centro da cidade e ao redor della serão construidos uma igreja, uma escola, edificios municipaes e do Governo e um mercado. Esta cidade será provida de um systema completo de abastecimento de agua, luz electrica e um serviço de esgotos.

PERU.

REGULAMENTO DA IMPORTAÇÃO DE CERTAS SEMENTES.

Um decreto ultimamente promulgado prohibe a importação de sementes de canna de assucar e de algodão, excepto quando acompanhadas de um certificado passado pelo entomologista official do lugar

de procedencia, declarando-as isentas de toda a molestia. Estes certificados deverão ser verificados pelo exame das sementes ao serem importadas.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1904.

A estatistica do commercio do Uruguay para 1904 mostra um valor total de $59,672,856, comparado com $62,421,875 no anno de 1903, ou seja uma diminuição para 1904 de $2,749,019. Como, porém, houve uma diminuição no valor da importação e um augmento no valor da exportação, o balanço do commercio pode-se dizer ser em favor da Republica, como se vê dos seguintes algarismos: Importação em 1904, $21,216,689; importação em 1903, $25,103,966, o que mostra uma diminuição de $3,887,277; exportação em 1904, $38,456,167; exportação em 1903, $37,317,909, ou seja um augmento de $1,138,258, de modo que o balanço do commercio a favor do paiz em 1904 foi de $17,239,478, contra $12,213,943 em 1903, ou seja um augmento para o anno de 1904 de $5,025,535.

	1903.	1904.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Bebidas espirituosas	$1,786,176	$1,367,994
Productos alimenticios	4,835,518	5,116,380
Fumo	252,229	267,204
Tecidos	5,078,362	3,579,490
Roupa feita	1,179,783	718,235
Machinas e ferragens	8,162,091	7,156,082
Productos diversos	2,845,384	2,066,528
Animaes vivos	966,423	944,776
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Animaes vivos	859,648	995,216
Productos pastoris	33,832,374	34,848,300
Productos agricolas	1,921,441	1,696,666
Productos diversos	525,621	711,586
Artigos diversos	18,587	6,969
Abastecimentos de navios	160,238	197,430

O valor da importação e exportação nos ultimos cinco annos foi como segue:

Annos.	Importação.	Exportação.	Total.
1900	$23,978	$29,388	$53,366
1901	23,692	27,731	51,423
1902	23,517	33,602	57,119
1903	25,104	37,318	62,422
1904	21,217	38,456	59,673

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS D'AVRIL 1905.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buénos-Aires (Revista financiera y comercial) publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement des différents ports de la République Argentine pendant le mois d'avril 1903:

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUÉNOS-AIRES.	
Allemagne:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	9,981
Maïs ..... id....	64
Graine de lin ..... id....	9,324
Farine ..... id....	30
Laine ..... id....	3,407
Peaux de moutons ..... id....	65
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	25
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	427
Cuirs de chevaux, salés ..... id....	43
Cuirs de chevaux, secs ..... id....	42
Cuirs divers ..... id....	46
Boyaux ..... id....	181
Suif ..... id....	212
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	95
Son ..... id....	6,795
Semences de navets ..... id....	2
Semences ..... id....	149
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	865
Caséïne ..... id....	188
Extrait de quebracho ..... id....	1,788
Tanin ..... id....	465
Houblon ..... id....	120
Minéraux ..... id....	12
Plumes ..... kilos....	300
France:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	6,982
Maïs ..... id....	247
Graine de lin ..... id....	1,980
Laine ..... id....	5,137
Peaux de moutons ..... id....	781
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	4
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	152
Cuirs divers ..... id....	21
Crin ..... id....	16
Viande en conserve ..... id....	20
Sang, sec ..... id....	35
Os et cendres d'os ..... id....	204

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUÉNOS-AIRES—suite.	
France—Suite.	
Cornes ..... tonnes..	22
Suif ..... id....	119
Avoine ..... id....	347
Son ..... id....	541
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	219
Guano ..... id....	16
Tanin ..... id....	11
Plumes ..... kilos..	615
Angleterre:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	9,858
Maïs ..... id....	1,701
Graine de lin ..... id....	3,491
Farine ..... id....	1,682
Laine ..... id....	398
Peaux de moutons ..... id....	123
Cuirs de bœufs, secs ..... id....	1
Cuirs divers ..... id....	28
Crin ..... id....	3
Tasajo ..... id....	16
Mouton frigorifié ..... id....	2,637
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés. id....	3,229
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	247
Viande en conserve ..... id....	12
Langues en conserve ..... id....	12
Os et cendres d'os ..... id....	180
Boyaux ..... id....	1
Suif ..... id....	317
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	106
Foin ..... id....	4
Avoine ..... id....	808
Son ..... id....	971
Semences pour oiseaux ..... id....	245
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	170
Guano ..... id....	22
Caséïne ..... id....	23
Beurre ..... id....	371
Quebracho en rouleaux ..... id....	1,802

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUÉNOS-AIRES—suite.	
Angleterre—Suite.	
Extrait de quebracho....tonnes..	294
Minéraux.....id....	11
Chevaux.....têtes..	16
Mulets.....id....	2
Belgique:	
Blé.....tonnes..	4,672
Graine de lin.....id....	2,593
Farine.....id....	63
Laine.....id....	2,619
Peaux de moutons.....id....	40
Cuirs de bœufs, secs.....id....	10
Cuirs de bœufs, salés.....id....	764
Cornes.....id....	42
Viande en conserve.....id....	17
Bouillon de viande en conserve tonnes.....	50
Os et cendres d'os.....tonnes..	191
Cornes.....id....	43
Suif.....id....	427
Huiles et graisse.....id....	2
Foin.....id....	230
Avoine.....id....	44
Son.....id....	51
Semences de navets.....id....	116
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	180
Guano.....id....	17
Caséine.....id....	10
Chevaux.....têtes..	85
Bestiaux.....id....	300
Moutons.....id....	9,050
Porcs.....id....	50
Italie:	
Blé.....tonnes..	6,069
Maïs.....id....	1,636
Laine.....id....	7
Peaux de moutons.....id....	190
Cuirs de bœufs, secs.....id....	69
Cuirs divers.....id....	4
Crin.....id....	17
Os et cendres d'os.....id....	205
Cornes.....id....	8
Boyaux.....id....	27
Suif.....id....	1,808
Avoine.....id....	85
Minéraux.....id....	4
Plumes.....kilos..	1,875
Chevaux.....têtes..	1
Espagne:	
Blé.....tonnes..	8,183
Farine.....id....	1
Laine.....id....	58
Cuirs de bœufs, secs.....id....	10
Tasajo.....id....	48
Suif.....id....	191
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	102
Caséine.....id....	10
Plumes.....kilos..	454
Brésil:	
Blé.....tonnes..	569
Maïs.....id....	264
Farine.....id....	6,891
Laine.....id....	1
Tasajo.....id....	462
Suif.....id....	7
Foin.....id....	798
Son.....id....	180
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	42
Extrait de quebracho.....id....	14
Chevaux.....têtes..	3
Bestiaux.....id....	617
Moutons.....id....	201
Mulets.....id....	250
Hollande:	
Blé.....tonnes..	3,761
Graine de lin.....id....	2,199
Farine.....id....	6
Cornes.....id....	14
Suif.....id....	97
Quebracho en rouleaux....id....	1,020
Afrique du Sud:	
Blé.....id....	303
Maïs.....id....	864

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUÉNOS-AIRES—suite.	
Afrique du Sud—Suite.	
Tasajo.....tonnes..	1
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié..id....	1,233
Viande en conserve.....id....	2
Langue en conserve.....id....	2
Foin.....id....	503
Avoine.....id....	1
Son.....id....	27
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	40
Beurre.....id....	338
Chevaux.....têtes..	1,051
Mulets.....id....	536
Ânesses.....id....	411
Etats-Unis:	
Laine.....tonnes..	1,244
Peaux de moutons.....id....	26
Cuirs de bœufs, secs.....id....	389
Cuirs de bœufs, salés.....id....	29
Cuirs de chevaux, salés.....id....	32
Cuirs de chevaux, secs.....id....	3
Cuirs divers.....id....	136
Crin.....id....	35
Os et cendres d'os.....id....	16
Boyaux.....id....	26
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	139
Quebracho en rouleaux.....id....	690
Plumes.....kilos..	575
Divers:	
Blé.....tonnes..	785
Maïs.....id....	380
Farine.....id....	321
Laine.....id....	60
Peaux de moutons.....id....	13
Cuirs de chevaux, secs.....id....	1
Crin.....id....	8
Tasajo.....id....	614
Suif.....id....	4
Foin.....id....	5
Son.....id....	23
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	68
Semences.....id....	3
Tourteaux de lin.....id....	36
Sucre.....id....	155
Mélasse.....id....	40
Beurre.....id....	2
Quebracho en rouleaux....id....	51
Extrait de quebracho.....id....	33
Tabac.....id....	1
Plumes.....kilos..	550
Chevaux.....têtes..	8
Bestiaux.....id....	16
Moutons.....id....	83
Commandes:	
Blé.....tonnes..	1,903
Maïs.....id....	35,632
Graine de lin.....id....	4,299
Farine.....id....	25
Tasajo.....id....	1
Foin.....id....	260
Son.....id....	25
Semences pour oiseaux.....id....	7
LA PLATA.	
Allemagne:	
Blé.....tonnes..	5,502
Son.....id....	136
Angleterre:	
Blé.....id....	9,916
Graine de lin.....id....	75
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié.id....	2,351
Mouton frigorifié.....id....	171
Boyaux frigorifiés.....id....	21
Farine.....id....	48
Avoine.....id....	106
Suif.....id....	217
Guano.....id....	31
Peaux de moutons.....id....	55
Huiles et graisse.....id....	7
Os.....id....	29
Cornes.....id....	5
Essence de viande.....id....	3
Beurre.....id....	5

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
LA PLATA—suite.	
Angleterre—Suite.	
Sang, sec ..... tonnes..	25
Foin ..... id....	4
Viande en conserve ..... id....	9
Chevaux ..... têtes..	9
Afrique du Sud:	
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié, tonnes	818
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	333
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	62
Viande en conserve ..... id....	5
Hollande:	
Blé ..... id....	9,219
Graine de lin ..... id....	130
Italie:	
Blé ..... id....	4,972
Belgique:	
Blé ..... id....	5,654
Semences de navets ..... id....	125
Commandes:	
Blé ..... id....	6,037
ROSARIO.	
Allemagne:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	2,762
Graine de lin ..... id....	2,636
Maïs ..... id....	2,416
Son ..... id....	4,542
Farine ..... id....	31
Semences de navets ..... id....	35
Huiles et graisse ..... id....	28
Sucre ..... id....	70
Tourteaux de lin ..... id....	30
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	1,152
Minéraux ..... id....	17
Brésil:	
Blé ..... id....	5,884
Maïs ..... id....	120
Son ..... id....	120
Farine ..... id....	384
Foin ..... id....	1,164
Angleterre:	
Blé ..... id....	5,361
Graine de lin ..... id....	11,693
Maïs ..... id....	995
Quebracho ..... id....	3,145
Etats-Unis:	
Quebracho ..... id....	4,000
Laine ..... id....	1,033
Crin ..... id....	22
Afrique du Sud:	
Foin ..... id....	2,625

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
ROSARIO—suite.	
Belgique:	
Huiles et graisse ..... tonnes..	20
Divers:	
Laine ..... id....	16
Commandes:	
Blé ..... id....	44,884
Graine de lin ..... id....	15,801
Maïs ..... id....	49,645
Son ..... id....	769
Semences de navets ..... id....	145
Foin ..... id....	1,055
Quebracho ..... id....	8,290
BAHIA BLANCA.	
Belgique:	
Blé ..... tonnes..	6,658
Avoine ..... id....	381
Laine ..... id....	1,036
Crin ..... id....	11
Angleterre:	
Blé ..... id....	10,389
Peaux de moutons ..... id....	45
Commandes:	
Blé ..... id....	135,255
Orge ..... id...	99
ZARATE.	
Angleterre:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... tonnes..	1,700
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié.. id....	2,797
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	106
Suif ..... id....	445
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	67
L'huile de pied de bœuf .... id....	5
Langues en conserve ..... id....	2
Viande en conserve ..... id....	17
Afrique du Sud:	
Mouton frigorifié ..... id....	434
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié.id....	1,065
Boyaux frigorifiés ..... id....	20
SAN NICOLAS.	
Allemagne:	
Graine de lin ..... tonnes..	487
Maïs ..... id....	23
Cuirs de bœufs, salés ..... id....	30
Brésil:	
Blé ..... id....	1,717
Commandes:	
Graine de lin ..... id....	1,278
Blé ..... id....	1,110
Maïs ..... id....	1,051

COSTA-RICA.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Dans son dernier message à l'Assemblée nationale, le président Asunción Esquivel constate l'état satisfaisant du pays et des services publics. Il dit que les élections présidentielles qui doivent avoir lieu en 1906 seront libres dans toute l'acception du mot et que le pouvoir exécutif veillera à ce que l'expression des suffrages populaires soit sincère et spontanée. Le docteur A. Esquivel se félicite des bonnes relations qui existent entre Costa-Rica et toutes les puissances civilisées, en particulier avec la République de Panama avec laquelle ont été signées trois conventions qui mettent fin à l'ancien litige de frontières.

La situation économique, sans être très prospère, est néanmoins

favorable. Les exportations de 1904 se sont élevées à $15,185,929, nonobstant une très faible récolte de café. Les revenus du trésor public accusent pour le même exercice un excédent de $1,896,839.97 sur les prévisions du début, ce qui a permis de couvrir tous les frais de l'administration publique et de laisser un solde important en caisse.

Le message s'étend ensuite sur le règlement de la dette extérieure et annonce la conclusion prochaine d'un accord à cet effet.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES.

Les renseignements suivants sur les conditions économiques de la République de Costa-Rica sont tirés de l'intéressant rapport publié par M. Émile Joré, consul et chargé d'affaires de France au Costa-Rica, sous le titre de "Mouvement maritime et commercial de la République de Costa-Rica pendant les années 1901, 1902, 1903."

D'après ces renseignements le budget de la République pour l'année fiscale 1904–5, vient d'être voté par le Congrès sur les bases suivantes:

	Francs.
Recettes probables basées sur celles de l'année précédente	13,334,400
Dépenses	11,738,419
Excédent en faveur des recettes	1,595,981

Voici, d'après ce rapport, le commerce extérieur de la République en 1901, 1902, 1903.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Importations	22,057,012	22,066,669	22,264,910
Exportations	28,963,397	28,298,476	36,595,725
Total	51,020,409	50,365,145	62,860,635

La valeur des monnaies importées et exportées est comprise dans les chiffres qui précèdent. En éliminant cette valeur, on obtient les chiffres suivants qui donnent une idée plus juste du commerce général extérieur de ce pays pendant les années 1901, 1902, 1903.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Importations	20,317,012	20,816,666	25,247,535
Exportations	26,284,357	28,278,924	36,500,905
Total	46,601,369	49,095,590	61,748,440

En 1903 les importations par les divers pays d'origine ont atteint la valeur suivante:

Pays.	Valeur des importations.	Pourcentage.
	Francs.	
Etats-Unis	12,274,280	50.20
Angleterre	5,273,535	21.57
Allemagne	2,704,135	11.07
France	1,582,670	6.47
Italie	775,490	3.17
Belgique	498,565	2.04
Espagne	422,335	1.72
Amérique espagnole	282,505	1.16
Pays divers	634,780	2.60
Total	24,448,295	100.00

Le tableau suivant donne le pourcentage des importations par pays de provenance depuis 1900:

Pays.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Etats-Unis	46.01	48.88	54.08	50.20
Angleterre	27.13	21.84	23.94	21.57
Allemagne	13.16	13.51	12.47	11.07
France	5.95	5.40	5.25	6.47
Italie	2.75	3.06	1.71	3.17
Belgique				2.04
Espagne	2.65	3.16	1.98	1.72
Amérique espagnole				1.16
Pays divers	2.35	6.15	.57	2.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

D'après ce tableau, les Etats-Unis feraient actuellement un peu plus de la moitié des importations du Costa-Rica. En 1896, ils n'avaient que le 32.98 pour cent des importations, soit en six ans, une augmentation de 17 pour cent en leur faveur. S'ils ont fait un peu moins en 1903, c'est qu'en 1902 ils eurent à fournir le gros matériel des chemins de fer du Pacifique et du Nord qui ont été construits par des compagnies américaines.

Les Etats-Unis ne peuvent du reste qu'augmenter encore le chiffre de leurs importations au Costa-Rica, par suite de leur proximité des vapeurs presque quotidiens qui relient Limon à la Nouvelle-Orléans (5 jours) et à New York (8 jours) et aussi des grandes entreprises américaines qui s'établissent au Costa-Rica et dont le nombre s'accroît de plus en plus.

Les importations allemandes et anglaises diminuent peu à peu chaque année au bénéfice des Etats-Unis. Celles de la France se maintiennent et ont même augmenté de plus d'un point en 1903, grâce à nos produits spéciaux et de qualité supérieure. L'Italie et la Belgique sont en progrès et deviennent pour nous des concurrents assez sérieux.

Le Costa-Rica est, jusqu'à présent, un pays essentiellement agricole. N'ayant qu'une industrie encore embryonnaire, insuffisante pour les

exigences du pays et manquant de certains produits alimentaires, il doit demander aux marchés étrangers presque tout ce qui est tissus, articles de luxe, produits fabriqués, métallurgiques, etc., farine, saindoux, etc. En vue de remédier, autant que possible, à cette situation, le gouvernement costaricien fait tous ses efforts pour favoriser, au moyen de droits protecteurs, certaines industries nationales naissantes, telles que la tannerie, la cordonnerie, l'ameublement, le tabac, les fabriques de bougie, de savon et de liqueurs, l'industrie sucrière, minière, etc. Mais le coût de la main-d'œuvre étant déjà très élevé au Costa-Rica, le pays n'ayant pas de charbon, jusqu'à présent du moins, et ses besoins ne comportant pas ces grandes manufactures qui peuvent seules assurer le bon marché des produits, il est à craindre que ces droits protecteurs, si on les exagère, ne fassent que renchérir le coût de la vie qui est déjà hors de limites à San José.

Le Costa-Rica ayant besoin avant tout pour son développement d'une immigration nombreuse et de capitaux étrangers, nous pensons qu'il aurait intérêt à ne pas abuser du système protectionniste qui en fermant le pays y rendrait la vie plus chère encore. Une sage protection se comprend, toutefois, pour certains articles de consommation courante, tels que la farine de blé, le riz, le maïs, les haricots, le sucre, le sel, le tabac, le bétail, etc., que le pays peut produire en grande quantité. C'est ce qu'a, du reste, fort bien compris le gouvernement costaricien.

Voici les exportations de Costa-Rica en 1903.

	Valeur en francs.		Valeur en francs.
Café	21,157,295	Coquilles perlières	229,835
Bananes	11,562,890	Or en barres	1,141,185
Bois de cèdre	382,695	Monnaie frappée	94,820
Bois de mora (fustet)	395,390	Animaux sur pied	385,910
Bois de caoba (acajou)	5,845	Colis postaux	22,625
Cuirs	434,225	Produits divers	181,150
Caoutchouc	359,290		
Peaux de chevreuil	81,530	Total	36,595,725
Cacao	101,060		

La cueillette du café au Costa-Rica se fait d'octobre à mars, suivant les altitudes. Les exportations de ce produit commencent en février et durent jusqu'en octobre.

Le café du Costa-Rica exporté du 1er octobre 1902 au 30 septembre 1903 a été de 290,471 sacs, pesant en tout 17,332,613 kilogrammes.

Sur cette quantité, 11,038,358 kilogrammes ont été expédiés en parchemin (pergamino), et 6,294,255 kilogrammes complètement bénéficiés; 15,085,492 kilogrammes ont été embarqués à Limon (Atlantique) et 2,247,021 kilogrammes seulement à Punta-arenas (port du Pacifique).

Ces cafés ont été répartis de la façon suivante entre les divers pays acheteurs:

Pays.	Valeur.	Pourcentage.
	Francs.	
Angleterre	12,590,339	72
Etats-Unis	2,897,685	16
Allemagne	1,214,207	7
France	563,284	5
Autriche-Hongrie	37,974	
Espagne	22,312	
Colombie	4,812	
Italie	1,862	
Chili	138	
Total	17,332,613	100

Deux grandes lignes ferrées aboutissent actuellement à Limon où chacune d'elles possède un wharf.

1°. Le Chemin de Fer de Costa-Rica (Costa Rica Railway Company), qui relie Limon à San José ainsi qu'aux principales villes de la République. Cette ligne a en exploitation 222 kilomètres de voies et appartient à une compagnie anglaise. Elle a transporté en 1903: 375,858 passagers, 59,956 tonnes de marchandises diverses et 2,562,391 régimes de bananes.

2°. Le Chemin de Fer du Nord (Northern Railway Company), qui relie Limon à Zent et dessert spécialement les grandes exploitations de la United Fruit Company. Cette ligne américaine, rivale de la précédente, possède déjà près de 90 milles de voies ferrées (145 kilomètres). En 1903, elle a transporté 64,503 voyageurs, 7,416 tonnes de marchandises et 2,783,299 régimes de bananes, soit la moitié de cette récolte.

Grâce à ces grosses entreprises, Limon, ville nouvelle, bien construite, éclairée à l'électricité, est en pleine voie de prospérité.

En 1903, il est entré à Limon 360 vapeurs, représentant un tonnage total de 532,787 tonnes, plus 33 petits voiliers ou goélettes, formant un tonnage de 1,233 tonnes seulement.

ÉQUATEUR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, modifié et mis à jour conformément à la loi du 31 octobre 1904 et applicable à partir du 1er janvier 1905. (*Voir Bulletin du mois de mars 1905, page 714.*)

IMPORTATION.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Absinthe	1re	Prohibée.
Accessoires de chemin de fer, de toute sorte	2e	Exempts.
Accessoires pour presses d'imprimerie	2e	Exempts.
Accessoires pour pompes à incendie	2e	Exempts.
Accessoires pour ponts en fer	2e	Exempts.

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Accordéons	10e	0.50
Acétate de cuivre	9e	.25
Acide acétique	10e	.50
Acide carbonique	6e	.05
Acide chlorhydrique ou muriatique	2e	Exempt.
Acide nitrique	2e	Exempt.
Acide phénique	2e	Exempt.
Acide sulfurique	2e	Exempt.
Acier en baguettes, plaques, planches ou débris	4e	.02
Acier en barres, lingots, d'angle et à T	3e	.01
Acier manufacturé	8e	.15
Agrafes pour pantalons	9e	.25
Aiguilles	10e	.50
Aiguillettes	10e	.50
Ail	3e	.01
Albums	11e	1.00
Alcools titrant plus de 25° Cartier	10e	.50
Alpiste	6e	.05
Aluminium (articles en) de toute sorte, à moins qu'ils ne soient soumis à une taxe plus élevée	9e	.25
Alun	6e	.05
Amandes décortiquées	7e	.10
Amandes en coques	6e	.05
Amiante ou asbeste	2e	Exempt.
Amidon de toute sorte	7e	.10
Ammoniaque liquide	6e	.05
Ancres	4e	.02
Aniline	9e	.25
Animaux vivants	2e	Exempts.
Anis	8e	.15
Annonces industrielles en papier, sur feuilles détachées ou sur carton; calendriers à effeuiller ou autres et annonces de toute sorte imprimées, gravées ou lithographiées, non destinées à la vente et ne renfermant aucun article de consommation	2e	Exempts.
Appareils à frapper la monnaie	1re	Prohibés.
Appareils de sauvetage	2e	Exempts.
Appareils en verre pour la fabrication de l'eau gazeuse	7e	.10
Appareils extincteurs d'incendie	2e	Exempts.
Appareils inodores	6e	.05
Appareils en cristal pour la fabrication de l'eau gazeuse	7e	.10
Appareils pour la fabrication des eaux gazeuses, autres qu'en cristal ou verre	6e	.05
Appareils téléphoniques et télégraphiques	9e	.25
Ardoises et crayons d'ardoise	2e	Exempts.
Ardoises pour toiture	2e	Exemptes.
Argent en barres, à moins que la loi ne s'y oppose	2e	Exempt.
Armes de guerre	1re	Prohibées.
Armoires en bois ordinaire, sans ornements	7e	.10
Armoires en bois fins, tels qu'acajou, cèdre, noyer ou autres analogues, plaqués, sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Articles d'absolue nécessité, que les municipalités destinent à l'éclairage ou à tout autre usage public, que les travaux soient exécutés par une entreprise ou par les municipalités elles-mêmes (voir article 58 de la loi)	2e	Exempts.
Articles de bourrellerie	11e	1.00
Articles de petites dimensions, sans valeur, et parties d'objets qui s'emploient et se vendent par paire, pourvu que les intéressés ne s'opposent pas à ce qu'on les rende impropres à tout usage	2e	Exempts.
Articles destinés à l'usage personnel des ministres publics ou agents diplomatiques étrangers accrédités près du Gouvernement de l'Équateur, pourvu qu'il y ait réciprocité de la part du pays qu'ils représentent	2e	Exempts.
Articles de toute sorte, en laine, avec ou sans trame, non combinés avec de la soie, à l'exception des objets d'habillement cousus, spécialement tarifés à raison de 1 *sucré* par kilogramme	10e	.50
Articles de toute sorte, en soie pure ou avec trame, à l'exception de la soie sur bobines et des vêtements en soie confectionnés ou cousus	14e	3.00
Articles de toute sorte non compris dans une des dix-sept classes détaillées sous l'article 55 de la loi	9e	.25
Articles d'habillement en coton, cousus, tels que: chemises, chemises de nuit, cols et manchettes de chemises, pantalons, robes, paletots, gilets, etc., à l'exception des articles en tricot qui sont spécialement tarifés à raison de 25 *centavos* le kilogramme et des articles avec doublure de soie qui acquittent $1.60	10e	.50
Articles d'habillement en lin, cousus, tels que: chemises, chemises de nuit, cols, manchettes, etc., à l'exception des articles en tricot, qui acquittent 50 *centavos* le kilogramme, et des articles avec doublure de soie, qui sont tarifés à raison de $2 le kilogramme	11e	1.00
Articles en bois ordinaire, sans ornements	7e	.10
Articles en cristal fin, non spécialement dénommés	10e	.50
Articles en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Articles en faïence fine, non spécialement dénommés	7e	0.10
Articles en fer-blanc, laiton ou zinc	10e	.50
Articles en métal blanc	11e	1.00
Articles en métal de toute sorte, dorés ou argentés	11e	1.00
Articles en porcelaine non spécialement dénommés	9e	.25
Articles en tricot de coton ou de lin, tels que gilets, caleçons et bas	9e	.25
Articles en tricot de laine, tels que gilets, caleçons et bas	10e	.50
Articles funéraires	12e	1.50
Articles importés pour le compte ou avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement dans un but public d'utilité ou dornement, moyennant l'ordre préalable du Ministre des Finances	2e	Exempts.
Articles pour ornement de salon, en terre, faïence, argile, terre cuite, porcelaine, cristal ou métal	11e	1.00
Assiettes blanches, en porcelaine, de toute grandeur et de toute forme	6e	.05
Assiettes en faïence ordinaire	3e	.01
Assiettes en faïence fine, de toute grandeur et de toute forme	6e	.05
Automobiles	2e	Exemptes.
Avirons	6e	.05
Bagages des agents diplomatiques équatoriens de retour dans leur pays, jusqu'à concurrence de 400 kilogrammes	2e	Exempts.
Bagages des voyageurs, jusqu'à concurrence de 100 kilogrammes par personne, pourvu qu'ils arrivent sur le même navire que les voyageurs[a]	2e	Exempts.
Baignoires	6e	.05
Balais	6e	.05
Balais pour parquets	7e	.10
Baleines et ressorts en acier pour objets d'habillement	9e	.25
Balles	1re	Prohibées.
Balustrades en fonte pour balcons	6e	.05
Bandes brodées en coton, lin ou laine	11e	1.00
Baquets en bois, vides, montés ou non	6e	.05
Barils en bois, vides, montés ou non	6e	.05
Baromètres	2e	Exempts.
Barres à mines	2e	Exemptes.
Barretons	2e	Exempts.
Bassins en faïence ordinaire	3e	.01
Bay rum	8e	.15
Benjoin	9e	.25
Beurre	7e	.10
Beurriers en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Bibliothèques en bois ordinaires, sans ornements	7e	.10
Bibliothèques en bois fins, tels que acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaqués, sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Bicyclettes	9e	.25
Bideles avec leurs appareils	7e	.10
Bière en récipients de toute sorte	6e	.05
Bijouterie fausse en matière de toute sorte	11e	1.00
Bijouterie fine	16e	15.00
Billards et leurs accessoires importés avec eux	7e	.10
Biscuits	8e	.15
Bitters (s'ils sont importés en caisses, ils bénéficieront d'une réduction de 45 pour cent sur les droits et sur la surtaxe de 100 pour cent)	10e	.50
Blanc d'argent	9e	.25
Bleu de Prusse	7e	.10
Boas en plumes ou autres matières	13e	2.00
Bois de teinture	4e	.02
Bois non ouvré, en morceaux, madriers et planches, même rabotées ou bouvetées, pour constructions, etc. (Le bois dont il s'agit sera tarifé en calculant le poids d'après le tonnage du navire et en ajoutant 50 pour cent pour les navires en fer et 40 pour cent pour les navires en bois. En cas de doute, le chargement de bois sera pesé aux frais du propriétaire)	3e	.01
Boissons contenant des substances toxiques ou nuisibles à la santé	1re	Prohibées.
Boîtes à compas, à couleurs et autres analogues, garnies	9e	.25
Boîtes à musique	10e	.50
Boîtes en carton, vides ou démontées	9e	.25
Bombes	1re	Prohibées.
Bonbons	9e	.25
Bonnets, casquettes et toques non garnis	11e	1.00
Bonnets, casquettes et toques garnis	13e	2.00
Borax	2e	Exempt.
Bottes en caoutchouc	10e	.50
Bouchons de toute sorte	9e	.25
Bouées en fer	3e	.01
Bougies de toute sorte	7e	.10
Bouillons	12e	1.50

[a] On entend par bagages les objets affectés à l'usage personnel des voyageurs, tels que: effets d'habillement, chaussures, articles de literie, harnachements, armes et instruments à l'usage de leur profession, alors même que ces articles n'auraient pas encore servi.

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Boussoles	2e	Exemptes.
Bouteilles vides en caisses de toute sorte ou autres contenants	3e	0.01
Bouteilles vides ordinaires, pour liqueurs et eaux gazeuses, pourvu qu'elles ne soient pas importées dans des caisses; les bouteilles importées en caisses ou autres contenants suivront le régime spécial qui leur est assigné	2e	Exemptes.
Boutons de parure de chemise, de toute sorte	11e	1.00
Boutons de toute sorte, à l'exception des boutons dorés ou argentés et des boutons de corozo	9e	.25
Boutons en corozo	6e	.05
Boutons en nacre	10e	.50
Brai	6e	.05
Brai de *Barbacoas*	9e	.25
Bretelles contenant une légère proportion de soie	14e	3.00
Briques ordinaires et vernissées	3e	.01
Briques réfractaires	2e	Exemptes.
Bronze en feuilles non perforées, en baguettes, à l'état brut ou en débris	6e	.05
Bronze manufacturé	8e	.15
Broquettes de moins d'un demi-pouce, en métal de toute sorte, à l'exception des clous d'ornement jaunes ou d'autres couleurs	6e	.05
Brosses à dents et à ongles	10e	.50
Brosses à habits, à cheveux et autres non dénommées	9e	.25
Brosses pour parquets	7e	.10
Buffets en bois ordinaire, sans ornements	7e	.10
Buffets en bois fins, tels qu'acajou, cèdres, noyer et autres analogues, plaqués, sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Bureaux en bois ordinaires, sans ornements	7e	.10
Bureaux en bois fins, tels qu'acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaqués, sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Cache-nez en coton ou lin sans mélange de soie ou de laine	9e	.25
Cadres pour portraits	9e	.25
Cadres ayant plus de 50 centimètres de largeur, pour tableaux et portraits	12e	1.50
Cafetières en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommées	6e	.05
Cages	10e	.50
Cahiers de calligraphie	2e	Exempts.
Caisses en bois pour emballages, non montées	6e	.05
Calendriers à effeuiller ou autres	2e	Exempts.
Candélabres en métal, cristal ou autre matière, pour éclairage de toute sorte	9e	.25
Canifs	10e	.50
Cannelle	9e	.25
Cannes	12e	1.50
Capotes garnies pour dames ou enfants	13e	2.00
Capsules pour armes à feu	10e	.50
Carabines	1re	Prohibées.
Caractères et encre de toute sorte pour imprimerie	2e	Exempts.
Carbonate de cuivre	9e	.25
Carbure de calcium	2e	Exempt.
Carmin	9e	.25
Caroubes	3e	.01
Carreaux artificiels ordinaires	3e	.01
Cartes à jouer	10e	.50
Cartes unies et non imprimées	9e	.25
Cartes de baptême, de félicitation, imprimées ou lithographiées, et, en général, toutes cartes autres qu'unies et en blanc	12e	1.50
Carton ordinaire goudronné	4e	.02
Carton pour reliure	4e	.02
Cartouches métalliques pour fusils de guerre	1re	Prohibées.
Casimirs de laine, même avec trame en soie	11e	1.00
Casquettes garnies	13e	2.00
Casquettes non garnies	11e	1.00
Casseroles en terre	6e	.05
Cerfs-volants en papier	9e	.25
Chaînes en fer pour navires et embarcations	6e	.05
Chaises et fauteuils en rotin ou imitation, ni décorés ni ornés	7e	.10
Châles en coton ou lin, sans mélange de soie ou de laine	9e	.25
Champagne	9e	.25
Chanvre de manille	6e	.05
Chapeaux en feutre, laine, drap, peluche de soie et chapeaux gibus	12e	1.50
Chapeaux en paille et formes en paille pour chapeaux	11e	1.00
Chapeaux garnis pour dames ou enfants	13e	2.00
Chapelets	9e	.25
Charbon minéral, animal et végétal	2e	Exempt.
Chariots pour le transport	4e	.02
Charpentes et pièces métalliques pour la construction d'édifices	2e	Exemptes.
Charrettes et charrettes à bras	4e	.02
Charrues	2e	Exemptes.
Chaudières	2e	Exemptes.
Chaussure de toute sorte, autre qu'en caoutchouc	13e	2.00
Chaux pour construction	4e	.02
Cheveux naturels ou artificiels	12e	1.50

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droit par kilorgamme brut.
		Sucrés.
Chevilles en fer ou en bois pour chaussures	6e	0.05
Chicha de toute sorte, à l'exception de la *Chicha* de raisin	6e	.05
Chlorure de chaux	2e	Exempt.
Chocolat en poudre ou en pâte	9e	.25
Ciment romain	2e	Exempt.
Cirage en pâte ou liquide	9e	.25
Cire à cacheter	9e	.25
Cire brute	7e	.10
Ciseaux non dénommés	9e	.25
Ciseaux pour tailleurs et cisailles pour forgerons et ferblantiers	7e	.10
Cloches	6e	.05
Clous de girofle	9e	.25
Clous de moins d'un demi-pouce, en métal de toute sorte, à l'exception des clous d'ornement jaunes ou d'autres couleurs (clous romains)	6e	.05
Clous en métal de toute sorte	4e	.02
Clous romains	12e	.50
Cochenille	9e	.25
Cocos du Chili	6e	.05
Cocos frais ou secs	3e	.01
Coffres-forts	6e	.05
Coffrets en cristal, bois ou fer	9e	.25
Colle	9e	.25
Colonnes en fer	2e	Exemptes.
Comestibles non préparés et non spécialment dénommés	6e	.05
Commodes en bois ordinaire, sans ornements	7e	.10
Commodes en bois fins, tels que acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaquées, sculptées ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Concertinas	10e	.50
Conduits en terre	2e	Exempts.
Conduits en fer, plomb ou grès	4e	.02
Confiseries	9e	.25
Conserves non dénommées	7e	.10
Corail brut ou manufacturé	11e	1.00
Cordages en coton	7e	.10
Cordages	6e	.05
Cordes pour instruments de musique, y compris le fil métallique pour cordes de pianos	12e	1.50
Cordons en coton ou en lin	9e	.25
Cornues en terre pour le gaz	4e	.02
Corsets	11e	1.00
Cosmétiques	10e	.50
Coton brut	7e	.10
Couleurs en pâte, en poudre ou d'autres sortes	7e	.10
Coupes, grandes et petites, de toute forme, en verre ordinaire	6e	.05
Coupes de toute sorte, en cristal fin	9e	.25
Couronnes et autres articles funéraires	12e	1.50
Courroies en cuir pour machines	9e	.25
Courroies simples et tous autres articles de bourrellerie	11e	1.00
Coussins	9e	.25
Craie non préparée	7e	.10
Cravates en coton	10e	.50
Cravates en laine	11e	1.00
Cravates en soie	14e	3.00
Crayons d'ardoise	2e	Exempts.
Crayons pour bureaux et crayons pour charpentiers	9e	.25
Créoline	2e	Exempte.
Créosine	2e	Exempte.
Crêpe sans mélange de soie	11e	1.00
Creusets	2e	Exempts.
Crics	6e	.05
Cristallerie fine, non spécialement dénommée	10e	.50
Crochets pour clôtures	3e	.01
Cruches en terre	6e	.05
Cuirs apprêtés pour la chaussure ou autres usages	8e	.15
Cuisines en fer	6e	.05
Cuivre en feuilles non perforées, en baguettes, à l'état brut ou en débris	6e	.05
Cuivre manufacturé	8e	.15
Cumin	8e	.15
Cuves en terre	6e	.05
Dalles en marbre pour pavage	4e	.02
Dalles en verre opaque pour pavage	4e	.02
Dames-jeannes vides	3e	.01
Déchets de coton	6e	.05
Déchets de sucre (*chancacas*)	6e	.05
Dentelles en coton, lin ou laine	11e	1.00
Dés à coudre	10e	.50
Détonateurs pour mines	1re	Prohibés.
Documents imprimés, gravés ou lithographiés	12e	1.50
Douilles chargées ou vides pour armes à feu non prohibées	10e	.50

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Douves non ouvrées	4e	0.02
Draps de laine, même avec trame en soie	11e	1.00
Drogues de toute sorte	9e	.25
Duradera	7e	.10
Dynamite	1re	Prohibée.
Dynamite pour mines	Art. 59	.....
Eau-de-vie de canne et ses composés	1re	Prohibés.
Eau rase	6e	.05
Eau divine, ordinaire	8e	.15
Eau de Floride	8e	.15
Eau de Kananga	8e	.15
Eaux-de-vie et amers. (Si ces produits sont importés en caisses, ils bénéficient d'une réduction de 45 pour cent sur les droits et sur la surtaxe de 100 pour cent)	10e	.50
Eaux gazeuses et minérales, naturelles ou artificielles, préparées ou non et non spécialement dénommées	4e	.02
Écaille manufacturée	12e	1.50
Échantillons de tissus, menus articles sans valeur et parties d'objets qui s'emploient et se vendent par paire, pourvu que les intéressés ne s'opposent pas à ce qu'on les rende impropres à tout usage	2e	Exempts.
Écrins à bijoux	14e	3.00
Écritoires (*escribanías*)	9e	.25
Élastiques en coton	9e	.25
Élastiques en laine ou en soie pour chaussures	10e	.50
Embarcations de petits tonnage	2e	Exemptes.
Embrasses pour rideaux	12e	1.50
Enclumes pour forgerons	6e	.05
Encre à marquer le linge	9e	.25
Encre d'imprimerie	2e	Exempte.
Encre pour cachets	9e	.25
Encre pour écrire	6e	.05
Encriers	9e	.25
Engrais	2e	Exempts.
Enveloppes à lettres	7e	.10
Enveloppes pour cartes unies et non imprimées	9e	.25
Épaulettes	12e	1.50
Épées	13e	2.00
Éperons	10e	.50
Épingles	10e	.50
Essence d'anis	13e	2.00
Essieux en fer ou en acier pour chariots, charrettes et charrettes à bras	4e	.02
Étain en feuilles non perforées, en baguettes, à l'état brut ou en débris	6e	.05
Étain manufacturé	8e	.15
Étaux pour forgerons	6e	.05
Étiquettes	8e	.15
Étiquettes dont le modèle a été déposé dans le pays, à moins qu'elles ne soient importées par les fabricants mêmes ou leurs agents dûment autorisés	1re	Prohibées.
Étoupe de toute sorte	6e	.05
Étuis pour fume-cigares ou pipes, même s'ils sont importés séparément	12e	1.50
Éventails autres que les éventails en carton, papier ordinaire ou paille	14e	3.00
Éventails ordinaires en papier ou en paille	10e	.50
Extrait d'opium	9e	.25
Factures et autres documents imprimés, gravés ou lithographiés	12e	1.50
Faïence fine	6e	.05
Faîtières (caballeteras) ou gouttières en fer	5e	.03
Farines de toute sorte	6e	.05
Fauteuils en rotin ou immitation, ni décorés ni ornés	7e	.10
Fer-blanc ouvré ou en feuilles perforées	8e	.15
Fer-blanc en feuilles non perforées	5e	.03
Fer en barres, lingots, d'angle et à T	3e	.01
Fer en plaques, tôles, feuillards et baguettes	4e	.02
Fer en tôles cannelées et fer pour toitures et cloisons; faîtières (caballeteras) ou gouttières	5e	.03
Fer manufacturé	8e	.15
Ferrets	10e	.50
Fers à repasser	7e	.10
Feuilles d'or ou d'argent pour doreurs	11e et 12e	1.00 et 1.50
Feutre goudronné pour doublage de navires	7e	.10
Feux d'artifice	11e	1.00
Ficelle de toute sorte	7e	.10
Fil à sacs au à voiles	7e	.10
Fil de laine pour broderie ou pour métier	10e	.50
Fil métallique pour clôtures à ronces artificielles et crochets pour le fixer	3e	.01
Fil métallique recouvert, ainsi que feuilles, boutons et accessoires similaires, pour la fabrication des fleurs artificielles en papier, en tissu ou en matières autres	10e	.50
Fils de coton ou de lin, à coudre ou à tisser	9e	.25
Filtres à eau	6e	.05
Fleurs artificielles	3e	2.00

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Fontaines en marbre, fer ou autres matières	3e	0.01
Forges	6e	.05
Formes en paille pour chapeaux	11e	1.00
Formes pour chaussures	8e	.15
Fouets	12e	1.50
Foulards en coton ou en fil sans mélange de laine ou de soie	9e	.25
Fourrages secs	3e	.01
Franges en coton, lin ou laine, non mélangées de soie	11e	1.00
Fromages de toute sorte	7e	.10
Froment	4e	.02
Fruits à l'eau-de-vie	9e	.25
Fruits dans leur jus	7e	.10
Fruits frais	2e	Exempts.
Fruits secs non préparés et non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Fume-cigares en bois ou en terre ordinaire	9e	.25
Fume-cigares (autres que les fume-cigares ordinaires en terre ou bois)	12e	1.50
Fusées de guerre	1re	Prohibées.
Fusées	11e	1.00
Fusils de guerre	1er	Prohibés
Fusils ordinaires ne se chargeant pas par la culasse	9e	.25
Fusils se chargeant par la culasse	11e	1.00
Galeries pour rideaux, en matières de toute sorte	12e	1.50
Galoches en caoutchouc	10e	.50
Galons en coton	10e	.50
Gants de soie ou de peau	14e	3.00
Gazoline	2e	Exempte.
Gélatine	9e	.25
Ginger ale	6e	.05
Glaces encadrés	9e	.25
Glands en coton, lin ou laine sans mélange de soie	10e	.50
Globes astronomiques et géographiques	2e	Exempts.
Gobelets en bois ou en corne	9e	.25
Gomme arabique	9e	.25
Goudron	6e	.05
Graine de lin	6e	.05
Graines de toute sorte pour ensemencer	2e	Exemptes.
Graisse impure	8e	.15
Graisse pour machines	4e	.02
Gravures encadrées	9e	.25
Gravures sur papier, non encadrées	11e	1.00
Grecques en coton	10e	.50
Grecques en coton, lin ou laine sans mélange de soie	11e	1.00
Grenades	1re	Prohibées.
Guano	2e	Exempt.
Guéridons en bois ordinaires, sans ornements	7e	.10
Guéridons en bois fins tels que acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaqués, sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Haches	7e	.10
Hachettes	8e	.15
Hamacs de toute sorte, non combinés avec de la soie	11e	1.00
Harmoniums	7e	.10
Harnais	10e	.50
Hélices pour bateaux à vapeur	4e	.02
Herbe du Paraguay	9e	.25
Hermine	13e	2.00
Horloges pour monuments	3e	.01
Houblon	3e	.01
Huiles d'amande, de ricin, de lin et d'olive	7e	.10
Huile d'arachide	7e	.10
Huile de baleine	7e	.10
Huiles de coco et de palme	4e	.02
Huile de coton crue	3e	.01
Huile de graine de coton	9e	.25
Huile de *higuerillas* pour la fabrication du savon et des bougies	3e	.01
Huiles de toute espèce pour les cheveux	10e	.50
Huile pour machines	6e	.05
Indigo	7e	.10
Instruments de musique ayant moins de 1 mètre de hauteur	9e	.25
Instruments de musique ayant plus de 1 mètre de hauteur	7e	.10
Ivoire manufacturé	12e	1.50
Jambons crûs	6e	.05
Jarres vides	3e	.01
Jeux de toute sorte, non spécialement dénommés	11e	1.00
Jonc pour la fabrication des nattes	9e	.25
Jouets	9e	.25
Kérosène au 150° et au-dessus	6e	.05
Kérosène au dessous de 150°	1re	Prohibé.
Kola effervescent	6e	.05
Lacets en coton ou en lin	9e	.25

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Laine brute	7e	0.10
Laiton en feuilles non perforées, en baguettes, à l'état brut ou en débris	6e	.05
Laiton manufacturé	8e	.15
Lampas pour l'agriculture	3e	.01
Lampions	9e	.25
Lanternes	9e	.25
Lanternes magiques	11e	1.00
Lavabos en bois ordinaire, sans ornements	7e	.10
Lavabos en bois fins tels qu'acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaqués sculptés ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Lavande	6e	.05
Légumes frais	4e	.02
Légumes secs (*menestras*)	4e	.02
Lentilles et paillettes pour broderies	12e	1.50
Levure pour le pain	7e	.10
Liencillos	7e	.10
Liqueurs de toute sorte. (Si elles sont importées en caisses, elles bénéficient d'une réduction de 45 pour cent sur les droits et sur la surtaxe de 100 pour cent).	10e	.50
Lits en fer ou en métal autre	7e	.10
Livres imprimés	2e	Exempts.
Livres imprimés, avec reliure en écaille, nacre, ivoire ou leurs imitations, ou avec incrustations quelconques	11e	1.00
Lorgnons de toute sorte, ainsi que leurs étuis, même s'ils sont importés séparément	11e	1.00
Lunettes de toute sorte, ainsi que leurs étuis, même s'ils sont importés séparément	11e	1.00
Lustres en métal, cristal ou autre matière pour éclairage de toute sorte	9e	.25
Machetes autres que pour l'agriculture	8e	.15
Machetes pour l'agriculture	4e	.02
Machines à coudre	2e	Exemptes.
Machines à écrire	2e	Exemptes.
Machines à frapper la monnaie	1re	Prohibées.
Machines pour l'agriculture et, en général, pour toutes sortes d'industries, ainsi que leurs parties, pièces de rechange et chaudières	2e	Exemptes.
Maïs	4e	.02
Maïzena	6e	.05
Malles vides, c'est-à-dire ne servant pas de contenants. (Si elles contiennent des marchandises, elles suivent le régime des marchandises qu'elles renferment, si le droit applicable à ces marchandises est plus élevé que celui applicable aux malles vides. Cependant, si le droit afférent aux marchandises qu'elles contiennent est moins élevé, celles-ci suivent le régime applicable aux malles)	7e	.10
Malt	4e	.02
Manches pour outils	8e	.15
Manioc (*chuno*) et autres féculles	6e	.05
Margarine et autres succédanés du beurre	8e	.15
Marmites en fer ou en acier	6e	.05
Marmites en terre	6e	.05
Marques de fabrique dont le modèle a été déposé dans le pays, à moins qu'elles ne soient importées par les fabricants mêmes ou leurs agents dûment autorisés.	1re	Prohibées.
Masques	14e	3.00
Massues (*combas*)	3e	.01
Mastic pour peintres	7e	.10
Matelas	9e	.25
Matériel et accessoires de chemin de fer, de toute sorte	2e	Exempts.
Matières explosibles analogues à la dynamite	1re	Prohibées.
Mèches pour briquets	9e	.25
Mèches pour lampes	9e	.25
Mèches pour mines	1re	Prohibées.
Médicaments	9e	.25
Mesures pour charpentiers	7e	.10
Meubles en bois, dorés ou avec incrustations de toute sorte ou applications en métal	10e	.50
Meubles en général, garnis ou recouverts d'un tissu quelconque de soie ou de laine, ou de cuir	9e	.25
Meubles en rotin ou imitation, ni décorés, ni ornés	7e	.10
Meubles en rotin ou imitation, avec ornements	8e	.15
Microscopes	9e	.25
Minium	7e	.10
Molettes	10e	.50
Monnaie fausse de toute sorte	1re	Prohibée.
Monnaie d'argent étrangère	1re	Prohibée.
Monnaie d'argent nationale, à moins qu'elle ne soit importée pour le compte de la Nation et moyennant l'avis conforme du Conseil d'État	1re	Prohibée.
Monnaie de cuivre et de nickel de toute sorte, non nationale et non frappée sur l'ordre ou pour le compte de l'État	1re	Prohibée.
Monnaie d'or	2e	Exempte.
Montres en argent	15e	5.00
Montres en or	16e	15.00

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi douane, etc.—Suite

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Montres autres qu'en or ou en argent	11e	1.00
Mors	10e	.50
Mortiers en marbre, faïence ou composition	6e	.05
Morue	6e	.05
Mouchoirs en coton	9e	.25
Mouchoirs en lin ou laine	10e	.50
Moulures en bois, dorées, argentées ou non, assemblées ou non sous forme de cadres pour tableaux	9e	.25
Mousquetons	1re	Prohibés.
Moutarde	3e	.15
Munitions de guerre	1re	Prohibées.
Muselières	10e	.50
Musique manuscrite, imprimée ou litographiée	2e	Exempte.
Nattes	7e	.10
Navires montés ou non, ainsi que leurs machines lorsqu'il s'agit de bateaux à vapeur, alors même que les machines seraient importées sur d'autres navires	2e	Exempts.
Nécessaires pour la couture et autres articles analogues, en bois ou recouverts de peluche, de soie ou de cuir	11e	1.00
Niveaux pour charpentiers	7e	.10
Noisettes	6e	.05
Noix	6e	.05
Noix muscades	9e	.25
Œufs de volatiles	2e	Exempts.
Oignons	3e	.01
Oléine	4e	.02
Olives en récipients de toute sorte	7e	.10
Ombrelles montées ou non, combinées avec de la soie	11e	1.00
Ombrelles montées ou non, non combinées avec de la soie	10e	.50
Opium	14e	3.00
Or en poudre ou en barres	2e	Exempt.
Or laminé, pour dentistes	13e	2.00
Orge	4e	.02
Orgues pour églises	6e	.05
Origan	8e	.15
Oripeaux	13e	2.00
Ornements avec verroterie, en coton, lin ou laine, sans mélange de soie	11e	1.00
Ornements confectionnés, autres qu'en soie, pour vêtements, chaussures, etc., et formes pour chapeaux	12e	1.50
Ornements confectionnés en soie ou toute autre matière, pour vêtements	15e	5.00
Outils de toute sorte pour artisans et ouvriers	8e	.15
Oxyde de fer	3e	.01
Oxydes métalliques, pour la céramique	2e	Exempts.
Paille pour la fabrication des nattes	9e	.25
Paille pour balais	6e	.05
Paillettes et lamelles	12e	1.50
Paillons pour bouteilles, importés séparément	3e	.01
Palmiste	4e	.02
Paniers en jonc	9e	.25
Papeteries ou écritoires (*escribanias*)	9e	.25
Papier à écrire et autre papier non dénommé	7e	.10
Papier à envelopper, imprimé	6e	.05
Papier à polir	7e	.10
Papier blanc fin, non réglé, de grand format, autre que de fil, pour imprimerie	3e	.01
Papier brouillard pour euvelopper, papier d'emballage et pour doublage de navires et papier de bois non imprimé	4e	.02
Papier canevas perforé	9e	.25
Papier doré ou argenté	9e	.25
Papier ordinaire pour journaux	2e	Exempt.
Papier préparé pour la photographie	9e	.25
Paraffine	4e	.02
Parapluies et ombrelles, montés ou non, combinés avec de la soie	11e	1.00
Parapluies et ombrelles, montés ou non, non combinés avec de la soie	10e	.50
Parasols, montés ou non, combinés avec de la soie	11e	1.00
Parasols, montés ou non, non combinés avec de la soie	10e	.50
Parfumerie de toute sorte, huiles pour les cheveux de toute espèce, cosmétiques, savons, parfums, poudres dentifrices ou pour le teint, pommades, etc., à l'exception des eaux de Floride, de Kananga ou divine ordinaire et du *bay rum*	10e	.50
Passementerie en coton, lin ou laine, non mélangée de soie	11e	1.00
Pastilles de gomme	9e	.25
Patates (*camotes*)	3e	.01
Pâtes alimentaires	5e	.03
Pavés	3e	.01
Peaux de gros bétail, vertes ou sèches et non préparées	3e	.01
Peaux de petit bétail, non préparées	6e	.05
Peignes, démêloirs et peignes de parure autres qu'en ivoire ou en écaille. Si ces articles ont des ornements dorés ou argentés ou des pierres fausses, ils suivent le régime de la bijouterie fausse	9e	.25
Pelles et pièces de rechange pour charrues	2e	Exemptes.
Pendules et cartels	10e	.50

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Perles en faïence, métal ou verre	10e	0.50
Pianos de salon	7e	.10
Pianos portatifs	9e	.25
Pickles	7e	.10
Pics	3e	.01
Pièces de bois pour mâture	2e	Exemptes.
Pièces de rechange pour charrues	2e	Exemptes.
Pièces de rechange pour machines agricoles	2e	Exemptes.
Pièces métalliques pour la construction d'édifices	2e	Exemptes.
Pierres à aiguiser	4e	.02
Pierres à filtrer	4e	.02
Pierres à repasser les rasoirs	7e	.10
Pierres avec inscriptions	8e	.15
Pierres artificielles ordinaires	3e	.01
Pierres précieuses montées ou non	17e	50.00
Pierres tombales ayant plus d'un mètre	3e	.01
Piment	7e	.10
Pinceaux	9e	.25
Pioches	2e	Exemptes.
Pipes ordinaires en bois ou en terre	9e	.25
Pipes autres que les pipes ordinaires en bois ou en terre	12e	1.50
Pipes en bois, vides, montées ou non	6e	.05
Pisco	10e	.50
Pistolets d'ordonnance	1re	Prohibés.
Plaids en coton ou lin sans mélange de soie ou de laine	9e	.25
Planches découpées pour la fabrication des caisses	6e	.05
Plantes vivantes	2e	Exemptes.
Plaques en fer ornementé pour construction	3e	.01
Plaques de marbre non polies	6e	.05
Plaques de marbre pour meubles ou inscriptions	7e	.10
Plâtre	7e	.10
Plats en faïence ordinaire	3e	.01
Plomb de chasse et articles en plomb	8e	.15
Plomb en saumons, baguettes, lingots, plaques, planches et débris	4e	.02
Plumeaux	9e	.25
Plumes en acier	10e	.50
Plumes pour chapeaux	13e	2.00
Plumiers	9e	.25
Poisson salé similaire au poisson provenant du Pérou	4e	.02
Poivre aromatique ou doux	9e	.25
Poix jaune	7e	.10
Poix pour cordonniers	9e	.25
Pommades (parfumerie)	10e	.50
Pommes de terre	4e	.02
Pompes à eau, mécaniques	4e	.02
Pompes et leurs accessoires pour corps de pompiers	2e	Exemptes.
Ponts en fer	2e	Exempts.
Porcelaine	7e	.10
Portefeuilles et porte-cigares fins	13e	2.00
Portefeuilles et porte-cigares ordinaires	11e	1.00
Porte-monnaies fins	13e	2.00
Porte-monnaies ordinaires	11e	1.00
Porte-plumes et plumiers	9e	.25
Portes de sûreté pour caveaux	6e	.05
Potasse caustique	4e	.02
Poterie fine	7e	.10
Poterie ordinaire	6e	.05
Pots à lait en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Pots grands et petits en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Poudre à feu	1re	Prohibée.
Poudre de boulanger	7e	.10
Poudre de marbre	4e	.02
Poudre à mines	Art. 59	----------
Poudres dentifrices ou pour le teint	10e	.50
Poutres en fer	2e	Exemptes.
Presses d'imprimerie et leurs accessoires	2e	Exempts.
Produits alimentaires contenant des substances toxiques ou nuisibles à la santé	1re	Prohibés.
Produits alimentaires non dénommés	7e	.10
Produits du sol du Pérou, dont le commerce et l'importation dans l'Équateur ne sont pas prohibés, lorsqu'ils seront introduits par voie de terre	2e	Exempts.
Produits médicinaux	9e	.25
Pruneaux	7e	.10
Puebla	7e	.10
Purpurine	9e	.25
Raisins secs	6e	.05
Rasoirs	10e	.50
Râteaux	3e	.01
Récipients grands et petits en faïence ordinaire, non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Registres en blanc	7e	.10

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommées dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Revolvers	11e	1.00
Rideaux en dentelle ou guipure de coton, lin ou laine	11e	1.00
Riz	3e	.01
Robinets en bois pour futailles	9e	.25
Rocou	6e	.05
Roues pour chariots, charrettes et charrettes à bras	4e	.02
Sabres	13e	2.00
Sacoches (*guarnieles*)	10e	.50
Sacs en papier brouillard	6e	.05
Sacs en papier fin	7e	.10
Sacs vide	7e	.10
Saindoux. (Le saindoux composé acquittera double droit)	7e	.10
Salpêtre non raffinés pour engrais	2e	Exempt.
Sarcloirs	3e	.01
Sauce de tomate et sauces autres de toute sorte	9e	.25
Savon ordinaire non parfumé et sans enveloppes en papier	6e	.05
Savons	10e	.50
Sel. (Si le Gouvernement autorise la vente du sel dans la province de Loja, la disposition de l'alinéa du No. 2 de l'article 57 ne sera pas applicable tant que ce produit sera soumis au régime de la régie)	1re	Prohibé.
Sel ammoniac	6e	.05
Sel du Pérou importé par les douanes de terre	Art. 57, § 2.	.....
Selles et tous autres articles de bourrellerie	11e	1.00
Semoule pour la fabrication des pâtes alimentaires	5e	.03
Semoule pour la fabrication du pain	6e	.05
Sempiterno (prunelle)	7e	.10
Sérums antipesteux	2e	Exempts.
Silicate de soude et de potasse	4e	.02
Sirops médicinaux et spécifiques	9e	.25
Sirops non médicinaux	7e	.10
Sizal	6e	.05
Socs de charrue (*rejas*)	3e	.01
Soie sur bobines, à coudre ou à broder	12e	1.50
Son	3e	.01
Soude caustique	4e	.02
Soufflets de forge	7e	.10
Soufre	7e	.10
Soufre sublimé	2e	Exempt.
Soupières en faïence ordinaire non spécialement dénommées	6e	.05
Sous-main	9e	.25
Statues ayant moins de 1 mètre de hauteur et, en général, tout objet pour ornement de salon, en terre, faïence, argile, terre cuite, porcelaine, cristal ou métal	11e	1.00
Statues ayant plus de 1 mètre, en bois, marbre, etc	6e	.05
Stéarine	4e	.02
Stéréoscopes	11e	1.00
Sucre	Art. 63	.04
Sucre candi	9e	.25
Sucriers en faïence ordinaire non spécialement dénommés	6e	.05
Suif en branches	4e	.02
Suif raffiné	5e	.03
Sulfate de cuivre	2e	Exempt.
Tabac brut	11e	1.00
Tabac manufacturé	14e	3.00
Tables en bois ordinaires, sans ornements	7e	.10
Tables en bois fins, tels qu'acajou, cèdre, noyer et autres analogues, plaquées, sculptées ou avec ornements	8e	.15
Tapioca et autres fécules	6e	.05
Tapis de coton, de lin ou de jute	9e	.25
Tapis de table en toile cirée	9e	.25
Tasses blanches en porcelaine, de toute grandeur et de toute forme	6e	.05
Tasses en faïence ordinaire	3e	.01
Tasses en faïence fine, de toute grandeur et de toute forme	6e	.05
Télescopes	2e	Exempts.
Terre à mouler la fonte	3e	.01
Terre préparée	2e	Exempte.
Thé	9e	.25
Théières en faïence ordinaire, non spécialment dénommées	6e	.05
Tiges en fer	2e	Exemptes.
Tire bouchons	10e	.50
Tissus de chanvre	9e	.25
Tissus de coton, de lin ou de laine, avec raies, fleurs ou broderies, ou avec ornements en soie ou en fils métalliques	11e	1.00
Tissus de toute sorte en coton, non dénommés	9e	.25
Tissus en dentelle ou guipure de coton, lin ou laine	11e	1.00
Tissus grossiers (*jergones*) de coton, de lin ou de jute	9e	.25
Toile cirée pour emballage	6e	.05
Toile cirée pour parquets	7e	.10

Tableau alphabétique des marchandises dénommés dans la loi de douane, etc.—Suite.

IMPORTATION—Suite.

Marchandises.	Classes.	Droits par kilogramme brut.
		Sucrés.
Toile écrue ou toile de chanvre pour sacs	5e	0.01
Tombeaux	3e	.03
Tonneaux en bois, vides, montés ou non	6e	.05
Toques garnies	13e	2.00
Toques non garnies	11e	1.00
Tricots (articles en), tels que gilets, caleçons et bas, de coton ou de lin	9e	.25
Tripe de coton, de lin ou de jute	9e	.25
Tuiles et conduits en terre	2e	Exempts.
Urinoirs	6e	.05
Vaccin	2e	Exempt.
Vaisselle d'argent	15e	5.00
Valises	9e	.25
Vases à fleurs	10e	.50
Vases de nuit en faïence ordinaire	3e	.01
Vases d'ornement	10e	.50
Vases ou bocaux à poissons, en faïence, terre, porcelaine ou cristal, unis, émaillés, dorés ou avec ornements divers	10e	.50
Vélocipèdes	9e	.25
Vernis	7e	.10
Verre en feuilles non étamées	6e	.05
Verre étamé pour glaces	9e	.25
Verres à boire, de toute forme, en verre ordinaire	6e	.05
Verres à liqueur, de toute forme, en verre ordinaire	6e	.05
Verres de montre	9e	.25
Verres de toute sorte en cristal fin	9e	.25
Vert de gris	9e	.25
Vêtements en coton, laine ou lin, avec raies, fleurs ou broderies en soie ou en fils métalliques	13e	2.00
Vêtements en coton, lin ou laine, même sans raies en soie ou fils métalliques, s'ils sont doublés de soie	13e	2.00
Vêtements en laine, confectionnés. (S'ils ont une doublure de soie, ils acquitteront la taxe spéciale de 2 *sucres* par kilogramme)	12e	1.50
Vêtements en soie, cousus	15e	5.00
Viande salée	6e	.05
Vinaigre	7e	.10
Vinaigre autre que le vinaigre de vin	9e	.25
Vins de toute sorte, autres que les vins médicinaux et les vins mousseux	6e	.05
Vins mousseux	9e	.25
Voitures montées ou non et leurs parties détachées	6e	.05
Voitures pour automobiles	2e	Exemptes.
Voitures pour enfants	9e	.25
Vues pour lanternes magiques et stéréoscopes	11e	1.00
Zinc brut ou en feuilles non perforées	5e	.03
Zinc manufacturé ou en feuilles perforées	8e	.15

EXPORTATION.

	Droits par kilo.		Droits par kilo.
	Sucres.		*Sucres.*
Cacao	0.03½	Paille dite *toquilla* [a]	[b] 1.00
Café	.00½	Paille dite *mocora* [a]	1.00
Caoutchouc	.15	Tabac	.02
Peaux	.01	*Tagua* (ivoire végétal) [a]	.00½

[a] Pour ce qui concerne les pailles dites *toquilla* et *mocora*, ainsi que le *tagua*, les nouveaux droits de sortie ont été déclarés applicables à partir du 1er novembre 1904.

[b] La paille dite *toquilla* acquitte en plus une surtaxe de 0.25 sucre par kilogramme.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 512 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail.

Le rapport a trait au mois de juin 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des douze mois finissant au mois de juin 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juin ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'août.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN JUIN 1905.

Les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques font ressortir que le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin a été supérieur à celui de toute autre période pour les importations ainsi que pour les exportations. La valeur totale a été de $2,635,970,333, soit $184.055,691 de plus que pour l'année fiscale précédente.

Les importations, accusant un total de $1,117,507,500, ont dépassé de $126,420,129 celles de l'année précédente et de $92,000,000 celles de l'année 1903. Les exportations de l'année, malgré une diminution de $41,000,000 dans la valeur des blés, ont augmenté de $57,634,562; le volume des produits exportés dans les pays étrangers constitue une partie considérable de l'augmentation nominale de $98,000,000.

Le total des exportations a dépassé pour la première fois le chiffre de 1 billion et demi, ce qui mettra probablement les Etats-Unis à la tête du commerce du monde pour les exportations. Les chiffres de la Grande-Bretagne pour le mois de juin ne sont pas encore publiés, mais ses exportations pour les onze mois se sont élevées à un total de $1,393,872,926. Si elle maintient pour le mois de juin la même moyenne le total pour l'année atteindra $1,520,406,829, soit à peine $2,000,000 de plus que les exportations des Etats-Unis. Avec une différence aussi petite les chiffres officiels seront nécessaires pour déterminer lequel des deux pays occupe la première place dans le commerce d'exportation.

Le mouvement de l'or pendant l'année n'a atteint le chiffre de $146,-231,886, dont $53,637,862 représentent les importations, soit une diminution de $45,417,506 sur l'année dernière, et $92,594,024 les exportations, soit une augmentation de $11,134, 038. Les importations d'argent ont été de $27,430,380, soit une perte de $338,431, et les exportations accusent une valeur de $48,848,812, soit une diminution de $623,890 sur l'année dernière.

HAÏTI.

REVISION DU TARIF.

M. Powell, Ministre des Etats-Unis, fait savoir de Port-au-Prince en date du 24 mai 1905, que la Commission nommée par le Gouvernement pour faire la revision du tarif a fait son rapport au Président, qui à son tour le soumettra à l'approbation du Congrès.

Voici les principaux changements dans ce travail de revision:

Article 1. Les machines agricoles pourront entrer en franchise de droits.

Art. 2. Les consuls haïtiens dans les ports étrangers pourront pecevoir certains honoraires qu'on payait autrefois à Haïti.

Art. 3. Le paiement des droits à percevoir sur les bateaux à voiles sera modifié pour être sur la même base que celui des bateaux à vapeur.

Art. 4. Les bateaux à voiles arrivant sur lest ne paieront pas les droits de tonnage et seront considérés comme bateaux à vapeur.

Art. 5. Les navires haïtiens faisant le cabotage dans les Antilles paieront à l'avenir les mêmes droits que les autres navires de nationalité étrangère faisant escale dans les ports en dehors du territoire, à savoir: droits de phare, droits sanitaires, droits de pilotage et droits de tonnage.

Art. 6. On nommera des inspecteurs de la douane pour la surveillance générale de la perception des impôts et la vérification des écritures dans chaque port.

Art. 7. Il y aura une réduction de droits de 5 pour cent sur la valeur des articles suivants: ferblanterie, bandes brodées, dentelles et entre-deux, housses de cheval, barils vides, billes de billiards, plaques de marbre, cigares, perles en verre, maldioc ou rocaille, plumes, produits chimiques, vis, instruments de chirurgie, boucles pour selles et indigo.

Art. 8. Un droit additionel sera perçu sur les articles suivants: pantalons de coton, biscuits, chemises en coton, en laine et en percale pour hommes, colle liquide, cravates en fil.

Art. 9. Un droit ad valorem sera perçu sur les articles suivants qui ne sont pas mentionnés dans le tarif précédent: appareils photographiques, becs de lampes, bois équarri, sceaux, vermouth en barils, carages, cache-corsets, camisoles, plomb, tranchets, voilettes et jarretières.

Art. 10. On diminuera de 20 pour cent les droits sur les ornements d'églises.

Art. 11. On augmentera les droits sur les différentes espèces de bois déjà imposés et on fera payer sur les bois et racines non men-

tionnés un impôt de 5 cents par 1,000 livres, comme cela existe dans le présent tarif.

ART. 12. L'impôt de 2 cents or sur les cuirs verts est aboli et l'impôt ordinaire sur les mêmes marchandises sera réduit de 3 gourdes ($2.90) à 1 gourde (96.5) par 100 livres.

ART. 13. Le droit sur les peaux de chèvres et de moutons subira une augmentation.

Convention commerciale signée à Port-au-Prince le 31 juillet 1900 entre la France et Haïti et ratifiée à Paris le 9 janvier 1901.

ARTICLE 1er. Les cafés et autres denrées coloniales de consommation énumérées dans le tableau A annexé à la présente convention, originaires de la république d'Haïti, bénéficieront, à leur importation en France et en Algérie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites, applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

ART. 2. Les produits naturels et fabriqués, énumérés dans le tableau B annexé à la présente convention, originaires de France et d'Algérie, seront, à leur importation dans la république d'Haïti, complètement exempts des droits additionnels à l'importation de 50 et de 33⅓ pour cent respectivement établis par les lois haïtiennes des 16 novembre 1876 et 2 mars 1888.

Le même dégrèvement des surtaxes de 50 et 33⅓ pour cent sera accordé en ce qui touche les droits de tonnage payés par les voiliers français et sur les marchandises débarquées des vapeurs français, à la condition que lesdites marchandises soient d'origine française. Cette origine devra être constatée au moyen de certificats délivrés par les autorités françaises compétentes [a] et visés par les consuls haïtiens dans les ports d'embarquement; ces certificats indiqueront le nombre des colis, leurs marques, numérotage, poids et contenu. Les certificats d'origine exigés pour l'admission des marchandises aux régimes de faveur stipulés par la présente convention seront visés par les consuls français et par les consuls haïtiens, en gratuité des taxes consulaires de chancellerie.

ART. 3. Les vins français importés en bouteilles seront également dégrevés des surtaxes de 50 et 33⅓ pour cent.

Les vins français importés en barriques et titrant au maximum 13 degrés d'alcool payeront, par barrique d'une valeur de 300 francs et

[a] Les autorités compétentes, pour constater l'opinion française et délivrer des certificats conformes à l'article 2 ci-dessus transcrit, sont les autorités locales, telles que les maires, juges de paix, commissaires de police, présidents des tribunaux de commerce, chambres de commerce, etc., ou, tout particulièrement, l'administration douanière. Ces certificats contiendront, outre l'indication du nombre des colis, de leurs marques, numérotage, poids et contenu, la déclaration expresse que les marchandises n'ont pas été embarquées en transit et ne proviennent pas des entrepôts de la douane.

au-dessous, un-cinquième des droits actuels, et deux-cinquièmes desdits droits si la valeur de la barrique est supérieure à 300 francs.

ART. 4. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement haïtien modifierait, pour n'importe quelle raison et sous une forme quelconque, les droits principaux ou additionnels de son tarif douanier, il est expressément entendu que les produits naturels ou fabriqués de provenance française qui sont, en vertu de la présente convention, exemptés des surtaxes établies par les lois haïtiennes précitées de 1876 et de 1888 seront, dans une proportion exactement correspondante au dégrèvement qui leur est ainsi procuré, exonérés du montant des droits nouveaux ou modifiés établis sur les produits similaires de provenance étrangère.

ART. 5. La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux gouvernements aussitôt que faire se pourra, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigueur dix jours après, et restera exécutoire pendant une période minima de dix-huit mois, à dater de l'échange des ratifications.

Six mois avant l'expiration de ladite période de dix-huit mois, celle des deux parties contractantes qui aura l'intention de ne pas prolonger au-delà les effets de la présente convention devra le notifier expressément à l'autre partie contractante. Dans le cas où cette notification n'aurait été faite à l'époque précitée ni par l'une ni par l'autre des deux parties contractantes, la présente convention restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois après la dénonciation qui en serait faite ultérieurement.

TABLEAU A.—*Denrées coloniales de consommation, originaires de la république d'Haïti, qui bénéficieront à leur importation en France des taxes les plus réduites.*

Café.
Cacao.
Chocolat.
Poivre.
Piment.
Amomes et cardamomes.
Cannelle.
Cassia lignea.
Muscades.
Macis.
Girofle.
Vanille.
Thé.

TABLEAU B.—*Marchandises françaises qui seront, à leur importation dans la république d'Haïti, exemptées des droits additionnels de 50 et 33⅓ pour cent.*

Acides, tartrique, sulfurique et autres.
Agrafes de toutes qualités.
Aiguilles de toutes sortes.
Ail.
Alambics.
Albums pour photographies, dessins, timbres-poste, etc.
Almanachs de toutes qualités.
Amandes.
Archets de violon.
Ardoises pour maisons et pour écoliers.
Assiettes en faïence ou en porcelaine.
Atlas de géographie, d'hydrographie, etc.
Attaches parisiennes.
Articles militaires: aiguillettes; baudriers-unis, galonnés, brodés; casques chapeaux, retapés; cordonnets en soie, or, argent vrai ou faux, en laine pour shakos; dragonnes pour officiers, écharpes, épées, épaulettes, floches pour officiers, galons or, argent, soie ou laine, gibernes, havresacs, habits militaires et dolmans, képis, passants, plumets et panaches, pompons pour officiers, sabres, tuniques, porte-épées, caparaçons, etc.

Articles religieux: bénitiers, calices et patènes, ciboires, cierges, chapelets, croix et crucifix, images, médailles, livres de piété et de messe, ornements d'église et de prêtres, ostensoirs, scapulaires, statues et statuettes, tableaux d'église, etc.
Baguettes pour gants.
Barattes.
Bas de fil, soie, coton, laine, pour hommes, femmes, cadets, fillettes, enfants.
Bas élastiques.
Bassins en cuivre.
Bérets de toutes qualités.
Bijouterie fausse et fine.
Biscuits fins.
Bouteilles vides.
Boîtes, vides pour pilules, pastilles, etc.
Boîtes, trousses ou étuis pour chirurgie et dentistes, garnis ou non.
Boîtes d'instruments de mathématiques.
Balances de précision.
Baignoires.
Bonnets de toutes sortes.
Bouchons de liège ou en métal.
Bougeoirs.
Bottines (à partir de 5 francs la paire).
Bourses en collier, cuir ou tissu.
Bougies.
Boutons de métal, de nacre, de verre, de porcelaine, d'os, de soie.
Brosses à dents, à tête, à ongles, à habit, à chapeaux.
Boissons: Absinthe, amer, anisette, cassis, cidre, crème de cacao et autres, vin de Champagne, de Muscat, de Bourgogne et autres vins de France, vermouts, toutes boissons ou liqueurs d'origine française.
Boîtes à musique.
Boîtes de parfumerie.
Bottes, bottines, brodequins, souliers, pantoufles de toutes sortes pour femmes, fillettes, enfants, à partir de 6 francs la paire.
Canifs.
Cadres dorés ou non.
Cahiers, méthodes, livres de musique, cahiers réglés pour musique et pour écoliers.
Caleçons de toile, de laine, de flannelle, de cotton.
Cannes de tous genres.
Cannetilles or ou argent, faux or ou argent.
Carreaux à carreler.
Cartes de marine, de géographie, etc.
Cartons réglés pour musique.
Capsules pour bouteilles.
Casquettes pour enfants.
Centimètres.
Ciment.
Cirage.
Châles de soie, de laine, de coton, de cachemire, de tulle, de dentelle.
Chabraques.
Cigarettes de la régie française.
Chaînes pour arpenteurs.
Chapeaux pour dames et fillettes, garnis ou non.
Chapeaux de laine et de feutre pour hommes et enfants.
Capotes pour baptême et pour enfants.
Chapeaux de paille.
Chapeaux de soie haute forme.
Chaudières en fer et potin pour cuisine.
Chaussettes de coton, fil, laine, soie.
Chemises de toile, laine, coton, soie, pour hommes, femmes et enfants.
Cheveux (nattes et touffes).
Coiffes avec leurs cuirs pour chapeaux.
Colle forte.
Collerettes en dentelle ou autres.
Compotiers en verre ou porcelaine.
Cordes pour violon.
Cordons en soie pour montres ou lorgnons.
Cordonnets.
Cornes pour se chausser.
Corsets.
Couvertures de laine, coton piqué.
Cravates de toutes qualités.
Cuvettes et pots en faïence et porcelaine.
Caractères d'imprimerie.
Ceintures de toutes sortes.
Chandeliers.
Cire à cacheter.
Clous dorés ou argentés, ou cuivrés pour ornements.
Clous dits pointes de Paris.
Couleurs.
Cravaches fines.
Crayons.
Cuillers et fourchettes.
Cuirs.
Carnets.

Confections: gilets pour hommes et cadets de toutes qualités, habits de drap noir et d'autres étoffes, jaquettes, redingotes, vestons de toutes étoffes pour hommes et cadets, pantalons de toutes étoffes pour hommes et cadets, habillements complets pour enfants et cadets.
Conserves alimentaires: anchois, andouilles, cervelas, galantines, pâtés de foie gras, pâtés d'oiseaux, saucisses, sardines à l'huile, thon, asperges, champignons, cornichons, moutarde préparée, olives, petits pois, truffes, et toutes conserves de légumes et de fruits au vinaigre, toutes conserves de préparation française.
Couteaux.
Dames-jeannes vides.
Draps de lit en toile ou coton.
Drogues et produits pharmaceutiques.
Dragées et confiserie.
Dés à coudre.
Devants de chemises.
Eaux minérales et purgatives de sources françaises.
Épingles.
Étuis d'instruments.
Étuis de couturières.
Écritoires.
Encens.
Encre.
Essence pour la fabrication des savons, parfums, liqueurs.
Éventails.
Étiquettes.
Faïence et porcelaine par service ou assortie, en paniers, boucauts ou fardeaux.
Faux cols et manchettes.
Fichus et pèlerines.
Fils de soie, de laine, fil de coton en pelotte, fil pour cordonnier.
Fioles vides.
Fleurets.
Fleurs artificielles.
Fontaines en faïence et en porcelaine.
Foulards de soie et de coton.
Fruits secs et à l'eau-de-vie.
Fromages (pâte grasse, gruyère tête-de-mort).
Garnitures pour chapeaux, composées de fleurs, plumes, feuillages, etc.
Ganses plates et en torsades, en or, argent faux ou non, en soie.
Gants de toutes qualités.
Garnitures de robes.
Garnitures pour ciel-de-lit.
Gilets de flanelle, de laine, de coton.
Glaces avec dorure ou non, encadrées ou non.
Glands or ou argent, avec ou sans franges.
Globes ou sphères géographiques.
Gravures.
Huile d'olive.
Huile d'amande.
Instruments de chirurgie.
Instruments de mathématiques.
Instruments de musique.
Jarres vides ou contenant des marchandises.
Jouets de toutes sortes.
Jupons de soie, laine.
Jarretières.
Jetons.
Lacets de soie, fil ou coton.
Livres et articles de librairie.
Longues-vues.
Lorgnettes.
Loupes.
Lunettes.
Malles contenant des marchandises.
Manches et manchettes pour hommes et femmes, de toutes sortes.
Mantilles de soie ou de dentelles.
Marbres pour tombes.
Masques pour escrime, en fil de fer.
Masques pour carnaval.
Miroirs.
Mitaines.
Mouchoirs de soie, fil, coton pour poche.
Moustiquaires en guipure, dentelle, tulle ou autre étoffe.
Nappes de toutes qualités.
Nécessaires pour couturières.
Nécessaires de voyage.
Ombrelles de toutes qualités.
Oiseaux empaillés et ailes d'oiseaux pour chapeaux.
Oignons.
Olives.
Paillettes en or ou argent, fin ou faux.
Paniers et corbeilles.
Papier à lettre, à écolier, à plans, à dessin, à musique, à cigarettes.
Papiers peints (tapisserie).
Papeterie.
Parapluies et parasols.
Parfumerie.
Peaux préparées.

Peignes, démêloirs pour les cheveux.
Peignes à chignon.
Pipes et porte-cigarettes.
Plumes por chapeaux.
Porcelaine opaque fine et commune, par caisses, fardeaux, boucauts, ou par service ou par pièce.
Porte-plumes de toutes qualités.
Presse-papier.
Presses d'imprimerie.
Produits pharmaceutiques de toutes sortes.
Prunes et pruneaux.
Peluche de soie ou de coton.
Pâtes alimentaires.
Peaux, dites faux maroquins.
Pantoufles.
Raisins sect.
Règles pour bureau.
Rideaux en soie, mousseline, guipure, dentelle, tulle.
Rubans de soie, satin, velours, laine, fil et coton.
Robes.
Savon de Marseille.
Soutanes.
Statues marbre, bronze ou plâtre.
Sirops de toutes qualités.
Souliers (à partir de 5 francs la paire).
Tabac haché.
Tabatières.
Tableaux à l'huile et à l'aquarelle.
Taies d'oreillers de toutes qualités.
Tapis de parquet.
Tapis de chambre (descentes de lits)
Tapis de table (autres que tapis ciré).
Télescopes.
Tissus: bandes de mousseline, percale et organdi, bandes de batiste, brodées, simples ou doubles; basin mousseline; basin piqué pour gilets et robes; batiste
Tissus—Suite.
de fil; batiste de coton dit nansouk, batiste; bombazine de soie, de laine ou de cotton, toile de Bretagne fil ou coton; cachemire; casimir de laine ou de coton; étoffes pour pantalons de toutes qualités; diagonale de laine ou de coton; drap de toutes qualités; lainage de toutes qualités; flanelle; satinette; satin; soieries légères pour robes; soie, mousseline et mousselinette; nansouk; morlaix de fil ou de coton; toile damassée pour matelas; nappes; serviettes de toutes qualités; crêpe damas de soie, laine ou coton; dentelle de fil, soie ou coton; dentelle entre-deux et en rubans de soie, fil ou coton; mérinos; étoffes pour doublure; toile fine de fil ou de coton pour chemises; gaze de soie, fil ou coton; linon; madapolam; velours soie ou coton; serge; indiennes françaises de Rouen, Lille, Limoges, Nancy, etc.
Tombeaux et monuments funéraires.
Tuiles.
Vases en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer ou fonte pour jardin.
Verres de lunettes ou de lorgnons.
Verres fins à eau, à liqueurs, à champagne, à vin.
Verrerie.
Vinaigre.
Verrines.
Voiles de dentelles, de fil, de tulle, de soie, de gaze, de mousseline, de coton.
Vermicelle.
Vitres.
Vins (voir articles spécial).
Vins en bouteilles.

HONDURAS.

DÉCRET PORTANT PROMULGATION DE LA CONVENTION COMMERCIALE CONCLUE À TEGUCIGALPA, LE 11 FÉVRIER 1902, ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE HONDURAS.

Le Président de la République Française, sur la proposition du Ministre des Affaires étrangères, du Président du conseil, Ministre des

finances, et du Ministre du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des télégraphes, décrète:

ARTICLE 1er. Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ayant approuvé la convention commerciale conclue à Tegucigalpa, le 11 février 1902, entre la France et le Honduras, et les ratifications de cet acte ayant été échangées à Paris, le 21 mars 1905, ladite convention, dont la teneur suit, recevra sa pleine et entière exécution.

CONVENTION.

Le Président de la République Française et le Président de la République du Honduras, également désireux de favoriser le développement des relations commerciales entre les deux pays, ont décidé de conclure une convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs:

Le Président de la République Française.

M. le comte de POURTALÈS-GORGIER, envoyé extraordinaire, ministre plénipotentiaire de la République Française près le Président de la République du Honduras, chevalier de l'ordre de la Légion d'honneur, etc.

Et le Président de la République du Honduras.

M. CÉSAR BONILLA, Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

"ARTICLE 1er. Les denrées coloniales de consommation originaires de la République du Honduras bénéficieront à leur importation en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises, dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

"ART. 2. Réciproquement, les produits naturels et fabriqués, originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises, des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie ne seront pas grevés à leur importation dans la République du Honduras de taxes de douane supérieures à celles qui sont établies sur les produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère, à l'exception des autres républiques du Centre-Amérique.

"ART. 3. Les certificats d'origine qui seraient exigés pour l'admission des marchandises aux régions de faveur stipulés par la présente convention seront visés par les consuls français et par les consuls honduriens en gratuité des taxes consulaires de chancellerie.

"ART. 4. La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux gouvernments aussitôt que faire se pourra, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigeur immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et demeurera exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration

d'une année à partir du jour où l'une des hautes parties contractantes aura notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

"En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires ci-dessus mentionnés ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leur cachets.

"Fait en double exemplaire à Tegucigalpa (République du Honduras), le 11 février 1902.

"[L. S.] CÉSAR BONILLA.
"[L. S.] POURTALÉS-GORGIER."

ART. 2. Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères, le Président du conseil, Ministre des finances, et le Ministre du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et télégraphes sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Paris, le 18 avril 1905.

ÉMILE LOUBET.

Par le Président de la République:
Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

DELCASSÉ.

Le Président du conseil, Ministre des finances,

ROUVIER.

Le Ministre du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes, et des telégraphes,

LUBIEF.

MEXIQUE.

LOI SUR LES IMPÔTS ET LES FRANCHISES À L'INDUSTRIE MINIÈRE.

Le "Diario oficial" du Mexique a publié une loi du 25 mars 1905 qui accorde des franchises et des exemptions d'impôt à l'industrie minière.

On trouvera ci-après la traduction des principales dispositions de cette loi dont certaines intéressent le commerce d'importation au Mexique.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Est supprimé "l'impôt de monnayage" perçu sur la valeur de l'argent et de l'or conformément à la fraction 12 de l'article 1er et d'autres y relatifs de la loi du 27 mars 1897.

ART. 2. Sont soumis à l'impôt intérieur du timbre, sans autres exceptions que celles qui sont spécifiées dans la présente loi, l'or et l'argent produits dans la République ou venant de l'étranger. Dorénavant cet impôt sera perçu dans les conditions suivantes:

A. A raison de 3½ pour cent sur la valeur de l'or et de l'argent non traités dans le pays, mais, au contraire, exportés sous forme de minerai ou de terre minérale, cyanures, sulfures, résidus de fonte, ou sous toute

forme en combinaison ou en mélange avec des substances autres que les métaux proprement dits.

B. A raison de 2½ pour cent sur la valeur de l'or et de l'argent traités dans le pays jusqu'au point où ils ne sont alliés ou mélangés qu'avec d'autres métaux, quel que soit le titre du produit.

ART. 3. Pour la perception de l'impôt dont il est parlé dans l'article précédent, on se basera toujours sur le prix d'une piastre pour 75 centigrammes d'or fin; pour déterminer la valeur de l'argent, on prendra le prix moyen des ventes au comptant de ce métal à Londres pendant le mois précédent et on convertira ce prix en monnaie mexicaine au type moyen du change pendant le même mois. Le "Diario Oficial" publiera en temps opportun la valeur de l'argent qui doit servir de base pour les liquidations de l'impôt.

* * * * * * *

ART. 5. Ne sont pas assujettis à l'impôt du timbre:

A. L'or raffiné introduit pour la frappe dans les hôtels des monnaies et celui qui sera présenté dans les bureaux du Gouvernement pour être changé contre de la monnaie d'argent à raison de 75 centigrammes d'or pur pour une piastre.

B. Les monnaies d'or ou d'argent à l'effigie courante du pays ou étrangère.

C. L'argent exporté en forme de minerai, terre ou poudre, à l'état naturel ou concentrés mécaniquement, en forme de sulfures, de cyanures ou résidus de fonte, dans le cas où la quantité d'argent contenue dans les unes ou les autres matières n'excède pas 250 grammes par tonne.

D. L'argent et l'or, qui, après avoir été importés dans la République sous des formes énumérées à la section précédente ou ayant subi un commencement de traitement, seraient exportés dans le délai de quatre mois sous forme de briquettes, tuileaux ou barres. La transformation des minerais devra naturellement avoir été opérée dans des établissements métallurgiques mexicains.

E. L'or et l'argent employés par les industries du pays.

F. Les échantillons de minerais à l'état naturel exportés dans les conditions que détermineront les règlements.

* * * * * * *

ART. 10. L'impôt annuel sur les propriétés minières sera perçu dans les conditions suivantes:

A. Le taux sera de 6 piastres par an et par concession (pertenencia) soit 2 piastres chaque quatre mois, quelle que soit la substance exploitée.

B. Si le nombre de concessions d'une même entreprise minière excédait vingt-cinq et si ces dites concessions étaient d'un seul tenant, le taux de 6 piastres ne sera perçu que sur les vingt-cinq premières unités et sera réduit à 3 piastres pour toutes les autres excédant les vingt-cinq premières.

ART. 11. Les demandes de concession ou de concessions fractionnaires (demasías) ne produiront d'effets légaux et ne seront transmises que si elles sont accompagnées des certificats, délivrés par le bureau du timbre, prouvant que l'impôt pour la remise du titre a été payé sur le nombre de "pertenencias" portées dans la requête. Ce certificat sera remis aux intéressés aussitôt qu'auront été apposés, sur les titres de la propriété minière, les timbres correspondants ou bien que la requête aura été reposée.

ART. 12. Le maximum de 2 pour cent, que l'article 4 du décret du 6 juin 1887, a autorisé les Etats de la Fédération à percevoir sur les mines, est réduit à 1½ pour cent.

ART. 13. Le zinc en lingots, limaille, grenailles ou rognures, fraction 285 du tarif des douanes; le soufre, fraction 358; les cyanures alcalins, fraction 677; l'hyposulfite de soude, fraction 697; le salpêtre ou nitrate de potasse ou de soude, fraction 716, et le zinc en feuilles, fraction 303, quand ses dimensions n'excèdent pas 1 sur 2.25 mètres et 1 millimètre d'épaisseur, s'il est perforé, dans les deux sens, de 20 centimètres en 20 centimètres, sont exempts des droits de douane respectifs.

ART. 14. De même sont exempts de droits d'importation l'acide sulfurique, fraction 654 du tarif, et le sulfate de cuivre, fraction 719. Ces exceptions ne dureront que jusqu'au 30 juin 1908.

ART. 15. Les droits d'importation sur les machines destinées à l'industrie minière et aux établissements métallurgiques où se traitent les métaux précieux seront remboursés si les machines sont celles qu'énumère la fraction 800 du Tarif des Douanes et si les intéressés se soumettent aux obligations déterminées par l'article 16. Cette franchise s'appliquera seulement aux machines importées jusqu'au 30 juin 1908.

ART. 16. Pour jouir de la franchise établie par l'article précédent, on devra observer les règles suivantes:

A. L'entreprise minière ou métallurgique intéressée fera connaître à la Direction Générale des Couanes, vingt jours au moins avant l'arrivée de la machinerie, la description générale de celle-ci, l'endroit où elle doit être installée et le nom de la douane par où elle doit être introduite, afin que le bureau de cette douane puisse recevoir en temps opportun l'avis que lui enverra la direction et les instructions jugées nécessaires.

B. Au moment de faire l'introduction, il sera présenté à la douane la facture consulaire, une copie de la facture privée, spécifiant l'emballage et un plan ou dessin de la machinerie.

C. Si l'installation doit être achevée dans les six mois qui suivront la dernière remise, le Ministère des Finances ordonnera le remboursement des droits, après avis conforme d'un expert désigné par la Direction des Douanes; ledit expert devra certifier que la machinerie est définitivement installée et que c'est bien la même que celle qui a

été indiquée sur les plans et les factures dont il est parlé dans les paragraphes précédents.

D. Il n'est pas nécessaire, pour jouir de l'exemption des droits, que l'importation ait été faite en un seul envoi; mais une fois que toutes les pièces dont se compose la machinerie auront été introduites, ce qui devra avoir lieu par la même douane et dans un délai maximum de deux mois, les autres pièces de rechange qui seront, par la suite, importées séparément seront grevées des droits portés au tarif sans qu'il puisse y avoir lieu à remboursement.

DISPOSITIONS TRANSITOIRES.

1°. Cette loi prendra effet à partir du 1er mai 1905 en ce qui concerne les articles de 1 à 8 et de 13 à 16, inclusivement, et à partir du 1er juillet pour tous les autres articles.

2°. A partir de cette même date du 1er mai 1905, sont abrogés les articles 2, 4, 10, 11 et 12 de la loi du 27 mars 1897. Sont également abrogées, à partir des dates mentionnées à l'article précédent, toutes les dispositions sur la matière qui seraient en opposition avec la présente loi.

LES NOUVELLES MONNAIES.

Un décret fixe l'écusson, l'effigie, l'exergue, le cordon et la tranche des monnaies mexicaines nouvelles.

Les pièces d'or de dix et cinq piastres porteront au droit l'écusson national avec l'inscription: "Estados Unidos Mexicanos," et le cordon dentelé. Au revers, le buste d'Hidalgo, entouré par la valeur de la pièce, en lettres, et la date de l'année de la frappe, en chiffres; pour le surplus, comme au droit; le cordon comme celui des pièces de cinquante centavos.

La piastre sera, provisoirement, pareille à la piastre actuelle, mais elle portera, au droit: "Estados Unidos Mexicanos."

Les pièces de cinquante, vingt et dix centavos seront, au droit, comme les pièces d'or. Au revers, les trois types seront semblables sauf le chiffre de la valeur, au centre, souligné du mot "centavos," et, au-dessus, le chiffre de l'année de la frappe. Le chiffre de la valeur sera surmonté du bonnet phrygien avec rayons. Autour des inscriptions, une couronne de laurier et de chêne. Le reste du revers comme au droit. Le cordon des pièces de vingt et dix centavos sera simplement strié.

La monnaie de nickel sera, au droit, comme celle d'or, mais avec le cordon ovale. Le revers portera, au centre, un numéro 5 grand et très visible; au dessus, la date et la frappe; autour, une grecque large, imitée de celle du calendrier aztèque.

Les monnaies de bronze seront, au droit, comme celles d'or, avec un simple cordon dentelé. Au revers, le chiffre de la valeur avec un

C (pour centavos) au centre et une couronne de laurier autour; au-dessus, la date de la frappe.

Tous les revers porteront l'initiale de la Monnaie.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1905.

Le "Mexican Journal of Commerce" du 1er juillet 1905 publie les chiffres suivants qui donnent les recettes des douanes de la république pendant le mois de juillet 1905. On donne séparément pour chaque bureau de douane les droits d'importation ordinaires. Mais les droits d'importation extraordinaires, les droits d'exportation, les droits de ports et les restes à recouvrer sont compris dans la totalité:

Acapulco	$3,775.82
Agua Prieta	13,141.95
Altata	3,070.72
Camargo	132.49
Campeche	11,677.10
Ciudad Juarez	206,489.30
Coatzacoalcos	8,569.94
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	158,394.70
Chetumal	663.57
Ensenada	5,208.45
Frontera	37,330.16
Guaymas	15,637.01
Guerrero	122.85
Isla del Carmen	3,996.90
La Asencion	719.25
La Morita	66,055.55
La Paz	2,803.27
Laredo de Tamaulipas	300,042.14
Las Vacas	381.12
Manzanillo	5,588.91
Matamoros	2,211.39
Mazatlan	39,603.76
Mexicali	915.13
Mexico	109,407.68
Mier	109.68
Nogales	$54,823.96
Progreso	211,509.36
Puerto Angel	34.92
Salina Cruz	2,134.05
San Blas	1,025.44
Santa Rosalia	3,975.95
Soconusco	4,153.86
Tampico	618,889.85
Tiguana	257.51
Tonala	1,160.63
Topolobampo	1,599.26
Tuxpam	2,180.13
Veracruz	1,119,306.69
Zapaluta	.30
Total ordinaire des droits d'exportation	$3,018,275.85
Total extraordinaire des droits d'importation	312,833.67
Total des droits d'exportation	79,132.06
Total des droits de ports	71,371.06
Total des arriérés	123.85
Total général	$3,481,736.49

UNE NOUVELLE INDUSTRIE TEXTILE.

D'après "El Mundo," de Mexico, un groupe d'agriculteurs et de négociants de l'Etat de Sinaloa étudie un projet d'exploitation de la fibre obtenue de la mauve commune. On dit que la plus grande partie de la zone agricole du Sinaloa est adaptée à merveille à la culture de la mauve, et on se propose de créer des centres industriels pour le traitement des fibres dans plusieurs districts de l'Etat. "El Mundo" ajoute que cette industrie pourrait être rémunératrice, car même avec les méthodes très primitives de macération employées jusqu'à ce jour la plante a donné un rendement très important en fibres.

NICARAGUA.

Le Ministre du Nicaragua à Washington, M. Corea, a notifié au département d'Etat que la Grande-Bretagne et le Nicaragua ont signé le 19 avril dernier, à Managua, deux traités.

L'un de ces traités reconnaît la souveraineté du Nicaragua sur le pays des Mosquitos, en retour de concessions appréciables pour les Indiens Mosquitos et leur chef Clarence, qui vivaient sous la protection de l'Angleterre.

L'autre traité est une convention commerciale qui supprime pour l'Angleterre l'usage, comme port libre, de San-Juan-Del-Norte ou Greytown, où devait être l'embouchure du canal du Nicaragua.

O

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GENERAL INDEX.

Page.

Editorial contents:
- Spanish IV
- English V
- Portuguese VI
- French VII

List of Honorary Correspondents VIII

Latin-American Representatives in the United States IX

United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics X

Rates of Postage from the United States to Latin-American Countries XI

Foreign Mails—Postage Rates from Latin-American Countries XII

Parcels-Post Regulations XIII

United States Consulates in Latin America XIV

Consulates of the Latin-American Republics in the United States XV

Weights and Measures XVII

Metric Weights and Measures XVIII

Publications of the Bureau XIX

Value of Latin-American Coins XXII

ÍNDICE.

Página.

I.—República Argentina 593
Comercio exterior—Comercio por varios puertos en mayo de 1905—El comercio de durmientes—Túnel en forma de espiral á través de los Andes.

II.—Bolivia 598
Ferrocarril de Arica—Ferrocarril de Uyuni á Potosí.

III.—Cuba 602
Rentas públicas, 1904-5—Rentas públicas, 1903-4.

IV.—Chile 602
Ferrocarriles del estado—Compañía salitrera de Aguas Blancas—La Campañía salitrera "Progreso" de Antofagasta.

V.—Ecuador 608
Ferrocarril de Ambato al Río Curarey.

VI.—Estados Unidos 608
Comercio con la América Latina.

VII.—Guatemala 609
Trabajos verificados durante el año de 1904—Rentas de aduanas en 1904—Licores y ramos estancados en 1904—Contribuciones en 1904—Servicios en 1904—Gastos y pagos fiscales—Ingresos y egresos en 1904—Establecimiento de una prima por el cultivo de henequén.

VIII.—México 614
Comercio exterior en mayo de 1905—Modificación de la tarifa de importación de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas—Abolición de la Zona Libre—El tabaco mexicano en la Argentina.

IX.—Nicaragua 645
Ferrocarril al Atlántico—El tráfico de Nicaragua—Ofertas de empréstitos—Exportación de ganado.

X.—Perú 651
Tratado de arbitraje con el reino de Italia—Comercio del puerto de Salaverry en 1904—Comercio especial del Perú por naciones, 1902-4.

XI.—Salvador 656
Exportación durante 1902—Tierra negra de San Salvador—La próxima feria del Salvador—Libre introducción en las aduanas—El consejo de salubridad—Renta de licores, primer trimestre de 1905—Renta de papel sellado, primer trimestre de 1905—Movimiento habido en la tesorería del consejo de salubridad en 1904.

XII.—Uruguay 663
Estadísticas cereales y oleaginosas en 1904.

INDEX.

Page.

I.—Uniformity of Consular Statements 665

II.—Argentine Republic 665
Foreign commerce, first half of 1905—Budget estimate for 1906—Conversion of the internal debt—Immigration statistics—Port statistics at La Plata—Port movements, May, 1905—The dairy industry—Excise duty on imported manufactured tobacco—Report on railway ties—Spiral tunnel through the Andes.

III.—Bolivia 675
Tin mining in the Republic—Construction of the Arica-La Paz railway—Bids for railway construction from Uyuni to Potosi—Bolivia as a field for large investments.

IV.—Brazil 679
Foreign trade, first six months of 1904—Navigation service with Japan—Budget estimate for 1906—Rubber exports from Para and Manaos, first six months of 1905—Customs receipts, May, 1905—New import duties in the State of Minas Geraes—Exports, first quarter of 1905—Report of the North Brazilian sugar factories—Manganese deposits of Nazareth—Foreign trade of the port of Santos, first six months of 1904—Coffee movement, June, 1905—International commerce—Insurance companies.

V.—Chile 686
Port movement of Valparaiso in 1904.

VI.—Colombia 686
Provisions for the redemption of paper currency—Extracts from the new monetary law—Changes in tariff rates—The term "package" defined in customs law.

VII.—Costa Rica 691
Trade values, 1900–1904—Financial conditions—Banana trade of Bluefields.

VIII.—Cuba 693
Customs tariff—Foreign commerce.

IX.—Dominican Republic 751
Economic conditions, April–July, 1905—Public improvements.

X.—Ecuador 753
The new ministry.

XI.—Guatemala 754
Receipts and expenditures in 1904—Trade valuations, 1896–1904—Methods of education—Bounty for the cultivation of henequen.

XII.—Mexico 758
Foreign commerce, May, 1905—Customs receipts, fiscal year 1904–5—Modifications of the customs tariff—Industrial development—Railway development—Extension of free admission of articles into Quintana Roo—Port dues at Tampico—Banking development, first half of 1905—Metallic zinc—Authentication of documents—The cattle industry of the Republic—Schedule of consular fees—New railway in Veracruz—Mexican Free Zone—Copper mines of the Republic—New paper-making material—Zapupe fiber plant—Postal receipts—Mexico's first tin ingot—Customs duties, June, 1905—Fiscal revenue, 1892–1905—Statement of alcohol taxes—Sugar statistics.

XIII.—Nicaragua 804
Gold bullion exports, 1902–1905—Rubber exports, 1902–1905—Banana exports, 1902–1905—The civil code—Tariff changes—Regulation of payment of duties—Suppression of the revision custom-house at Bluefields—Free importation of certain parcel-post packages.

XIV.—Panama 812
Reduction of railway rates—Establishment of a carbonating plant—Manufacture of hats.

XV.—Paraguay 813
Imports and exports—Tariff modifications.

XVI.—Peru 814
Marks on imports—Railway construction—Movement of the port of Salaverry, 1904.

XVII.—Salvador 817
Tariff modifications.

XVIII.—United States 819
Trade with Latin America—Consular trade reports—Foreign commerce, July, 1905—Internal-revenue receipts—Annual railroad statistics—Steamship traffic in the Philippines to be given to commercial lines—Statistics of the cotton crop of 1904–5.

XIX.—Uruguay 835
Wool exports—Cereals produced in 1904—Foreign commerce.

XX.—Venezuela 836
Tariff modifications.

XXI.—Trade Opportunities in Latin America 837

XXII.—Book Notes 841

XXIII.—Library Accessions and Files 846

INDICE.

Pagina.

I.—Brazil 857
O cacao—Movimento do commercio exterior no primeiro semestre de 1904—Movimento commercial do porto de Santos, Janeiro a Junho de 1904.

II.—Chile 860
A companhia salitreira "Progreso de Antofagasta"—Colheita de trigo em 1905.

III.—Cuba 861
Desenvolvimento do commercio com os Estados Unidos.

IV.—Equador 864
Nova estrada de ferro.

V.—Estados Unidos 864
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos.

VI.—Guatemala 865
Situação financeira em 1904—Premios para o cultivo do hennequen.

VII.—Mexico 867
Construcção de uma nova estrada de ferro—O fumo na Argentina.

VIII.—Nicaragua 868
Situação do commercio em 1903.

IX.—Panamá 872
Escola para o ensino do fabrico de chapéos.

X.—Peru 872
Tratado de arbitramento com a Italia.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

Page.

I.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE 877
L'industrie laitière—La situation économique de l'Argentine—Récolte du maïs—Voyageurs de commerce—Commerce extérieur—Nouveaux chemins de fer—Richesses minières—Nouvelles diverses.

II.—BRÉSIL 882
Dispositions prises par le gouvernement de l'État de Rio de Janeiro en vue d'encourager certaines cultures et industries dans cet État—Recettes provenant des impôts de consommation—L'industrie sucrière—Encouragement à diverses industries.

III.—COLOMBIE 886
Établissement du monopole des liqueurs et spiritueux, des cuirs et peaux, des tabacs et cigarettes et des allumettes—Chemins de fer—Monopole de la fabrication d'alcool dénaturé.

IV.—COSTA-RICA 889
La dette extérieure.

V.—ÉQUATEUR 890
Commerce extérieur en 1904—Le transport du caoutchouc.

VI.—ÉTATS-UNIS 891
Commerce avec l'Amérique latine—Mise en vigueur du tarif des Îles Philippines—Convention postale entre les États-Unis et Panama.

VII.—HAÏTI 892
Loi des douanes.

VIII.—HONDURAS 973
Le commerce au Honduras—Découverte d'une mine de cuivre.

IX.—MEXIQUE 940
La réforme monétaire—Service de mandats-poste entre le Mexique et l'Allemagne—Exposition de produits mexicains—Importations en franchise dans le Territoire de Quintana Roo—La douane de Vera Cruz—La dette publique—Les exportations de henequen en 1904—Une nouvelle plante textile—L'industrie au Yucatan—Production minière—Les prochaines récoltes de blé—Nouvelle concession.

X.—PARAGUAY 944
Système monétaire —Voyageurs de commerce.

XI.—PÉROU 946
Production minière.

XII.—SALVADOR 947
Message présidentiel.

XIII.—URUGUAY 949
Importation du bétail—L'industrie minière.

XIV.—VÉNÉZUÉLA 950
Récolte du cacao et situation du marché de Puerto Cabello à la mi-mars 1905—Port franc de Pampatar—Entrée en franchise d'appareils à alcool.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	Señor Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián[a]	La Paz.
Brazil	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva	Florianopolis.
Chile	Señor Don Moisés Vargas	Santiago.
Colombia	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Aragón	San José.
Dominican Republic	Señor Don José Gabriel García[b]	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín	Quito.
Guatemala	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar	Guatemala City.
Haiti	Monsieur Georges Sylvain	Port au Prince.
Honduras	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua	Señor Don José D. Gámez	Managua.
Paraguay	Señor Don José S. Decoud	Asunción.
Peru	Señor Don Alejandro Garland	Lima.
Salvador	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos	San Salvador.
Uruguay	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano	Montevideo.
Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo	Caracas.

[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
[b] Corresponding member of the Academía Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil ..... His Excellency Joaquim Nabuco.
Office of Embassy, 1411 Hopkins street, Washington, D. C.

Mexico ..... Señor Don Joaquín D. Casasus,
Absent.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic ..... Señor Don Epifanio Portela,
1032 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Bolivia ..... Señor Don Ignacio Calderón,
1300 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

Chile ..... Señor Don Joaquín Walker Martínez,
Office of Legation, 1228 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

Colombia ..... Señor Don Diego Mendoza.
"The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

Costa Rica ..... Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo,
1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Cuba ..... Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada,
1006 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Ecuador ..... Señor Don Alfredo Baquerizo,
Absent.

Guatemala ..... Señor Don Jorge Muñoz,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.

Haiti ..... Mr. J. N. Léger,
1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua ..... Señor Don Luis F. Corea,
1612 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C.

Panama ..... Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldía,
"The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

Paraguay ..... Señor Don Cecilio Baez,
Absent.

Peru ..... Señor Don Manuel Álvarez Calderón,
Absent.

Salvador ..... Señor Dr. Don Rafael S. Lopez,
Absent.

Uruguay ..... Señor Dr. Don Eduardo Acevedo Diaz,
"The Portland," Washington, D. C.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Argentine Republic ..... Señor Don Carlos E. Zavalía,
1032 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Colombia ..... Señor Don Eduardo Perez Triana,
"The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

Dominican Republic ..... Señor Don Emilio C. Joubert,
Office of Legation, 31–33 Broadway, New York City.

Ecuador ..... Señor Dr. Don Serafín S. Wither,
11 Broadway, New York City.

Mexico ..... Señor Don José F. Godoy,
Office of Embassy, 1415 I street NW., Washington, D. C.

Peru ..... Señor Alfredo Alvarez Calderon,

Venezuela ..... Señor Don N. Veloz-Goiticoa,
1748 P street, Washington, D. C.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras ..... Señor Dr. Don Salvador Córdova.
4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to August 1, 1905.)

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	David E. Thompson, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	Edwin H. Conger, City of Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. N. Beaupré, Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	William B. Sorsby, La Paz.
Chile	John Hicks, Santiago.
Colombia	John Barrett, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, San José.
Cuba	Herbert G. Squiers, Havana.
Ecuador	Archibald J. Sampson, Quito.
Guatemala	Leslie Combs, Guatemala City.
Haiti	William F. Powell, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	Charles E. Magoon, Panama.
Paraguay	Edward C. O'Brien.
Peru	Irving B. Dudley, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	(See Paraguay) Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. Russell, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	Thomas C. Dawson, Santo Domingo.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents		10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	60 centavos		8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.	
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.	
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	Price.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891–1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.	
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Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.	

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904	1.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual devolopment, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°	.75
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Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°	1.00

PRICE.

Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .... $0.75

Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543 ..... 1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° 1.00

Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° ..... .50

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Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904 ..... 1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

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Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904) 1.00

Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) ..... .50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8° ..... (each) .. 1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.

A comparative study of the Spanish Code of Commerce and the Commercial Laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)

Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Chile.
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Nicaragua.

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

PRICE.

Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set $3.00

International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—

Octavo, bound in paper ..... .25

Octavo, bound in half morocco 1.00

Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set 25.00

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1905.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.422	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.422	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.910	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Gold	Peso [a]	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

[a] 75 centigrams fine gold.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

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Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XXI. SEPTIEMBRE DE 1905. No. 3.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR.

[Datos recibidos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.]

De la compilación hecha por la dirección general de estadística de la nación, correspondiente al primer semestre del corriente año, se toman los siguientes datos:

Importación sujeta á derechos, $72,048.386 oro; libre de derechos, $25,526,589; total, $97,574,975. Metálico, $14,435,945.

Comparadas estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904, nos encontramos con las siguientes diferencias:

La importación sujeta á pago de derechos ha disminuído en $982,240 oro, la libre de derechos ha aumentado en $6,887,408 oro, resultando en conjunto un aumento en la importación de $5,906,168 oro. La importación de metálico ha disminuído en $4,855,912 oro.

En estas cifras llama la atención, y es digno de notarse el aumento considerable de los artículos que se introducen libres de derechos, pues en el primer semestre del corriente año se aproximan á los siete millones.

Exportación sujeta á derechos, $57,264,551 oro; libre de derechos, $118,509,130; total, $175,773,681. Metálico, $602,380.

Del cotejo de estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904 resultan las siguientes diferencias:

La exportación sujeta á derechos ha aumentado en este semestre en

$9,735,633 oro, la libre de derechos ha aumentado también en $21,678,910 oro, lo que hace un total en los aumentos de $31,414,543 oro. El metálico ha disminuído en $316,540 oro.

En la importación figura en primer lugar Inglaterra con $31,525,800 oro, le sigue Alemania con $14,266,685, los Estados Unidos con $13,704,552, Italia con $10,887,153, Francia con $10,227,525, Bélgica con $4,265,939, España con $2,703,824, Brazil con $2,494,126.

Comparando estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904, resulta que en los primeros seis meses del corriente año las naciones que han tenido aumento en la importación de artículos á nuestro país son: Los Estados Unidos han tenido un aumento de $2,552,467; Alemania, $2,006,654; Francia, $1,747,744; Italia, $490,506; España, $336,071.

Las naciones que en el primer semestre de este año han disminuído la importacion son: Brasil, en $721,671 oro; Bélgica, en $100,045; Cuba, en $47,632.

En cuanto á la exportación de nuestros productos durante el primer semestre de este año, figura en primer lugar Inglaterra con $2,911,007 oro, le sigue Francia con $21,578,451, Alemania con $21,267,209, Bélgica con $12,639,048, Estados Unidos con $7,207,716, Brasil con $6,241,507, Uruguay con $4,373,909, Italia con $3,078,410, Africa con $3,075,008, Paises Bajos con $1,962,579, España con $1,294,325, Chile con $899,051, Bolivia con $382,283, Cuba con $268,723.

Nuestra exportación durante el primer semestre de este año ha tenido un aumento hacia todas las naciones, con excepción del Paraguay, que ha disminuído en $2,146 oro.

El aumento de la exportación, comparado con el del primer semestre de 1904, ha sido: Para Inglaterra, $4,850,666 oro; Alemania, $3,634,802; Uruguay, $2,376,930; Bélgica, $2,188,410; Estados Unidos, $2,073,005; Francia, $1,909,752; Italia, $1,649,641; Brasil, $1,276,689; Países Bajos, $412,753; España, $412,005; Chile, $265,488; Cuba, $234,468; Africa, $166,933; Bolivia, $53,092.

La importación durante los últimos diez años ha sido:

	Oro.		Oro.
1896	$112,163,591	1901	$113,959,749
1897	98,288,948	1902	103,039,256
1898	107,428,900	1903	131,206,600
1899	116,850,671	1904	187,305,969
1900	113,485,069	1905 (primer semestre)	95,574,975

La exportación durante el mismo período de tiempo ha alcanzado á:

	Oro.		Oro.
1896	$116,802,016	1901	$167,716,102
1897	101,169,299	1902	179,486,727
1898	133,829,458	1903	220,984,524
1899	184,917,531	1904	264,157,525
1900	154,600,451	1905 (primer semestre)	175,773,681

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MAYO DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de mayo de 1905:

Puertos, paises y articulos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.	
Alemania:	
Trigo ...toneladas..	7,390
Maíz ...id....	2,691
Lino ...id....	2,677
Cebada ...id....	23
Lana ...id....	3,809
Cueros lanares ...id....	15
Cueros vacunos, secos ...id....	12
Cueros vacunos, salados ...id....	822
Cueros de potros, salados ...id....	71
Cueros de potros, secos ...id....	37
Cueros diversos ...id....	23
Tripas ...id....	92
Sebo ...id....	711
Cerda ...id....	6
Afrecho ...id....	8,306
Semilla de nabo ...id....	22
Guano ...id....	400
Tortas de lino ...id....	587
Caseína ...id....	83
Extracto de quebracho ...id....	534
Pasto ...id....	9
Astas ...id....	1
Minerales ...id....	11
Plumas ...kilos..	294
Caballos ...cabezas..	2
Francia:	
Trigo ...toneladas..	9,726
Maíz ...id....	3,246
Lino ...id....	5,674
Lana ...id....	3,550
Harina ...id....	286
Marú ...id....	145
Cueros lanares ...id....	1,714
Cueros vacunos, secos ...id....	30
Cueros vacunos, salados ...id....	273
Cueros diversos ...id....	11
Cerda ...id....	16
Carne conservada ...id....	7
Cebada ...id....	42
Huesos y ceniza ...id....	158
Astas ...id....	35
Semilla de nabo ...id....	231
Avena ...id....	176
Afrecho ...id....	691
Alpiste ...id....	82
Guano ...id....	25
Caseína ...id....	20
Plumas ...kilos..	1,474
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ...toneladas..	11,913
Maíz ...id....	2,738
Lino ...id....	13,545
Harina ...id....	3,248
Lana ...id....	142
Cueros lanares ...id....	512
Cueros vacunos, salados ...id....	679
Cueros diversos ...id....	24
Cerda ...id....	4
Astas ...id....	7
Carne congelada ...id....	44
Carneros congelados ...id....	1,477
Cuartos vacunos congelados ...id....	5,453
Menudencias vacunas congeladas ...toneladas..	191
Menudencias carneras congeladas ...toneladas..	64
Carne conservada ...id....	16
Lenguas conservadas ...id....	3
Huesos y ceniza ...id....	814
Sebo ...id....	1,580
Aceites y grasas ...id....	27
Pasto ...id....	2
Avena ...id....	519

Puertos, paises y articulos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.	
Inglaterra.	
Afrecho ...toneladas..	256
Alpiste ...id....	515
Tortas de lino ...id....	244
Guano ...id....	390
Caseína ...id....	15
Manteca ...id....	166
Quebracho en rollizos ...toneladas..	3,714
Extracto de quebracho ...id....	170
Minerales ...id....	26
Bélgica:	
Trigo ...id....	7,561
Lino ...id....	3,267
Maíz ...id....	731
Lana ...id....	3,000
Cueros lanares ...id....	123
Cueros vacunos, secos ...id....	26
Cueros vacunos, salados ...id....	777
Cerda ...id....	78
Cueros diversos ...id....	72
Tortas oleaginosas ...id....	83
Huesos y ceniza ...id....	131
Astas ...id....	88
Sebo ...id....	417
Extracto de quebracho ...id....	205
Pasto ...id....	345
Semilla de nabo ...id....	185
Guano ...id....	117
Caseína ...id....	5
Lanares en pié ...cabezas..	1,163
Italia:	
Trigo ...toneladas..	9,286
Maíz ...id....	2,918
Lana ...id....	99
Cueros lanares ...id....	344
Cueros vacunos, secos ...id....	68
Cueros diversos ...id....	2
Lenguas conservadas ...id....	½
Alpiste ...id....	137
Astas ...id....	6
Tripas ...id....	18
Sebo ...id....	240
Avena ...id....	129
Harina ...id....	140
Cebada ...id....	15
Afrecho ...id....	37
Quebracho en rollizos ...id....	635
Extracto de quebracho ...id....	60
España:	
Trigo ...id....	1,561
Harina ...id....	21
Maíz ...id....	2
Cueros vacunos, secos ...id....	7
Tasajo ...id....	27
Alpiste ...id....	44
Brasil:	
Trigo ...id....	4,710
Maíz ...id....	1
Harina ...id....	5,299
Lana ...id....	148
Lino ...id....	29
Cebada ...id....	3
Cueros lanares ...id....	2
Lenguas conservadas ...id....	9
Tasajo ...id....	509
Sebo ...id....	73
Pasto ...id....	895
Afrecho ...id....	100
Alpiste ...id....	36
Extracto de quebracho ...id....	20
Yeguarizos en pié ...cabezas..	312
Vacunos en pié ...id....	389
Lanares en pié ...id....	427
Mulas en pié ...id....	218

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Holanda:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	710
Lino .....íd....	1,622
Harina.....íd....	1,324
Maíz .....íd....	76
Semilla de nabo.....íd....	69
Caseína .....íd....	110
Alpiste.....íd....	23
Quebracho en rollizos .....íd....	551
Sud Africa:	
Trigo.....íd....	157
Maíz .....íd....	339
Afrecho.....íd....	52
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	1,335
Manteca .....íd....	266
Pasto .....íd....	903
Yeguarizos en pié .....cabezas..	322
Lanares en pie.....íd....	1,480
Vacunos en pie .....íd....	100
Mulas en pié.....íd....	471
Asnos en pié .....íd....	589
Estados Unidos:	
Lana.....toneladas..	889
Lino .....íd....	6
Tasajo .....íd....	263
Cueros lanares.....íd....	85
Cueros vacunos secos .....íd....	1,194
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	64
Cueros de potros salados....íd....	5
Cueros de potros secos .....íd....	7
Cueros diversos.....íd....	28
Cerda .....íd....	12
Minerales.....íd....	2
Tripas .....íd....	19
Guano .....íd....	207
Quebracho en rollizos.....íd....	804
Extracto de guebracho.....	2,277
Demás países:	
Trigo .....toneladas..	110
Maíz .....íd....	819
Harina.....íd....	154
Lana.....íd....	2
Cueros lanares.....íd....	43
Cueros vacunos secos .....íd....	23
Cueros vacunos salados .....íd....	14
Cerda.....íd....	10
Tasajo .....íd....	385
Sebo .....íd....	15
Afrecho.....íd....	60
Alpiste.....íd....	131
Semillas .....íd....	3
Aceites y grasas.....íd....	6
Lino .....íd....	1,083
Melaza.....íd....	46
Manteca .....íd....	3
Quebracho en rollizos.....íd....	362
Extracto de quebracho .....íd....	90
Tabaco.....íd....	6
Astas.....íd....	23
Yeguarizos en pié..... cabezas..	2
Vacunos en pié .....íd....	1
Lanares en pié.....íd....	7
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	17,835
Maíz .....íd....	1,302
Lino .....íd....	502
Harina.....íd....	49
Semilla de nabo.....íd....	126
Pasto.....íd....	228
Afrecho.....íd....	286
LA PLATA.	
Inglaterra:	
Trigo .....toneladas..	1,765
Garras .....íd....	8
Cuartos vacunos congelados.íd....	2,135
Carneros congelados.....íd....	349
Menudencias congelados ...íd....	33
Lana.....íd....	34
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	125
Sebo .....íd....	178
Guano .....íd....	16
Cueros lanares.....íd....	60

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
LA PLATA—continúa.	
Inglaterra—Continúa.	
Huesos.....toneladas..	6
Extracto de carne .....íd....	2
Sangre seca .....íd....	25
Caballos .....cabezas..	2
Brasil:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	4,414
Harina.....íd....	240
Sud Africa:	-
Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas	751
Carneros congelados..toncladas..	199
Menudencias congeladas ...íd....	38
Holanda: Trigo.....íd....	6,282
Bélgica:	
Trigo .....íd....	5,546
Lino .....íd....	218
ROSARIO.	
Alemania:	
Alpiste .....toneladas..	45
Lino .....íd....	941
Maíz .....íd....	13,699
Afrecho.....íd....	4,778
Cebada.....íd....	140
Cerda .....íd....	10
Quebracho.....íd....	1,101
Garras .....íd....	22
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	171
Minerales.....íd....	17
Brasil:	
Trigo.....íd....	2,189
Maíz .....íd....	221
Afrecho.....íd....	60
Harina.....íd....	642
Pasto.....íd....	1,616
Inglaterra:	
Trigo.....íd....	4,378
Lino .....íd....	12,868
Maíz .....íd....	12,324
Harina.....íd....	141
Cebada.....íd....	868
Cueros vacunos salados .....íd....	14
Quebracho.....íd....	2,635
Bélgica:	
Trigo.....íd....	2,687
Maíz .....íd....	12,406
Lino .....íd....	1,446
Alpiste.....íd....	134
Semilla de nabo .....íd....	226
Borato de cal.....íd....	200
Cerda ... .íd....	4
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	163
Astas.....íd....	14
Lana.....íd....	90
Estados Unidos:	
Cerda .....íd....	33
Cueros vacunos salados.....íd....	246
Cueros vacunos secos .....íd....	427
Diversos cueros .....íd....	52
Cueros lanares .....íd....	9
Italia: Maíz.....íd....	4,807
Francia:	
Maíz .....íd....	5,534
Lino .....íd....	202
Harina.....íd....	208
España: Maíz.....íd....	3,893
Órdenes:	
Trigo.....íd....	26,266
Maíz .....íd....	117,710
Lino .....íd....	18,471
BAHÍA BLANCA.	
Inglaterra:	
Trigo.....toneladas..	4,763
Carneros congelados.....íd....	1,670
Menudencias carneros congelados, toneladas	94
Sebo.....toneladas..	194
Alemania:	
Lana.....íd....	1,114
Cerda .....íd....	3

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BAHÍA BLANCA—continúa.	
Holanda: Lana ..... toneladas..	2,132
San Vicente: Trigo ..... íd....	99,463
Órdenes: Avena ..... íd....	506
ZÁRATE.	
Inglaterra:	
Carneros congelados .. toneladas..	2,403
Cuartos vacunos congelados. íd....	4,425
Menudencias congeladas ... íd....	47
Cerda ..... íd....	3
Huesos ..... íd....	53
SAN NICOLÁS.	
Alemania: Maíz ..... toneladas..	3,375
Inglaterra:	
Trigo ..... íd....	1,871
Lino ..... íd....	1,500
Francia: Alpiste ..... íd....	72
Órdenes:	
Lino ..... íd....	1,951
Trigo ..... íd....	1,211
Maíz ..... íd....	8,824

EL COMERCIO DE DURMIENTES.

Cumpliendo una misión que le había sido encomendada por el Ministerio de Agricultura, el Jefe de la División de Bosques ha presentado un extenso informe en el que estudia fundamentalmente la cuestión sobre escasez de durmientes de madera dura en el país. Varios ferrocarriles manifestaron que necesitaban durmientes en las siguientes cantidades:

El Ferrocarril de Pacífico necesitaba en 3 años	1,500,000
El Ferrocarril del Oeste necesitaba en 4 años	1,000,000
El Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y Rosario necesitaba en 3 años	2,000,000
El Ferrocarril Gran Oeste necesitaba en 3 años	2,000,000

En el año de 1904 la producción de durmientes de trocha ancha fué de 681,686 y de 238,013 la de durmientes de trocha angosta. De la confrontación con el resultado de los años anteriores, se advierte que la cifra que arroja el de 1904 es la normal de la industria en pleno desarrollo, á pesar de que en 1902 ascendió á 893,455 y 134,626 respectivamente.

Las cantidades de durmientes que han pasado por la revisión oficial en los últimos cinco años han sido como sigue:

1900	601,883
1901	691,672
1902	1,028,881
1903	764,498
1904	919,699

En el primer trimestre de 1905 ha alcanzado á la cifra de 279,617; esto hace suponer que la producción total será de 1,118,468. El norte del interior produce cerca de 280,000 anuales; el Chaco unos 50,000, y Santa Fe otro tanto, de modo que se puede estimar la producción de 1905 en 1,498,464 durmientes.

La División de Bosques hace en seguida un estudio sobre las necesidades de los ferrocarriles y tranvías á vapor proyectados, concedidos y construídos desde 1900 hasta 1905 y agrega:

En cinco años la construcción de nuevas líneas sería de 3,496 kilómetros, ó sea el 699.2 por año. Estos 700 kilómetros exigen el empleo de 910,000 durmientes; supuesto que esta cifra se aumentara para reparar las líneas existentes, nunca podría llega á ser mayor que 1,200,000.

Estudia después la razón económica que ha hecho que la elaboración de los durmientes no se desarrollara en la misma proporción que los rollizos; agrega que en el año de 1906 la producción de durmientes puede calcularse en 2,495,464 y llega á la conclusión de que la industria forestal puede entregar anualmente 2,500,000 traviesas para ferrocarriles.

TÚNEL EN FORMA DE ESPIRAL.—LA PERFORACIÓN DE LOS ANDES.

En una gran parte de su extensión, el túnel que se trata de hacer á través de los Andes tendrá la forma de una espiral, que está indicada por la diferencia de nivel de la pendiente Oriental y la Occidental.

La pendiente argentina, en efecto, se eleva gradualmente hasta los contrafuertes de las altas cumbres; la chilena, al contrario, desciende bruscamente casi á pico, formando una formidable muralla, cuyo pie baña el Océano Pacífico. No se podía, pues, emplear por el lado de Chile el mismo sistema empleado en Argentina.

La espiral tendrá una inclinación de 8 por 100, y la vía será de cremallera. Para más seguridad, esta cremallera será triple.

En línea recta habría sido necesario socavar la cordillera en una extensión de 8 kilómetros; para el túnel en espiral habrá que hacer un trabajo doble, que tendrá así una extensión de 16 kilómetros.

Se podrá comprender la importancia y magnitud de esta obra si decimos que el túnel de Mont-Cenis mide 12 kilómetros, y el de San Gotardo 14 kilómetros 800 metros.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE ARICA.

Los Gobiernos de la República de Bolivia y de la República de Chile, igualmente interesados en promover el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países y en uso de la facultad que les concede el artículo 3° del Tratado de Paz y Armistad ajustado entre ambos Gobiernos el 20 de octubre de 1904, han acordado reglamento la concesión, construcción y explotación del ferrocarril de Arica al alto de La Paz en conformidad á los bases que en seguida se indican, sin per-

juicio de las demás que posteriormente acuerden, y á este efecto han nombrado sus respectivos plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Bolivia al Sr. Don Claudio Pinilla, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile al Sr. Don Beltrán Mathieu, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Bolivia.

Quienes debidamente autorizados al afecto, han acordado las estipulaciones contenidas en las cláusulas siguientes:

Artículo 1°. Para el efecto de determinar la responsabilidad pecuniaria del Gobierno de Chile establecida en el artículo 3° de dicho Tratado, se declara que el valor de construcción de la sección boliviana del ferrocarril será el que se indique en la propuesta que acepte el Gobierno de Chile para construir esa sección.

Art. 2° El ferrocarril podrá construirse por secciones y los trabajos comenzarán simultáneamente en Arica y en Viacha si no hubiere graves inconvenientes, y las secciones así construídas se irán entregando el tráfico á medida que se vayan terminando; y el plazo de los quince años al cabo de los cuales la sección boliviana de este ferrocarril se pasará al dominio y propiedad de Bolivia se contará desde el día en que quede habilitada y entregada al servicio toda la línea.

Art. 3°. Ambos Gobiernos darán por intermedio de sus funcionarios todas las facilidades necesarias para la más rápida y perfecta construcción del ferrocarril.

Art. 4°. Los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia cederán gratuitamente los terrenos fiscales que sean necesarios para la construcción de la vía y sus dependencias, y el uso de las aguas que no pertenezcan ó á que no tengan derecho los particulares y que sean también necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril.

Art. 5°. Se obligan asimismo á facilitar, en conformidad á las leyes de los respectivos países, la expropiación de los terrenos municipales y particulares que sean necesarios para el objeto antes indicado.

Darán igualmente facilidades, y en la misma forma, para las ocupaciones temporales de terrenos y constitución de todas las servidumbres administrativas que sean necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, como cierros de fundos colindantes de la extensión que atraviesa la línea, extracción de materiales necesarios al ferrocarril, prohibición de ejecutar ciertos trabajos á menos de cierta distancia del camino, etc.

Art. 6°. No se impedirá, retardará ó dificultará ningún trabajo del ferrocarril ó sus accesorios á causa ó mientras duran los procedimientos necesarios para determinar el monto de la expropiación ó de las servidumbres.

Art. 7°. Serán libres de todo impuesto fiscal ó municipal los mate-

riales necesarios para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, así como los víveres que durante el tiempo de la construcción de la línea se introduzcan para la manutención de los trabajadores.

Art. 8°. La línea férrea así como las propiedades muebles y como las propiedades muebles é inmuebles de su dependencia quedarán exentas de toda contribución ordinaria y extraordinaria durante todo el tiempo que esté en poder del Gobierno de Chile.

Art. 9°. Se transportará gratuitamente por el ferrocarril la correspondencia nacional é internacional.

Art. 10. El ferrocarril se obligará igualmente á trasportar por el precio del costo todo el material fijo y rodante que el Gobierno de Bolivia necesite para la construcción de las ferrovías que se trabajen en el interior del país por cuenta del expresado Gobierno.

Art. 11. Los trabajadores y empleados del ferrocarril y sus dependencias quedarán extenos del servicio militar en los respectivos países, salvo en caso de guerra nacional.

Art. 12. A fin de asegurar á perpetuidad el lióre tráfico del ferrocarril los respectivos Gobiernos se comprometen á garantir la neutralidad del ferrocarril y sus dependencias.

Art. 13. Es entendido que el ferrocarril en sus respectivas secciones queda sujeto á la autoridad y leyes de cada uno de los países signatarios en su respectivo territorio; pero, con el propósito de facilitar el funcionamiento y seguridad de la línea, los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia adoptarán, de común acuerdo, las disposiciones reglamentarias que están en uso en esta clase de líneas internacionales. En ellas se indicarán los objetos que por su gran valor ó por los peligros que acarrearía para la seguridad del tráfico, no puedan trasportarse sino bajo ciertas condiciones.

Estos acuerdos reglamentarios tendrán el mismo valor que las disposiciones de la presente Convención de la que se considerarán parte integrante.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios arriba nombrados firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado la presente Convención en la ciudad de La Paz, á los 27 días del mes de junio de mil novecientos cinco años.

[sello.] Claudio Pinilla.
[sello.] B. Mathieu.

FERROCARRIL DE UYUNI Á POTOSÍ.

Ismael Montes, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que algunas casas extranjeras se han dirigido al Supremo Gobierno, solicitando prórroga de tiempo y ampliación de datos referentes al decreto de fecha 2 del mes en curso, que convoca á propuestas para la construcción del ferrocarril de Uyuni á Potosí;

Que la misma importancia de la obra que se proyecta, reclama de parte del Supremo Gobierno la atención precisa y las facilidades que está dispuesto á prestar para la pronta construcción de la mencionada vía;

Que el término fijado por el artículo 2° del Supremo Decreto de 2 de mayo último es insuficiente para la presentación de las propuestas provenientes, en su mayor parte, de compañías radicadas en el extranjero.

Decreto:

Artículo 1°. Se prorroga hasta el 30 de diciembre del presente año el término fijado por el artículo 2° del Decreto de convocatoria para la presentación de las propuestas en pliego cerrado ante el Ministerio de Fomento.

Art. 2°. El ancho de la trocha del ferrocarril podrá ser de un metro ó de setenta y cinco centímetros, correspondiendo á la del ferrocarril que se construye de La Quiaca á Tupiza, en el primer caso, y á la del ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Oruro en el segundo.

Art. 3°. Los durmientes deberán ser de madera de pino de Oregón ú otra análoga por sus condiciones de resistencia.

Art. 4°. El peso de los rieles se consignará por los proponentes en relación al ancho de la trocha que indiquen.

Art. 5°. La calidad del material rodante será de primera clase, debiendo los proponentes para la construcción de la línea férrea, determinar en sus respectivas propuestas las fábricas de procedencia ó las firmas comerciales de esta especialidad en los mercados de Europa y los Estados Unidos.

Art. 6°. El material rodante lo compondrán: 7 locomotoras, 5 coches de primera clase, 5 coches de segunda clase, 4 furgones para equipage, 20 bodegas de carga, 20 carros descubiertos (góndolas), y 10 carros descubiertos planos (flat cars).

Art. 7°. El transporte de todo el material correrá por cuenta de la empresa, reservándose el Supremo Gobierno la facultad de gestionar ante la compañía del ferrocarril de Antofagasta la rebaja á que alude la Resolución Suprema de 31 de Diciembre de 1897.

Art. 8°. El Supremo Gobierno ofrece la garantía del 5 por ciento sobre el capital empleado.

El señor Ministro en el Despacho de Gobierno y Fomento, queda encargado de la ejecución y cumplimiento del presente Decreto.

Dado en la ciudad de la Paz, á 18 de mayo de 1905.

Ismael Montes.

CUBA.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO MENSUAL DEL MOVIMIENTO DEL FONDO DE RENTAS PÚBLICAS DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL 1904-5.

	Ingresos.	Pagos.	Superábit durante cada mes.	Superábit durante el año.
1904.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Julio	1,828,080.19	1,673,426.54	154,653.65	.....
Agosto	2,207,133.22	1,481,616.04	725,517.18	.....
Septiembre	2,263,471.44	1,305,355.66	968,115.78	.....
Octubre	2,068,278.49	1,367,064.81	701,213.68	.....
Noviembre	2,160,942.08	1,353,274.66	807,667.42	.....
Diciembre	2,084,448.73	1,342,410.01	742,038.72	.....
Enero	2,166,730.55	1,474,979.92	691,750.63	.....
Febrero	1,886,121.88	1,465,420.75	420,701.13	.....
Marzo	2,582,171.40	1,422,511.53	1,159,659.87	.....
Abril	2,076,784.82	1,357,648.57	719,136.25	.....
Mayo	1,338,024.05	1,398,359.87	939,664.18	.....
Junio	2,282,135.75	1,644,331.75	637,804.00	8,657,922.49
Total	25,944,322.60	17,286,400.11	8,657,922.49	.....

ESTADO COMPARATIVO DE INGRESOS (RENTAS PÚBLICAS) DURANTE LOS AÑOS FISCALES 1903-4 Y 1904-5.

Conceptos.	Año fiscal 1903-4.	Año fiscal 1904-5.	Aumento.	Disminución.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Rentas de aduanas	18,319,903.37	22,818,818.07	4,598,914.70	.....
Derechos consulares	254,904.63	330,036.15	75,131.51	.....
Comunicaciones	518,682.41	642,839.07	124,156.66	.....
Rentas interiores	812,950.99	885,158.44	72,207.45	.....
Propiedades y derechos del estado	66,846.00	232,042.33	165,196.33	.....
Productos diversos	235,341.82	415,905.73	180,563.91	.....
Reintegros	1,424,118.91	519,522.81	.....	904,596.10
Total	21,632,748.13	25,944,322.60	5,216,170.57	904,596.10

CHILE.

FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO.

[De "El Noticiero Comercial" de Santiago de Chile, No. 14.]

Ferrocarril longitudinal.—El Consejo de Obras Públicas ha aprobado, con dos ligeras modificaciones, el trozado del ferrocarril longitudinal entre Vallenar y Aguas Blancas en la sección comprendida entre Altamira y Santa Catalina y entre este último punto y Aguas Blancas. La trocha de esta línea será de 1 metro, como es la de todo el ferrocarril longitudinal de La Calera al Norte.

El presupuesto de construcción de esta vía es el signiente:

	Moneda corriente.	oro de 18 peniques.
Sección de Altamira á Santa Catalina	$1,132,970	$435,627
Sección de Altamira á Aguas Blancas	1,170,417	816,193
Material rodante	600,000	.....
Total	2,903,387	1,241,820

Ferrocarril de Alcones al Cardonal.—Ha sido aceptada la propuesta de Don Julio Aninat para construir el ferrocarril de Alcones al Car-

donal, por la suma alzada de $265,600 moneda corriente y $18,910 oro de 18 peniques; y para el ferrocarril de Cardonal al túnel del Arbol, por $563,780 moneda corriente y $45,950 oro.

El plazo para la terminación de las obras será 541 días.

Ferrocarril de Choapa á Salamanca.—El Gobierno ha aprobado los planos y bases confeccionados para la construcción de este ferrocarril.

Ferrocarril de Arica á la Paz.—El comercio y los vecinos de Tacna han elevado una solicitud al Supremo Gobierno en que piden que el ferrocarril en proyecto de Arica á La Paz no pase por el valle de Lluta, conforme á los planos del ingeniero Señor HARDING, sino por la ciudad de Tacna.

Entre las consideraciones más atendibles expuestas por los recurrentes figura la de que los valles que rodean á Tacna por el norte y el oriente y que formarán dentro de poco una grande extensión de terrenos de cultivo quedarían privados, con el ferrocarril por Lluta de los beneficios del comercio directo con Bolivia, ya que tendrían que trasladarlos primeramente á Tacna y después á Arica, con lo cual llegarían á Bolivia considerablemente recargados por los fletes.

Por otra parte el trazado del Señor HANDLEY tiene las siguientes ventajas sobre el del Señor HARDING:

Reduce el número y valor de las obras de arte para salvar las quebradas, que figuran en el proyecto del Señor HARDING en número de 48 puentes indispensables.

El trazado por Tacna va por terreno firme y sobre la roca; el que va por Lluta corre el peligro de ser destruido en sus puentes cada diez y quince años con las grandes avenidas.

La línea por Tacna sólo exige 10 túneles con 2,000 metros; la de Lluta, 79, con 4,230 metros.

El costo de la vía por Tacna alcanza á £2,500,000, y el de la de Lluta £2,375,000. La diferencia de £125,000 no significa una gran ventaja de parte del proyecto del Señor HARDING si se toma en consideración el evidente beneficio que el trazado por Tacna reportará casi á la provincia entera, punto de especial importancia que debe tenerse presente si realmente se quiere amparar é impulsar el progreso de aquella apartada y rica región.

Ferrocarril de Alcones á Pichilemu.—Las siguientes fueron las propuestas presentadas para la construcción del ferrocarril de Alcones á Pichilemu y entre Cardonal y el Túnel del Arbol:

	Alcones á Cardonal.		Cardonal á El Arbol.	
	Moneda corriente.	Oro 18 peniques.	Moneda corriente.	Oro 18 peniques.
Don Benjamin Vivanco	$298,000	21,000	$598,000	52,000
Don Pedro Alessandri	280,000	19,000	550,000	47,000
Don Julio Aninat	265,000	18,910	563,780	45,950

Ferrocarril de Paipote á Inca.—La comisión que estudia el trazado del ferrocarril de Paipote á Inca ha dado cuenta al Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas de que se ha terminado ya en el terreno el estacado definitivo de una sección de 30 kilómetros, á partir de la estación de Inca.

Ferrocarril de Melipilla á Puangue.—La comisión que estudia el trazado de la prolongación de esta línea ha entregado á la Dirección de Obras Públicas los planos completos de la segunda sección, ó sea desde Puangue hasta El Sauce.

PARTICULARES.

Ferrocarril entre Los Sauces y Capitan Pastene.—Se ha concedido, sin perjuicio de terceros, á los Señores Ricci Hermanos y Ca., el permiso que solicitan para construir un ferrocarril entre Los Sauces y el Capitan Pastene.

El proyecto definitivo del ferrocarril deberá presentarse á la aprobación suprema dentro del plazo de un año, á contar desde esta fecha.

Los concesionarios podrán optar para la trocha de la línea entre las de 1.68 metros, 1 metro y 0.75, debiendo hacerlo al presentar los planos definitivos.

Ferrocarril entre Collileufu y el lago Pirihuaico.—Se ha concedido permiso á los Señores Camino Lacoste y Cía. para construir un ferrocarril á vapor entre la estación de Collileufu del ferrocarril de Valdivia á Osorno y el lago Pirihuaico.

Esta línea quedará interrumpida en el lago Riñihue, donde se establecerá un servicio de vapores, su trocha será elegida por los concesionarios entre las de 1.68 metros, 1 metro y 0.75, y el plazo para la construcción será de tres años que comenzarán á contarse después de trascurridos dos que se destinan á formar el proyecto definitivo.

Ferrocarril entre Chimba y Mejillones.—Se ha concedido á los Señores Eduardo Délano, Roberto J. Maning, Aníbal Barrios y Guillermo Talavera permiso para construir un ferrocarril entre la caleta de la Chimba y Mejillones, pasando por Cerro Gordo.

La trocha de este ferrocarril será de 1 metro y los planos definitivos debarán presentarse al Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas en el plazo de un año.

Ferrocarril entre Salar Grande y Guanillos.—Se ha concedido permiso á Don Manuel J. Barrenechea para construir un ferrocarril entre el Salar Grande de Tarapacá y el puerto de Guanillos.

Ferrocarril entre las Oficinas Salitreras Pepita y Castilla.—Se ha concedido permiso á Don Mauro Lacalle para construir una línea férrea entre las oficinas salitreras indicadas.

Ferrocarril entre Pitrufquen y Pucón.—Se ha concedido permiso al Señor Francisco Olivier, para y por los apoderados Señores Schneider y Quenette, para construir un ferrocarril entre Pitrufquen y

Pucón, con derecho á continuarlo hasta la línea limítrofe con la República Argentina.

Los concesionarios deberán hacer un estudio comparativo de tres trazados: Por Pitrufquen, Quitrané y Loncoche, y la concesión se aplicará á la que resulte más interesante á juicio del Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas.

Ferrocarril de Salar Grande á Punta de Lobos.—Se ha concedido á Don Arturo del Río, sucesor de la firma Herrera, del Río y Compañía, una prórroga de un año para terminar el ferrocarril de Salar Grande al puerto de Punta de Lobos.

El concesionario deberá rendir una fianza para responder al cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, y quedará también sometido á las condiciones reglamentarias sobre concesión de ferrocarriles particulares á las que se dicten en lo sucesivo sobre la materia.

Ferrocarril del Boquete á Aguada de Carvajal.—El Señor Cárlos V. Aramayo ha solicitado permiso para construir un ferrocarril de trocha de en 0.75 metro que partiendo de las salitreras del Boquete, llegue hasta el punto denominado "Aguada de Carvajal."

El objeto de esta línea es facilitar medios de trasporte para los productos de las borateras de "Carvajal" y de los minerales vecinos.

Ferrocarril entre la oficina Ausonia y la línea de Antofagasta.—Se ha concedido á Don Eduardo Caballero, por la Sociedad Salitrera Progreso de Antofagasta, permiso para construir un ramal de ferrocarril desde la oficina Ausonia hasta empalmar en la línea de Antofagasta á Salinas.

COMPAÑÍA SALITRERA DE AGUAS BLANCAS.

Con este título se ha organizado una nueva sociedad anónima salitrera en Antofagasta, con su domicilio, giro y administración en Iquique.

El objeto de la sociedad es la explotación de los terrenos comprados á la Compañía Salitrera Alemana, que son los siguientes:

Estacamento Esmeralda, Central, Florencia, Santiago, Descubridora y Pertenencia, ubicadas en Antofagasta, y sus operaciones serán de compra, arriendo, explotación y ventas de terrenos ú oficinas salitreras.

El capital de la sociedad es de £210,000 que los socios dan al valor á los terrenos antes citados, divididas en 42,000 acciones de 5 libras cada una. El capital podrá ser aumentado hasta 320,000 libras esterlinas.

La sociedad será administrada por un Consejo Directivo que será compuesto de cinco accionistas nombrados por la Junta General ordinaria del mes de febrero de cada año, y durará en sus funciones hasta que sea reemplazado por la Junta General del mismo mes del año siguiente.

El Consejo Directivo se compondrá de Don Luis J. Moro, Don

Marcos Cicarelli, Don Jorge Romussi, en representacóin de los Señores Schiavetti Hermanos, Don Abel Trujeda y Don Luis Mitrovich, quienes durarán en sus funciones hasta nueva elección en la Junta General ordinaria.

Yacimiento de hierro en Taltal.—En la Caleta Cifuncho del Departamento de Taltal, se ha descubierto recientemente un yacimiento de hierro, cuya ley según ensayes hechos dan un común de 73 por ciento. Se espera la fundación en Chili del establecimiento del Creusot, para dar principio á la explotación de estos ricos minerales.

Algunas riquezas de Tacna.—El ferrocarril que unirá Arica con La Paz, permitirá la explotación de algunas riquezas de aquella zona. Entre otras, podemos indicar las siguientes:

El Borax: Cuya ley de ácido bórico en aquellos yacimientos es de 25 á 30 por ciento;

El azufre: Esta sustancia abunda en la provincia. Los volcanes apagados de Chupiquiña y Tacora situados á 70 kilómetros de Tacna han dejado en sus faldas una capa hasta de 8 metros de espesor con ley de 70 por ciento, mayor que la del azufre de Sicilia. En las salitreras y en la región agrícola se consumen anualmente cerca de 120,000 quintales españoles.

Agricultura: Si se efectúan las obras para dotar de agua de regadío á Tacna, la agricultura será una fuente de riqueza, de inapreciable valor para las provincias salitreras. Es verdad que en esta región, sobre todo en el interior de Tarapacá comienzan á ser aprovechados los llamados "canchones" pequeños lotes de tierra con agua, que ya producen verduras; pero esto es insuficiente para las necesidades locales.

El agua puede darse á Tacna por tres medios: traer la del río Mauri, mejorar canalizando los esteros de Caplina y Uchusuma ó hacer pozos artesianos.

Los terrenos son fertilísimos. Basta saber que Tacna exporta en frutos y verduras cerca de 100,000 pesos por año.

Minería: Los metales son abundantes; hay numerosas vetas descubiertas y puede explotarse oro, plata, cobre, hierro, plomo, etc.

Hay, pues, riquezas que trabajar en esa provincia, cuya explotación facilitará el ferrocarril que consulta el tratado con Bolivia.

Combinación salitrera.—Se han adherido á la combinación salitrera y á la de yodo las campañías Lastenia y Rivera de Antofagasta. Esta última oficina trabaja actualmente por terminar sus instalaciones en el corriente mes para entrar en cuenta de producción desde el próximo mes de junio.

Campañía de salitres de Antofagasta.—En la última reunión general ordinaria de accionistas se dió cuenta de que ya está en construcción la segunda máquina de elaboración de Cármen Alto, cuyo poder será de 1,800,000 quintales al año.

Mina Santa Rosa de Condoriaco.—Esta mina se encuentra actualmente en beneficio. Después de un bronceo de más de ocho meses, se ha cortado la veta en la región cálida en minerales de buena ley. Esta mina, de propiedad de Don GREGORIO RIVERA, ha producido minerales bastante ricos en leyes de plata y oro.

Mineral de Huachan.—Dentro de poco comenzará á explotarse en grande escala un poderoso mineral de oro que existe en la desembocadura del río Loa, Departamento de Tocopilla. Se organiza actualmente la sociedad que ha de facilitar los fondos para implantar un establecimiento con todos los adelantos modernos, que permita explotar en debida forma los ricos veneros de Huachan. En aquella región son muy abundantes los minerales de 4 á 5 onzas por cajón.

LA COMPAÑÍA SALITRERA "PROGRESO" DE ANTOFAGASTA.

[De "El Noticiero Comercial" de Santiago de Chile, correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1905.]

Esta sociedad posee actualmente 63 estacas salitrales con 1,000,000 de metros cuadrados cada una, ó sea un total de 63,000,000 de metros cuadrados. Según informes periciales todos estos terrenos son de primera clase, cuya explotación permite esperar los más halagadores resultados.

El capital social es £178,200, dividido en acciones de £1. Al organizarse la sociedad, cada acción era de valor de £10, pero posteriormente, en junta general celebrada por sus accionistas el 10 de abril próximo pasado, se accordó la subdivisión de las acciones en la forma que queda indicada. Esta subdivisión obedece, indudablemente, al propósito de que las acciones puedan colocarse en manos de un mayor número de personas.

La instalación de las maquinarias continúa haciéndose con la mayor actividad y en forma tal de corrección que se espera no habrán de presentarse dificultades en la explotación. En el presente mes se estrenarán dos nuevas máquinas capaces de elaborar 2,600,000 de quintales anuales. Á fines del año en curso quedará instalada y en servicio otra máquina de mayor potencia que las anteriores.

Además de estas máquinas, se ensayará pronto un aparato del que es inventor Don EDUARDO CAVALLERO y que será puesto al servicio exclusivo de la compañía, según contrato. Este aparato puede elaborar fácilmente 1,000,000 de quintales al año.

Si, como lo espera el directorio de la sociedad, con las máquinas que se instalen y con el aparato y procedimiento especial de que es inventor el Señor CAVALLERO, llega á elaborarse alrededor de 4,000,000 de quintales por año, y tomando en consideración el precio actual del salitre, las utilidades de la compañía pueden resultar enormes.

ECUADOR.

FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL RIO CURAREY.

[De "El Boletín Comercial," No. 1.]

El Gobierno del Ecuador ha decidido construir un ferrocarril desde Ambato al Río Curarey, un riachuelo que desemboca en el Amazona, cerca de Iquito, la cabeza de la navegación oceánica. El distrito es rico en caucho que ahora se exporta vía el Valle del Amazona á los Estados Unidos y Europa y figura en los mercados como caucho del Brasil. Se construye este ferrocarril con el objeto de facilitar á esa región la exportación de su caucho y otros productos vía Guayaquil, una distancia de 4,000 millas cuando se embarca vía Iquique y Pará. La ruta de la línea está casi al este de los Andes, estando Ambato en el centro de la cordillera de montañas, á una elevación de unos 7,000 piés. Se ha calculado el costo de construcción en cuatro millones de pesos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 819 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de julio de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en julio de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes qualquirra no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de julio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta septiembre.

GUATEMALA.

EXTRACTO DE LA MEMORIA PRESENTADA POR EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO, Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA, EN SUS SESIONES DE 1905, CORRESPONDIENTE Á LOS TRABAJOS VERIFICADOS DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 78.]

Renta de aduanas en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.
Importación, reembarques, multas, etc	$4,770,000.00	$11,398,285.46	$6,628,285.46
Exportación	5,125,000.00	9,779,461.87	4,654,461.87
Suma	9,895,000.00	21,177,747.33	11,282,747.33

Considerable es, en verdad, la cifra de $11,282,747.33 que representa el aumento del producto de las aduanas con relación al que en los presupuestos se les calculó; y digno de observar es, asimismo, el resultado de la comparación de los productos de 1904 con los del año de 1903.

Fueron los primeros de $21,177,747.33; los de 1903 importaron $10,054,140.74, y, en consecuencia, la alza obtenida en 1904 fué de $11,123,606.59.

Licores y ramos estancados en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.	Baja.
Licores	$4,306,000.00	$5,593,017.07	$1,287,017.07	.....
Tabaco	25,000.00	25,359.00	359.00	.....
Pólvora	100,000.00	137,000.00	37,000.00	.....
Salitre	75,000.00	63,080.75	.....	$11,919.25
Cartuchos	50,000.00	33,075.55	.....	16,924.45
Suma	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37	1,324,376.07	28,843.70

Como en el cuadro anterior se explica, los rendimientos de la renta de licores y demás ramos estancados ascendieron en el año de 1904 á $5,851,532.37; suma que exceda en $1,229,532.37 á la que la Honorable Asamblea les consignó, aumento no despreciable por cierto y debido, según en su informe lo expone el Director General de dichas rentas, al infatigable empeño con que se ha venido persiguiendo el contrabando y no á mayor consumo de aguardiente, como pudiera creerse.

La comparación de los productos á que refiriéndome vengo, con los del año de 1903, arroja notable diferencia también á favor de los primeros, los cuales fueron, según queda dicho, de $5,851,532.37; los de 1903 sumaron $4,977,126.38, y por lo tanto se observa que los de 1904 superaron en $874,405.99 á los de 1903.

Contribuciones en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.	Baja.
Papel sellado	$210,000.00	$321,755.30	$111,755.30	.....
Timbres	80,000.00	98,202.10	18,202.10	.....
Habilitación de libros	10,000.00	11,016.19	1,016.19	.....
Contribución sobre inmuebles	400,000.00	432,430.77	32,436.77	.....
Contribución de caminos	200,000.00	240,710.00	40,710.00	.....
Contribución militar	70,000.00	222,661.00	152,661.00	.....
Beneficio de ganado	160,000.00	147,685.44	.....	$12,314.56
Impuesto sobre sal	25,000.00	26,877.96	1,877.96	.....
Herencias y donaciones	35,000.00	86,462.97	51,462.97	.....
Venta y permuta de inmuebles	200,000.00	426,881.64	226,881.64	.....
Terrenos baldíos	70,000.00	56,571.02	.....	13,428.98
Caña	40,000.00	32,375.04	.....	7,624.96
Montepíos, multas, etc	100,000.00	284,321.02	184,321.02	.....
Sumas	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45	821,324.95	33,368.50

Lo mismo que los productos de las aduanas y los de licores y ramos estancados, los de contribuciones correspondientes al año de 1904 excedieron también á los de los presupuestos y á los del año de 1903, según se desprende del cuadro que antecede, en el que se ve que los rendimientos de 1904, calculados en $1,600,000 llegaron á $2,387,956.45, presentando, por lo tanto, un superávit de $787,956.45, y como los productos de 1903 importaron $1,788,017.21, resulta asimismo en los de 1904, un aumento de $599,939.24.

Notadas las contribuciones de que hace mérito el cuadro de que vengo hablando dieron alza de productos. Comparadas con las de 1903, tuvieron baja de $21,227.98 la que corresponde al beneficio de ganado; de $38,776.44 los impuestos sobre herencias y donaciones; de $11,373.06 el impuesto sobre terrenos baldíos; de $732.65 las entradas sobre redención de censos; de $7,711.12 el impuesto sobre caña de azúcar, y de $38,722.13 los ingresos extraordinarios, disminuciones éstas que aunque justificadas y poco considerables, no dejan de ser sensibles; y ya el despacho de mi cargo ha dictado disposiciones conducentes á evitar que tales bajas continúen experimentándose, y confía en obtener favorables resultados.

El Director General de Contribuciones, en su informe, explica las causas que impidieron lograr mayores rendimientos de los impuestos del beneficio de ganado, de herencias y donaciones, de terrenos baldíos, de redención de censos, de caña de azúcar y de ingresos extraordinarios; y lo mismo que este Ministerio, cree aquel funcionario que esa baja ha sido temporal y que las contribuciones dichas luego serán objeto del ensanche que han menester.

Servicios 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.
Telégrafos	$575,000.00	$682,282.61	$107,282.61
Correos	175,000.00	215,894.32	40,894.32
Sumas	750,000.00	898,176.93	148,176.93

Por los datos que apuntados quedan, se advierte que el producto total de las rentas fiscales, incluyendo los ingresos de telégrafos y de correos, llegó en el año de 1904 á la considerable suma de $30,315,413.08, en vez de $16,801,000 presupuesta por la honorable Asamblea Legislativa; se ha logrado, por consiguiente, un aumento de $13,514,413.08 sobre la cantidad señalada á las rentas; y cotejando la cifra de $30,315,413.08 con la de $17,586,884.70 que sumaron los productos de 1903, se nota igualmente una diferencia de $12,728,528.38 en favor de los de 1904.

En los últimos siete años ó sea en los que de vida lleva la actual Administración, se ha pagado, por gastos de servicios la considerable suma de $98,523,200.83 en moneda nacional, y de $4,829,984.73 en moneda de oro; y que, de esas sumas, la de $14,779,941.02 en moneda nacional, y la de $2,536,170.61 en moneda de oro, han sido destinadas á la amortización de créditos anteriores al año de 1898, los que, como indicado queda, el esclarecido Jefe de la Nación, dando muestras de delicada honorabilidad, se ha empeñado en reconocer y liquidar, sin dejar de atender en lo posible las exigencias del servicio ordinario, acerca de lo cual, con satisfacción debo informaros que en alguna parte está ya cancelada, por comisiones nombradas al efecto, la deuda procedente de sueldos, honorarios, suministros, etc.; y si esa deuda sigue figurando aún en el pasivo de la Nación al terminar el año 1904, es porque hasta en el de 1805 se han practicado las correspondientes operaciones de contabilidad.

Ingentes sacrificios han sido necesarios para llegar á estos resultados, poroue la situación del fisco, si bien relativamente mejorada, no ha alcanzado todavía el grado de desahogo que se requiere para dedicar buena cantidad de sus productos á la cancelación de viejos gravámenes; y á este respecto es el caso de citar los convenios celebrados en los meses de marzo y de octubre del año anterior con los excelentísimos répresentantes de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República Francesa, en virtud de los cuales se cancelan créditos de la pasada Administración por valor de $31,918.92 oro á los señores Rosenthal é hijos; por $50,000 oro y $3,900 oro, respectivamente, á los señores Bernardo Bezault y á la casa Decauville Ainé.

GASTOS Y PAGOS FISCALES.

Por el cuadro número 7 de la Dirección General de Cuentas se conoce que el valor de los gastos y pagos verificados durante el año 1904 fué de $22,930,739.10 en moneda nacional y de $1,148,565.59 en moneda de oro; y como la honorable Asamblea los calculó en $16,798,737.47 resulta un aumento de $6,132,001.63 moneda nacional y de $1,148,565.59 oro, aumento que sin grande esfuerzo de imaginación, obvia y lógicamente se comprende con sólo considerar que por cuenta de la deuda pública se ha pagado considerable suma, y que los tipos de cambio de

la moneda nacional que han venido rigiendo, han sido más altos que los que fijaron los presupuestos, y por consecuencia, las erogaciones del Gobierno también fueron mayores, ya que por esa causa sube notablemente el precio de los artículos que tiene que suministrar á los establecimientos de enseñanza, á los hospitales, á los cuarteles, á las prisiones, etc.

De la cuenta del Director General de Aduanas, relativa á nuestra importación y exportación, se desprende que el valor de la exportación, durante el año de 1904, fué de $7,551,865.94 oro, mientras que el de la importación fué de $5,041,142.41 oro; existiendo, por lo tanto, un exceso de $2,510,723.53 oro en favor de la exportación durante el indicado año; y se conoce también que en los siete años transcurridos de 1898 á 1904, la exportación representa en moneda de oro, la suma de $51,467,337.98 y de $28,024,098.79 la importación, notándose así que el valor de la exportación en dicho lapso ha superado en $23,443,-239.19 oro al de la importación.

El producto de las rentas fiscales, durante el período de siete años transcurridos de 1898 á 1904, ha ascendido á la suma de $108,912,209.60, observándose que de los productos á que dicho cuadro se contrae, el mayor es el que corresponde al año que acaba de transcurrir, siendo de notar, asimismo, que dicho producto es el más considerable que hasta hoy ha alcanzado el fisco en la República.

Ingresos y egresos en 1904.

INGRESOS.

Saldo el 1° de enero de 1904		$2,539,780.66
Productos brutos de las rentas fiscales así:		
Aduanas	$21,177,747.33	
Licores y ramos estancados	5,851,532.37	
Contribuciones diversas	2,387,956.45	
Telégrafos	682,282.61	
Correos	215,894.32	
		30,315,413.08
Ingresos varios	728,781.18	
Ingresos procedentes de contratos	12,597,100.46	
		13,325,881.64
Total de ingresos		46,181,075.38

EGRESOS.

Gastos y pagos fiscales, así:		
Servicio en el ramo de Gobernación y Justicia	$2,321,650.73	
Hacienda	1,681,471.32	
Guerra	11,354,034.73	
Fomento	3,052,291.64	
Relaciones Exteriores	1,461,173.21	
Instrucción Pública	1,503,826.33	
Clases pasivas	306,831.59	
Crédito Público	1,189,459.55	
		22,930,739.10

Gastos y pagos fiscales, así—Continúa.		
Egresos varios	$280,001.15	
Crédito Público y Fomento, oro	1,148,565.59	
Cambios sobre oro	16,079,918.26	
Traslaciones pendientes	64,156.55	
		$17,572,641.55
Total de egresos		40,503,380.65
Saldo:		
Disponible	$1,881,240.29	
Mobilario	118,048.41	
Créditos por cobrar y otros valores	1,682,128.01	
Reparos pendientes	1,996,278.02	
		5,677,694.73
Suma igual á los ingresos		46,181,075.38

SE ESTABLECE UNA PRIMA AL CULTIVO DEL HENEQUÉN.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República, en el deseo de promover en el país el cultivo, en grande escala, del henequén cuyo producto es valioso no sólo para la exportación á los mercados extranjeros en donde la fibra alcanza siempre precios remuneradores, sino también para el incremento de la industria fabril nacional, acuerda:

1°. Establecer una prima que se pagará á los cultivadores de dicha planta en las proporciones siguientes: $2,000 para plantaciones de 10,000 á 30,000 matas, inclusive; $4,000 para plantaciones de más de 30,000 á 50,000 matas inclusive; $6,000 para plantaciones de más de 50,000 á 100,000 matas, inclusive, y $8,000 para plantationes de más de 100,000 matas.

El pago de la prima se hará por mitad: la primera, al cumplir la siembra dos años de plantada, y la segunda á los cuatro años de haber hecho la plantación.

Cada interesado debe presentarse á la Junta de Agricultura del Departamento respectivo solicitando el nombramiento de una Comisión de peritos para examinar la plantación. Esta Comisión dará su informe por duplicado archivando la Junta un ejemplar y anotándolo en un registro especial que llevará la Oficina; y sobre el otro, que se entregará al interesado, se hará constar que la plantación es acreedora á la prima.

En el informe se consignará:

(1) El nombre del propietario y el de la finca.

(2) Situación exacta de la finca, su altura sobre el nivel del mar, otros cultivos que comprende y todos los demás detalles que fuere posible.

(3) El número de matas plantadas, distancias que se adoptaron en la plantación, y superficie que ocupa ésta.

Este documento se presentará al Ministerio de Fomento, en cuya oficina quedará archivado y anotado en el registro general que llevará la Subsecretaría.

El Ministerio entregará bonos especiales que serán aceptables en el pago de cualquiera renta nacional. Esos bonos serán previamente registrados en la Dirección General de Cuentas.

2°. La exportación de la fibra de henequén de clase superior gozará asimismo de una prima de $7.50 por cada quintal exportado, la cual será satisfecha en el Ministerio de Fomento con los mismos bonos creados para las primas de cultivo y que también serán aceptados para pago de cualquiera renta nacional.

Para hacer efectiva esa prima de exportación, los Administradores de las Aduanas Marítimas, y Terrestres fronterizas, darán una constancia de la fibra que se exporte por el puerto ó puertos ó fronteras de su jurisdicción, en la cual conste:

(*a*) El peso y la calidad de la fibra.

(*b*) Nombre del exportador y el de su consignatario.

(*c*) Lugar de procedencia de la fibra y su destino.

(*d*) Nombre y nacionalidad del buque en que se haga el embarque.

(*e*) Fecha respectiva del embarque.

Sin perjuicio de archivar el talón de la constancia emitida, habrá en la misma administreción un registro especial en el que se anotaron todos datos de la constancia. Este documento se presentará por el interesado al Ministerio de Fomento, en donde será archivado y copiado en un registro que al efecto se llevará; y en cambio se entregará los bonos que corresponde por el valor de la exportación.

El Ministerio de Fomento comunicará por oficio á la Dirección General de Cuentas las constancias que se archiven.

3°. Se declara libre de todo derecho la importación de las máquinas destinadas al beneficio del henequén.

4°. Los cultivadores de henequén tendrán derecho á que se exceptúen del servicio militar ordinario á cinco mozos por cada diez mil matas de dicha planta que representen sembradas en sus propiedades.

Comuníquese.

ESTRADA C.

Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo, Guatemala, 31 de mayo de 1905.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE MAYO DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de mayo de 1905 y en los once primeros meses de 1904–5, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1903–4.

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de $78,627,296.16 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con $71,342,635.58 oro importadas durante

el igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de $7,284,660.58 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los once meses del año fiscal de 1904–5 fueron $174,755,484.82, plata, una diferencia en favor de 1903–4 de $6,029,300.16, plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Materias animales	$554,584.81	$573,846.26	$6,274,262.00	$5,196,138.12
Materias vegetales	1,194,608.36	1,128,551.98	13,609,430.55	12,818,348.47
Materias minerales	2,414,080.97	1,913,552.91	23,270,267.19	20,711,774.39
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	841,916.18	849,262.99	10,203,852.38	9,063,316.22
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	438,056.76	328,859.19	3,093,244.91	2,874,150.79
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	359,197.97	343,454.37	3,132,744.14	3,002,463.79
Papel y sus aplicaciones	240,596.06	222,599.27	2,416,462.73	2,112,636.49
Máquinas y aparatos	1,054,451.07	978,258.65	9,918,172.09	9,333,854.51
Vehículos	213,557.88	158,835.86	1,820,471.15	1,944,785.67
Armas y explosivos	148,687.51	233,619.80	2,482,231.10	2,016,547.31
Diversos	275,961.48	223,652.03	2,406,157.92	2,268,619.82
Total importación	7,735,699.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,635.58

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

Metales preciosos	$10,269,251.69	$5,287,814.77	$71,690,056.30	$82,617,970.69
Demás artículos	11,083,356.03	11,443,348.81	103,065,428.52	98,166,814.29
Total	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,784.98

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Oro acuñado mexicano	.....	$70,986.00	$85,911.00	$82,668.00
Oro acuñado extranjero	$875.00	300.00	39,122.50	2,926.00
Oro en pasta	1,393,415.77	720,410.29	11,307,354.80	9,261,956.62
Oro en otras especies	87,851.54	44,556.54	921,393.49	455,211.10
Total oro	1,482,142.31	836,252.83	12,353,781.79	9,802,761.72
Plata acuñada mexicana	1,215,435.02	1,087,820.00	1,892,071.27	16,999,495.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	6,940.00	10,035.00	76,471.00	81,398.60
Plata en pasta	6,676,488.15	2,397,213.06	47,385,298.92	42,332,589.68
Plata en otras especies	888,246.21	956,493.88	9,982,433.32	13,401,725.69
Total plata	8,787,109.38	4,451,561.94	59,336,274.51	72,815,208.97
Cobre	2,820,697.46	2,695,079.05	26,237,018.96	20,891,384.35
Plomo	463,936.00	250,393.00	5,112,408.00	4,481,471.87
Demás productos minerales	136,828.60	169,400.00	1,049,206.39	1,280,611.52
Café	1,542,269.81	944,805.00	8,047,179.94	8,105,616.76
Henequén en rama	2,315,013.00	3,937,131.00	27,294,312.12	29,789,141.75
Maderas	119,832.77	260,252.58	2,056,173.57	2,509,083.45
Palo de tinte	45,302.63	94,305.00	621,589.10	695,807.43
Tabaco en rama	334,448.00	633,522.00	2,560,124.00	1,512,021.00
Demás productos vegetales	1,401,009.35	1,325,131.41	12,557,653.96	13,230,822.69
Ganados	530,309.50	349,214.00	2,746,620.50	3,288,598.50
Pieles sin curtir	500,228.27	392,466.21	6,235,572.69	6,157,651.58
Demás productos animales	74,121.75	74,739.26	519,868.55	631,023.09
Henequén, jarcia	40,300.00	1,505.00	41,785.00	922,742.00
Tabaco labrado	23,382.79	43,217.90	369,136.34	314,910.71
Demás productos manufacturados	682,314.10	238,531.50	6,963,918.74	3,897,617.63
Diversos	53,362.00	33,655.90	652,860.66	458,309.96

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europa	$3,073,866.32	$3,264,039,80	$31,243,530.85	$31,664,414.50
Asia	63,008.96	72,990.98	613,895.65	604,802.36
Africa	3,808.50	10,051.00	58,700.50	72,988.00
América del Norte	4,543,874.06	3,564,533.21	44,257,846.01	38,676,878.62
América Central	6,388.81	14,628.32	54,950.07	29,280.23
América del Sur	29,534.40	16,992.00	251,353.07	179,075.87
Antillas	12,646.00	11,258.00	112,733.75	109,721.00
Oceanía	2,572.00	.....	34,286.26	5,475.00
Total	7,735,699.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,635.58

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europa	$5,452,454.31	$3,365,802.28	$43,409,942.77	$47,265,196.25
Asia	.....	.....	10,500.00	6,129.00
América del Norte	15,356,190.20	12,883,823.80	126,916,185.36	129,080,681.88
América Central	57,796.02	29,606.50	884,574.70	411,548.05
América del Sur	45,382.19	4,493.00	132,544.99	147,067.80
Antillas	440,785.00	447,438.00	3,400,137.00	3,874,162.00
Oceanía	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....
Total	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,784.98

MODIFICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA DE IMPORTACIÓN DE LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS MARÍTIMAS Y FRONTERIZAS.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que en uso de las facultades que conceden al Ejecutivo el artículo 2° de la ley de ingresos, de 21 de mayo de 1904 y el artículo 2°, en lo conducente, de la ley de 9 de diciembre del mismo año y considerando:

"Primero. Que una de las principales consecuencias del régimen monetario recientemente implantado en la República es la baja del tipo del cambio exterior, que da lugar á que las mercancías extranjeras puedan venderse en los mercados del país á precios menores de los que tenían antes de la vigencia del régimen expresado.

"Segundo. Que si bien es cierto que tal circunstancia favorece á los consumidores de efectos importados, no lo es menos que ha causado algún trastorno en las condiciones de la producción nacional, particularmente en aquellos ramos que sólo pudieron desarrollarse al amparo de los altos tipos de cambio sobre el exterior que prevalecieron en estos últimos años.

"Tercero. Que el perjuicio resentido por ciertas industrias es de aquellos que son susceptibles de repararse mediante el aumento de las cuotas que gravan la importación de los productos similares, procedi-

miento que reduce á lo estrictamente indispensable la protección á que son acreedoras esas industrias y no tiene el inconveniente que presenta el alza de los cambios, que recarga el costo de todos los artículos extranjeros, sin excepción, y á mayor abundamiento está expuesta á constantes fluctuaciones.

"Cuarto. Que por otra parte, es de todo punto racional tratar de disminuir, hasta donde lo permitan los legítimos intereses de la agricultura y de la industria, el precio de los productos, procurando que las materias primas, especialmente las que no se producen en el país, se importen con el menor costo posible, así como también que es conveniente reducir las cuotas del arancel para muchos artículos manufacturados que no se importan, siquiera sea en mínima cantidad, por el derecho prohibitivo que las grava.

"Quinto. Que habiendo sido necesario, para llenar los diversos fines expuestos en los considerandos que preceden, eximir de todo derecho de importación á diversas categorías de artículos que estaban gravados, disminuir las cuotas de 175 fracciones de la tarifa y aumentar las de otras 217, esta extensa labor presentaba la oportunidad, que se aprovechó en beneficio de los importadores, de revisar, de una vez, todas las cuotas de la misma tarifa, para refundir en ellas, así el 10 por ciento adicional que substituyó á los extinguidos derechos para obras en los puertos y de timbre á la importación, como los impuestos que causan actualmente en estampillas las bebidas alcohólicas y fermentadas y los naipes extranjeros al introducirse á la República.

"Sexto. Que, por último, permitiendo la estabilidad del tipo del cambio exterior cubrir con una cantidad aproximadamente fija las erogaciones que la nación tiene que hacer en el extranjero, tanto para el servicio de su deuda cuanto para la compra de determinados artículos y el pago de los emolumentos de que disfrutan sus servidores fuera de la República, resultan sin objeto las prevenciones de la ley de 25 de noviembre de 1902, en virtud de las cuales se cobra un aumento en los derechos de importación proporcional al alza de los cambios.

"He tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. La tarifa de importación de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente, queda modificada en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación.*

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS ANIMALES.		
	I.—ANIMALES VIVOS.		
			Pesos.
1	Animales vivos, no especificados		Exentos.
2	Caballos castrados	Por cabeza	45.00
3	Cerdos y lechoncillos (cuando vangan en jaulas se considerará el peso de éstas).	Los 100 kilos	2.00

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS ANIMALES—Continúa.		
	II.—Despojos de Animales.		
	Alimenticios.		*Pesos.*
4	Carnes frescas de todas clases	Kilo neto	0.10
5	Carnes, pescados y mariscos secos, salados, ahumados, ó salpresos.	Kilo legal	.15
6	Pescados y mariscos frescos (aun cuando estén conservados en hielo).	Kilo bruto	.03
	Industriales.		
7	Animales preparados para gabinetes de historia natura		Exentos.
8	Barbas de ballena en bruto y pluma desbarbada		Exentas.
9	Borra de lana	Los 100 kilos brutos	2.00
10	Carey en bruto		Exento.
11	Crin, cerda y pelo de vaca	Kilo bruto	.04
12	Cuerno en bruto		Exento.
13	Esperma de ballena en marqueta	Kilo legal	.15
14	Grasas animales, no especificadas	Kilo bruto	.08
15	Hueso en bruto y el raspado ó pulverizado		Exento.
16	Lana en vellón sucia y lana regenerada	Kilo bruto	.07
17	Lana en vellón lavada ó desengrasada	íd	.11
18	Lana cardada	Kilo neto	.14
19	Marfil en bruto y el raspado ó pulverizado		Exento.
20	Nácar en bruto, limaduras ó pedacería		Exento.
21	Pelo humano	Kilo neto	10.00
22	Pelo de cabra y de camello	Kilo bruto	.12
23	Pelo de castor	Kilo legal	3.00
24	Pelo de vicuña, conejo, liebre, rata almizclada y semejantes	íd	2.00
25	Perlas sin montaduras	Kilo neto	100.00
26	Pieles de castor, con pelo, sin curtir	Kilo bruto	.30
27	Pieles de vicuña, conejo, liebre, rata almizclada y semejantes, con pelo, sin curtir.	íd	.22
28	Pieles sin curtir, no especificadas	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.50
29	Plumas para adornos	Kilo legal	3.50
30	Pluma y plumón, no especificados	íd	.90
	Medicinales.		
31	Admizcle	Kilo legal	6.50
32	Cantáridas	íd	.60
33	Castóreo	íd	2.25
	III.—Productos Animales.		
	Alimenticios.		
34	Conservas alimenticias animales	Kilo legal	.18
35	Huevos frescos		Exentos.
36	Leche fresca		Exenta.
37	Manteca de cerdo	Kilo bruto	.12
38	Mantequilla	Kilo legal	.25
39	Miel de abeja	Kilo bruto	.06
40	Queso de todas clases	Kilo legal	.15
	Industriales.		
41	Aceites animales, no especificados, en vasijería de vidrio	Kilo legal	.14
42	Aceites animales, no especificados, en latas ó en vasijería de madera.	Kilo bruto	.12
43	Aceites animales, no especificados, en carro-tanque ó buque-tanque.	Kilo neto	.15
44	Albúmina de huevo y de sangre	Kilo legal	.05
45	Carbón animal		Exento.
46	Cera animal	Kilo neto	.55
47	Cola fuerte	Kilo bruto	.05
48	Coral en bruto ó en polvo		Exento.
49	Esponja fina	Kilo legal	2.50
50	Esponja ordinaria	íd	.50
51	Estearina en marqueta	Kilo bruto	.11
52	Glicerina		Exenta.
53	Grenetina é ictiocola	Kilo legal	.12
54	Guano		Exento.
55	Seda cruda ó en rama, de todas clases	Kilo neto	1.10
	Medicinales.		
56	Aceite de hígado de bacalao en envases de vidrio	Kilo legal	.14
57	Aceite de hígado de bacalao en latas ó en vasijería de madera.	Kilo bruto	.12
58	Culturas bacteriológicas, pus vacuno y sueros para inyecciones hipodérmicas.		Exentos.

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS ANIMALES—Continúa.		
	IV.—Artefactos y Manufacturas.		
	Peletería.		
			Pesos.
59	Artefactos de cuero, no especificados	Kilo legal	2.00
60	Bandas y cables de cuero para maquinaria	Kilo bruto	.55
61	Bandas de pelo de vaca para maquinaria	íd	.11
62	Becerrillos, charoles, cabritillas, gamuzas y demás pieles comunes curtidas, no especificadas.	Kilo legal	1.60
63	Guantes de piel lisos ó bordados, sin forrar	íd	6.00
64	Guantes de piel lisos ó bordados, cuando estén forrados	íd	3.00
65	Guantes de piel forrados ó sin forrar, con puños armados ó reforzados.	íd	1.50
66	Manufacturas de pieles curtidas, de pelo fino	íd	4.50
67	Pieles curtidas de pelo fino	íd	2.25
68	Vaqueta (suela)	íd	1.00
	Calzado.		
69	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas hasta de 12 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.	Partida	.30
70	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.	íd	.40
71	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas de más de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.	íd	.60
72	Botas de cuero para varones	íd	3.00
73	Botines y zapatos bajos, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.	íd	.70
74	Botines y zapatos bajos de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases ó materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.	íd	1.15
75	Botines y zapatos bajos de más de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases ó materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.	íd	1.75
	Varios.		
76	Abanicos con varillas de cuerno ó de hueso	Kilo legal	1.50
77	Abanicos de carey, concha ó marfil, sin metal fino	Pieza	3.00
78	Abanicos de carey, concha ó marfil, con adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino.	íd	6.00
79	Artefactos de barba de ballena, de cuerno ó de hueso, no especificados.	Kilo legal	.45
80	Artefactos de carey, de coral, de marfil ó de nácar, no especificados.	íd	2.00
81	Artefactos ó manufacturas de pelo humano	Kilo neto	15.00
82	Velas ó bujías de cera	Kilo bruto	.70
83	Velas ó bujías de esperma, esteáricas y de sebo prensado ó sin prensar.	íd	.20
	MATERIAS VEGETALES.		
	I.—Fibras Textiles.		
84	Algodón en rama, con pepita	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
85	Algodón sin pepita	íd	7.70
86	Algodón cardado	Kilo legal	.22
87	Borra de algodón	Los 100 kilos brutos	2.20
88	Cáñamo, lino, ramié y demás fibras vegetales, no especificadas, en rama ó rastrilladas.	íd	2.20
89	Seda artificial ó artiscla de todas clases, en rama	Kilo neto	.55
90	Yute, abacá ó cáñamo de Manila, pita, ixtle, henequén y fibra de Nueva Zelanda (*phormium tenax*) en rama ó rastrillados.	Los 100 kilos brutos	.55
	II.—Frutos y Granos.		
	Alimenticios.		
91	Alcaravea y anís verde, almendra dulce ó amarga, sin cáscara, cacao de todas clases y pimienta.	Kilo neto	.30
92	Almendra dulce ó amarga, con cáscara	íd	.15
93	Arroz	Kilo bruto	.08

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.		
	II.—Frutos y Granos—Continúa.		
	Alimenticios—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
94	Avena en grano y cebada en grano, machacada ó germinada.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50
95	Café en grano, con película ó sin ella		Exento.
96	Canela de todas clases, cassia y vainilla	Kilo neto	1.10
97	Clavo especia y clavillo	íd	.70
98	Frutas secas, no especificadas	Kilo bruto	.10
99	Frutas en salmuera	íd	.07
100	Frutas en su jugo, en almíbar y en aguardiente	Kilo legal	.80
101	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos frescos, no especificados.	Kilo bruto	.03
102	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres, y tubérculos, no especificados, en conserva.	Kilo legal	.18
103	Maíz	Los 100 kilos brutos...	.80
104	Semillas y granos alimenticios, no especificados	Kilo bruto	.03
	Medicinales.		
105	Semillas y bayas medicinales	Kilo legal	.10
106	Semillas y bayas medicinales pulverizadas, raspadas, ó en torta.	íd	.20
	Industriales.		
107	Semillas y frutos oleaginosos, no especificados	Kilo bruto	.01
	Plantas vivas y simiente.		
108	Plantas vivas, musgo, flores naturales, semillas para la horticultura y semillas para la agricultura, de todas clases, cuando estas últimas se importen previo permiso de la Secretaría de Hacienda.		Exentas.
	III.—Materias Vegetales Diversas.		
109	Azafrán	Kilo neto	2.20
110	Bejuco para rejilla de muebles	Kilo legal	.10
111	Corcho en bruto, en plancha ó pulverizado		Exento.
112	Corcho cortado en cubos para fabricar tapones	Kilo bruto	.17
113	Corcho en láminas y tapones	Kilo legal	.55
114	Crin vegetal y espiga de maíz de guinea ó mijo	Kilo bruto	.02
115	Leña, viruta de madera y pasto seco en paja		Exentos.
116	Lúpulo		Exento.
117	Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales	Kilo legal	.10
118	Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales pulverizadas, raspadas ó en torta.	íd	.20
119	Tabaco de Virginia, en rama	Kilo neto	.55
120	Tabaco en rama, no especificado, tripa	íd	.80
121	Tabaco en rama, no especificado, capa	íd	2.50
122	Te	íd	.55
	IV.—Productos Vegetales Diversos.		
	Alimenticios.		
123	Aceite de olivo en botijas ó latas	Kilo neto	.17
124	Aceite de olivo en vasijería de vidrio	íd	.22
125	Azúcar común, azúcar candi y azúcar refinado, de todas clases.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
126	Café tostado, en grano ó molido, no especificado	Kilo legal	.05
127	Confituras, dulces y chocolate	íd	.80
128	Fécula de papa	Kilo bruto	.03
129	Galletas de todas clases	íd	.16
130	Harina de trigo y demás cereales, y féculas no especificadas.	Kilo legal	.10
131	Miel de caña ó de fécula y las preparaciones azucaradas para teñir vinos, licores, etc.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
132	Pastas alimenticias de harina	Kilo bruto	.12
	Medicinales.		
133	Aceites fijos para uso medicinal, no especificados	Kilo legal	.22
134	Gomas, resinas y bálsamos naturales, no especificados	íd	.12
135	Opio y extracto de ópio	íd	3.50
	Industriales.		
136	Aceite de coco, de linaza, de maíz y de semilla de algodón, en buque-tanque ó carro-tanque.	Los 100 kilos netos....	5.50
137	Aceite de coco, de linaza, de maíz y de semilla de algodón, en tambores ó latas.	Kilo bruto	.05

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.		
	IV.—Productos Vegetales Diversos—Continúa.		
	Industriales—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
138	Aceites fijos, no especificados, para uso industrial	Kilo legal	0.22
139	Aceites esenciales, no especificados	íd	2.20
140	Aguarrás y trementinas	íd	.10
141	Alquitrán vegetal y pez griega ó colofonia	Kilo bruto	.05
142	Carbón vegetal		Exento.
143	Cera vegetal	Kilo neto	.25
144	Goma arábiga, copal, damar, grasilla ó sandáraca, laca, senegal y tragacanto.	Kilo legal	.12
145	Tanino	íd	.10
	V.—Maderas.		
146	Madera ordinaria para construcciones, labrada en trozas, vigas, tablones y tablas comunes		Exenta.
147	Madera ordinaria para construcciones en tablas machihembradas.	Los 100 kilos brutos	.10
148	Maderas finas aserradas en trozas, vigas, tablas ó tablones	íd	2.20
149	Maderas y cortezas tintóreas ó curtientes, aun cuando estén pulvérizadas.	Kilo bruto	.05
150	Madera combinada para cajas de carruajes	Los 100 kilos brutos	2.20
151	Madera ordinaria aserrada en hojas ó chapas	íd	1.10
	VI.—Artefactos de materias vegetales.		
	De madera.		
152	Artefactos de madera ordinaria toscamente labrados, no especificados.	Kilo bruto	.06
153	Artefactos de madera ordinaria, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de un kilogramo.	Kilo legal	.15
154	Artefactos de madera fina ó de madera ordinaria enchapada con madera fina, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de un kilogramo.	íd	.35
155	Artefactos de toda clase de maderas, no especificados, dorados ó con embutidos ú ornamentos de cualquiera materia que no sea metal fino.	íd	.70
		íd	.45
156	Artefactos de toda clase de maderas, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de un kilogramo.		
157	Barriles, barricas y cuñetes de madera, armados ó desarmados, de más de 15 litros de capacidad.		Exentos.
158	Cajas de madera ordinaria para envases, armadas ó desarmadas.		Exentas.
	Muebles.		
159	Muebles de madera ordinaria, sin acojinados, embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	Kilo legal	.20
160	Muebles de madera ordinaria, con acojinados y sin embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	íd	.30
161	Muebles de madera fina ú ordinaria enchapada con fina, sin ornamentos de metal, embutidos, acojinados ni tela que contenga seda.	íd	.35
162	Muebles de madera fina ú ordinaria enchapada con fina, con acojinados y sin embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	íd	.45
163	Muebles de madera de todas clases, dorados ó con embutidos ú ornamentos que no sean de metal fino, ó con tela que contenga seda.	íd	.70
	Artefactos de materias vegetales diversas.		
164	Alpargatas de tela con suela de esparto ó de cáñamo, hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.	Partida	.16
165	Alpargatas de tela con suela de esparto ó de cáñamo, de más de 20 centímetros de planta.	íd	.25
166	Artefactos de paja, bejuco, mimbre ó caña, no especificados.	Kilo legal	.45
167	Artefactos de ámbar, no especificados	íd	2.00
168	Cable de algodón, áloe, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, cuando mida 3 centímetros de diámetro ó más.	Kilo bruto	.09
169	Costales hechos de las telas de yute, pita, ixtle, henequén ó cañamazo, especificados en las fracs. 382 y 383.	íd	.12
170	Envolturas de paja para botellas	íd	.03
171	Escobas ó escobillas de brezo ó mijo	Kilo legal	.22
172	Esteras de esparto ó palma	Metro cuadrado	.30
173	Jarcia y cordelería, cuyo diámetro no exceda de un centímetro.	Kilo legal	.14
174	Jarcia y cordelería de más de uno y de menos de 3 centímetros de diámetro.	Kilo bruto	.09

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.		
	VI.—ARTEFACTOS DE MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.		
	Artefactos de materias vegetales diversas—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
175	Mechas de algodón para lámparas	Kilo legal	0.33
176	Tabaco breva ó de mascar	ídem	1.10
177	Tabaco cernido y el picado en hebras para cigarrillos	ídem	1.70
178	Tabaco en polvo ó rapé	ídem	3.30
179	Tabaco labrado en cigarrillos	ídem	2.20
180	Tabaco labrado en puros	Kilo neto	7.70
	MATERIAS MINERALES.		
	I.—METALES.		
	ORO, PLATA Y PLATINO.		
	Minerales y metales.		
181	Oro, plata ó platino en piedra mineral, ó beneficiados en pasta ó en polvo.		Exentos.
	Artefactos.		
182	Alambre, canutillo y demás efectos de tiraduría, de plata dorada ó sin dorar.	Kilo neto	11.00
183	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de oro ó platino, ó de ambos metales, con perlas ó piedras preciosas.	ídem	100.00
184	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de oro ó platino, ó de ambos metales, sin perlas ni piedras preciosas.	ídem	55.00
185	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de plata ó de plata y oro, con perlas ó piedras preciosas.	ídem	60.00
186	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de plata ó de plata y oro, sin perlas ni piedras preciosas.	ídem	12.00
187	Crisoles de platino		Exentos.
188	Diamantes, esmeraldas, rubíes, zafiros y demás piedras preciosas, sin montaduras ó montadas en cualquiera materia.	Kilo neto	100.00
189	Galones y tejidos de plata, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	ídem	15.00
190	Galones y tejidos de plata dorada, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	ídem	18.00
191	Moneda legal extranjera de oro ó plata		Exenta.
192	Moneda de plata del cuño mexicano, en piezas de un peso, cuando se importe en cantidad mayor de 5 pesos.	Kilo bruto	15.00
193	Oro batido en hojas para dorar	Kilo legal	18.00
194	Plata batida en hojas para platear	ídem	2.50
	COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES.		
	Minerales y metales.		
195	Bronce, latón y metal blanco en lingotes ó granulado	Kilo bruto	.05
196	Cobre en lingotes ó granulado, minerales de cobre sin beneficiar y las matas de cobre.		Exentos.
197	Cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco en barras	Kilo bruto	.13
198	Cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco en planchas, láminas ó tubos.	ídem	.17
	Artefactos.		
199	Alambre de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco forrado con cualquiera materia.	Kilo bruto	.10
200	Alambre desnudo de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, hasta de 2 milímetros de diámetro.	ídem	.10
201	Alambre desnudo de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, de más de 2 milímetros de diámetro.	ídem	.06
202	Alambre, bricho, hilado y hojuela de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado.	Kilo legal	1.10
203	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, no especificados.	ídem	.50
204	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos.	ídem	.22
205	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó cualquier otro metal común, dorados ó plateados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto no exceda de 10 kilogramos.	ídem	1.80
206	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó cualquier otro metal común, dorados ó plateados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos.	ídem	.50
207	Cable no armado de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, forrado con cualquiera materia, y el cable desnudo, cilíndrico ó plano, de los mismos metales y de todos diámetros.	Kilo bruto	.06

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.		
	I.—METALES—Continúa.		
	COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES—continúa.		
	Artefactos—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
208	Cables armados cubiertos con cualquiera substancia aisladora.	.....	Exentos.
209	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos, no especificados, de tiraduría, de metal ordinario, sin dorar ni platear.	Kilo legal	1.00
210	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos de tiraduría, no especificados, de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado.	.....íd	2.20
211	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario sin dorar ni platear, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	.....íd	3.00
212	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario, dorados ó plateados, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	.....íd	4.00
213	Joyas ó alhajas de cualquier metal que no sea fino, sin dorar ni platear.	.....íd	.80
214	Joyas ó alhajas de cualquier metal que no sea fino, doradas ó plateadas.	.....íd	2.00
215	Oropel y esmalte en hojas ó picado	.....íd	1.10
216	Polvos para broncear.....	.....íd	.60
	ESTAÑO, PLOMO Y ZINC.		
	Minerales y metales.		
217	Estaño en barras y en greña	Kilo legal	.10
218	Lingotes y aleaciones de plomo y antimonio para fundir tipos de imprenta.	.....	Exentos.
219	Minerales de estaño, plomo ó zinc	.....	Exentos.
220	Plomo en barras, galápagos ó en lingotes	Kilo bruto.....	.04
221	Zinc en lingotes, limaduras, granalla y en estado filiforme..	.....	Exento.
	Artefactos.		
222	Artefactos de estaño, de zinc y de aleaciones de zinc, plomo y estaño, no especificados.	Kilo legal	.30
223	Artefactos de plomo, no especificados.....	.....íd	.10
224	Plomo en láminas, en tubos ó cañería y plomo de vidriero ..	Kilo bruto.....	.06
225	Zinc en láminas de 1 metro de ancho por 2.25 de largo y 1 milímetro de espesor, cuando se importen en condiciones de que sólo puedan servir para el beneficio de minerales.	.....	Exento.
226	Zinc laminado, no especificado	Kilo bruto.....	.08
	HIERRO Y ACERO.		
	Minerales.		
227	Minerales de hierro	.....	Exentos.
	Material para construcción y para la minería.		
228	Acero en barras, redondillo, cuadrado, platina, media caña, de sección ochavada, exagonal ó en forma de cruz.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	5.50
229	Alambre de hierro ó acero de más de 1 milímetro de diámetro.	.....íd	5.50
230	Alambre de hierro ó acero de 1 milímetro de diámetro ó menos.	Kilo bruto.....	.09
231	Alambre de hierro para cercas y aros de hierro con sus remaches para amarrar bultos.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
232	Arados y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción, coas, guadañas y demás herramienta para la agricultura y para obras de explanación.	.....íd	1.65
233	Barriles de hierro vacíos.....	.....íd	3.30
234	Cable de alambre de hierro ó acero.....	.....íd	1.10
235	Cañería de hierro hasta de 15 centímetros de diámetro interior, aun cuando esté estañada.	.....íd	2.50
236	Cañería de hierro de más de 15 centímetros de diámetro interior, aun cuando esté estañada.	Kilo bruto.....	.01
237	Cañería de hierro forrada de bronce, latón, cobre ó metal blanco.	.....íd	.06
238	Ferro-manganeso que contenga 25 por ciento ó más de manganeso.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50
239	Hierro en lingotes de primera fusión, en limaduras ó pedacería.	Kilo bruto.....	.02
240	Hierro forjado tosco (tocho) en lingotes, y acero en lingotes.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
241	Hierro redondillo, cuadrado, platina, media caña, en escuadra y en T.	Kilo bruto.....	.06

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.		
	I.—METALES—Continúa.		
	HIERRO Y ACERO—continúa.		
	Material para construccion y para la mineria—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
242	Hierro fleje	Kilo bruto	0.08
243	Hierro ó acero en láminas lisas, no especificado, el estriado y en tejas para techos (aun cuando esté pintado ó galvanizado.	Los 100 kilos brutos	6.60
244	Hoja de lata sin pintar ni estampar, en láminas hasta de 55 centímetros de largo por 40 de ancho.	íd	1.10
245	Hoja de lata en láminas, no especificada, y la estampada, pintada ó charolada.	Kilo bruto	.08
246	Muelles de acero para carros y carruajes	íd	.11
247	Postes, cruceros y espigas de hierro ó acero para conductores eléctricos aéreos.	íd	.03
248	Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el peso del metro lineal pese más de 10 kilogramos.	íd	.02
249	Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el peso del metro lineal no exceda de 10 kilogramos, y las agujas, tortugas, durmientes, sapos, clavos y uniones para fijar rieles.	íd	.01
250	Vigas y viguetas de hierro ó acero, cuando no tengan perforaciones ni cortes especiales.	íd	.03
251	Vigas, viguetas y columnas de hierro ó acero, cuando tengan perforaciones ó corte especial, armaduras, ménsulas, placas de asiento para columnas, planchas de unión, tensores ó tirantes con tuercas ó sin ellas y demás partes, no especificadas, de hierro ó acero para construcciones.	íd	.04
	Artefactos.		
252	Alambre de hierro ó acero cubierto con algodón, lino, lana, seda ó papel.	Kilo legal	.14
253	Artefactos, no especificados, de hierro ó acero, de hoja de lata, de hierro estañado, niquelado, cobrizado, latonizado, pintado ó galvanizado con zinc, en todo ó en parte cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos.	íd	.12
254	Artefactos, no especificados, de hierro ó acero, de hoja de lata, de hierro estañado, niquelado, cobrizado, latonizado, pintado ó galvanizado con zinc, en todo ó en parte, cuando el peso de cada artefacto no exceda de 10 kilogramos.	íd	.22
255	Artefactos de hierro esmaltados, no especificados	íd	.30
256	Cadenas de hierro, cuando la cabilla de los eslabones tenga 1 diámetro que no sea menor del núm. 5 del calibrador de Birmingham.	íd	.11
257	Clavos, puntillas, tornillos, pernos, tuercas y remaches de hierro ó acero, no especificados.	íd	.12
258	Estufas de hierro para cocina ó caloríferos, no especificados.	Kilo bruto	.08
259	Varillas de hierro ó acero forradas	Kilo legal	.22
	Demás metales.		
260	Aluminio en polvo ó en barras	íd	.60
261	Antimonio, arsénico, cadmio, magnesio y níquel	íd	.30
262	Azogue		Exento.
263	Metales, no especificados	Kilo legal	1.00
	II.—PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS.		
264	Amianto en fibra ó polvo, esmeril en polvo ó grano, mármol ó alabastro en bruto ó en polvo, piedra pomez, lava en bruto, yeso y estuco.	Kilo bruto	.01
265	Arcilla, arena ó arenilla, tierra refractaria, tierra podrida y de trípoli.		Exentas.
266	Azabache en bruto	Kilo legal	.25
267	Azufre		Exento.
268	Cal común, cal hidráulica, cemento romano ó de Portland y carbonato de cal ó blanco de España.	Los 100 kilos brutos	.55
269	Carbón de piedra		Exento.
270	Carbonatos de cal, de barita ó de estronciana y peróxido de manganeso.	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
271	Espatos	Kilo bruto	.10
272	Mármol y alabastro aserrado en hojas, sin pulimentar	íd	.05
273	Piedra mineral de todas clases		Exenta.
274	Plombagina negra	Kilo bruto	.06
275	Talco	Kilo legal	.04

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.		
	II.—Piedras y Tierras—Continúa.		
	Productos.		*Pesos.*
276	Aceite mineral impuro	Los 100 kilos netos	3.30
277	Aceite mineral purificado, bencina, cera mineral y parafina.	Kilo legal	.09
278	Alquitrán de hulla y asfalto	Kilo bruto	.04
279	Coke		Exento.
280	Vaselina	Kilo bruto	.11
	Artefactos.		
281	Adoquines y losas de piedra		Exentos.
282	Artefactos de alabastro ó mármol, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de 50 kilogramos.	Kilo bruto	.30
283	Artefactos de alabastro ó mármol, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 50 kilogramos.	íd.	.18
284	Artefactos de barro, cemento y lava, no especificados	íd.	.05
285	Artefactos de yeso ó estuco, no especificados	íd.	.15
286	Artefactos de ágata, azabache y espuma de mar, no especificados.	Kilo legal	2.00
287	Azulejos con molduras	Kilo bruto	.06
288	Azulejos, no especificados	Millar	8.00
289	Bujías de parafina	Kilo bruto	.20
290	Gis y tiza	Kilo legal	.15
291	Ladrillos, losas, tejas, caballetes, ventiladores y tubos de barro.	Millar	2.75
292	Lápices de todas clases	Kilo legal	.15
293	Lija de vidrio ó esmeril sobre papel ó lienzo	íd.	.08
294	Losas de cemento ó piedra artificial, aun cuando tengan dibujos de colores.	Kilo bruto	.01
295	Losas de mármol para pisos	Los 100 kilos brutos	1.60
296	Losos de mármol para muebles y las que tengan sus cantos pulimentados ó moldurados.	Kilo bruto	.15
297	Mosaicos de piedra artificial para pavimento	íd.	.02
298	Piedras para molino		Exentas.
299	Pizarras en losas pulidas por ambas caras	Kilo bruto	.17
300	Pizarras en hojas para techos	íd.	.01
301	Pizarras para escuelas, aun cuando tengan marcos, y pizarrines.	íd.	.10
	Cristal, vidrio, loza y porcelana.		
302	Aisladores de vidrio, loza y porcelana	íd.	.01
303	Botellas de vidrio corriente, sin tapón de la misma materia, para envases comunes de vinos, aguardientes, licores y cervezas.	Los 100 kilos brutos	2.20
304	Botellas ó frascos de vidrio corriente, sin tapón de la misma materia, para envases especiales, siempre que de una manera indeleble se fije en la masa del vidrio algún distintivo que de carácter de exclusividad al envase.	Kilo bruto	.06
305	Damajuanas ó garrafones	íd	.04
306	Espejos con marco de latón, zinc, hoja de lata, metal blanco, madera ó cartón, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.	íd	.22
307	Espejos con marcos de celuloide, gutapercha ó forrados con tela que no contenga seda, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.	íd	.30
308	Espejos con marcos de cristal ó forrados con piel ó con tela que tenga seda, y los adornados con flores artificiales ó plumas, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.	íd	.45
309	Espejos con marco de cualquiera materia, excepto metal fino, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, más de 75 centímetros.	íd	.60
310	Espejos sin marco, hasta de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud.	íd	.22
311	Espejos sin marco, de más de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud.	íd	.40
312	Frascos, tarros y vasijas de barro común, para envases de productos industriales.	íd	.01
313	Frascos de vidrio forrados con cuero, bejuco, tela, gutapercha ó metal ordinario.	Kilo legal	.60
314	Lentes de todas clases, con mangos ó montaduras que no sean de metal fino.	íd	1.00
315	Loza y porcelana labrada en piezas, no especificadas	Kilo bruto	.24
316	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, no especificado	íd	.22
317	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, tallado ó grabado, no especificado.	íd	.30
318	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, decorado con oro, plata ó colores, no especificado.	íd	.40

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.		
	II.—Piedras y Tierras—Continúa.		
	Cristal, vidrio, loza y porcelana—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
319	Vidrio, cristal, loza y porcelana labrados en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario sin dorar ni platear.	Kilo bruto	0.45
320	Vidrio, cristal, loza y porcelana labrados en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado.	íd	1.25
321	Vidrios y cristales planos, no especificados.	íd	.07
322	Vidrios y cristales planos abiselados, grabados ó decorados, ó con montaduras de metal común que los sujeten para unirlos y formar vidrieras.	íd	.20
323	Vidrios planos para pisos, de un grueso que no sea menor de un centímetro.	íd	.04
324	Vidrios para anteojos y para relojes	Kilo legal	1.00
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS.		
	I.—Algodón.		
	Hilados.		
325	Cordones de algodón, cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	Kilo legal	1.32
326	Cordones de algodón, cuyo diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	íd	.18
327	Hilaza de algodón	íd	.50
328	Hilo de algodón en ovillos, madejas y carretes	Kilo neto	1.25
329	Pábilo de algodón	Kilo legal	.22
	Tejidos.		
330	Encaje y punto de algodón de todas clases, y sus manufacturas.	Kilo legal	6.00
331	Pañuelos de tela de algodón sin cortar ni dobladillar. Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados.		
332	Pañuelos de tela de algodón, cortados ó dobladillados. Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados, más un 25 por ciento de recargo.		
333	Telas de algodón, crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	.08
334	Telas de algodón, crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 30 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	.11
335	Telas de algodón pintadas, estampadas ó teñidas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	.11
336	Telas de algodón pintadas, estampadas ó teñidas, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 30 hilo, de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	.17
337	Telas de algodón crudas, blancas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso.	íd	.20
338	Telas de algodón de todas clases, bordadas con lana	íd	.28
339	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal que no sea fino, en forma de lluvia ó en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	Kilo legal	2.20
340	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal fino en forma de lluvia ó hilos.	íd	3.30
341	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal fino en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	íd	5.50
	Manufacturas.		
342	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo ó de tripe de algodón sobre base de cualquiera fibra vegetal.	Metro cuadrado	.28
343	Borlas de algodón, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia.	Kilo legal	.70
344	Borlas de algodón, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	íd	1.80
345	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de algodón, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	íd	1.90
346	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de algodón, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	íd	2.20
347	Calzoncillos y camisas interiores ó exteriores de tela de algodón, para hombres y niños.	íd	2.00

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	I.—ALGODÓN—Continúa.		
	Manufacturas—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
348	Camisas interiores ó exteriores de tela de algodón, para hombres y niños, cuando tengan adornos de lana ó seda, ó pechera, cuello y puños de lino.	Kilo legal	2.50
349	Camisetas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	.....íd	2.40
350	Camisetas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....íd	2.80
351	Cobertores, colchas, sobrecamas, cortinas, carpetas, pañolones, antimacasares y fundas de tela de algodón, sin bordados.	.....íd	1.10
352	Cobertores, colchas, sobrecamas, cortinas, carpetas, pañolones, antimacasares y fundas de tela de algodón, con bordados.	.....íd	1.70
353	Corsés de algodón, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	.....íd	3.00
354	Cortes de vestido de tela de algodón, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino, para señoras y niñas.	.....íd	1.60
355	Cortes de vestido de tela de algodón, con adornos de tela con seda ó con faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón.	.....íd	2.50
356	Encarrujados, fleco, galón, pasamanería, epiguilla, cinta y mallas de algodón.	.....íd	2.30
357	Encarrujados, fleco, galón, pasamanería, epiguilla, cinta y mallas de algodón, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....íd	1.15
358	Ligas y tirantes de algodón	.....íd	1.20
359	Pañuelos de tela de algodón con guarnición de encaje de algodón ó lino.	Uno	.22
360	Paraguas, sombrillas ó quitasoles de algodón	.....íd	.66
361	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, sin bordados ni calados.	Kilo legal	1.70
362	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, cuando estén bordados ó calados.	.....íd	2.20
363	Rebozos de algodón, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	1.30
364	Rebozos de algodón, cuando tengan más de 26 y hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....íd	2.40
365	Rebozos de algodón, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....íd	5.50
366	Resorte ó elástico de algodón y hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal	.66
367	Resorte ó elástico de algodón y hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	.....íd	1.00
368	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando estén cosidas, de tela de algodón de todas clases y tejidos, aunque tengan adornos de encajes, tiras bordad s de algodón ó lino, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños.	.....íd	2.75
369	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, de tela de algodón de todas clases y tejidos, cuando tengan adornos de cintas de seda, tela con seda ó faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón.	.....íd	3.30
370	Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	.....íd	2.20
371	Tiras de algodón, caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....íd	1.40
	II.—LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS.		
	Hilados.		
372	Cordones de lino ó cáñamo, cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	.....íd	1 65
373	Cordones de lino ó cáñamo, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	.....íd	18
374	Hilaza de lino ó cáñamo y la de las demás fibras análogas, no especificadas.	.....íd	.18
375	Hilaza de henequén, ixtle, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (*phormium tenax*), crotalaria ó sunn (*crotalaria juncia*) ó mezcla de dichas materias, que no exceda de 403 metros cada kilogramo de su peso, y la hilaza de abacá ó cáñamo de manila que no exceda de 437 metros cada kilogramo de su peso.	.....	Exenta.

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	II.—Lino, Etc.—Continúa.		
	Hilados—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
376	Hilo de lino ó cáñamo en ovillos, devanadores ó maderas ...	Kilo legal	0.25
377	Hilo de lino ó cáñamo en carretes.....	.....íd	1.10
378	Hilo de lino planchado para rebozos.....	.....íd	1.50
	Tejidos.		
379	Encaje y punto de lino de todas clases y sus manufacturas..	Kilo legal	7.00
380	Pañuelos de tela de lino sin cortar ni dobladillar..... Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados.	.....	.....
381	Pañuelos de tela de lino, cortados ó dobladillados..... Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados, más un 25 por ciento de recargo.	.....	.....
382	Telas burdas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henequén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (*phormium tenax*) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de todos tejidos, que tengan hasta 32 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 2 centímetros por lado y cuyo metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 400 gramos.	Metro cuadrado	.06
383	Telas burdas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henevuén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (*phormium tenax*) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de todos tejidos, que tengan hasta 32 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 2 centímetros por lado y cuyo metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 400 gramos.	.....íd	.09
384	Telas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henequén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (*phormium tenax*) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de tejido liso, no comprendidas en las dos fracciones anteriores, y que tengan hasta 12 hilos de pié y trama, en dn cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....íd	.15
385	Telas de lino ó de otras fibras análogas, que no sean las comprendidas en las fracciones 382, 383 y 384, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de tejido liso, que tengan hasta 12 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....íd	.15
386	Telas de lino, cáñamo y dmás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 12 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....íd	.22
387	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso.	.....íd	.25
388	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, bordadas con lana.	.....íd	.40
389	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal falso en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	Kilo legal	2.20
390	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal fino en forma de lluvia ó hilos.	.....íd	3.30
391	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal fino en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	.....íd	5.50
	Manufacturas.		
392	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tejido liso, cruzado, labrado ó de rizo.	Metro cuadrado	.28
393	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tripe.	.....íd	.40
394	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, cuando tengan franjas ú orillas de lana.	.....íd	.45
395	Borlas de lino ó cáñamo, yute ú otra fibra vegetal análoga, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia.	Kilo legal	.70
396	Borlas de lino ó cáñamo, y ute ú otra fibra vegetal alanáloga, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	.....íd	1.80
397	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de lino, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	.....íd	2.50
398	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de lino, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....íd	3.60
399	Calzoncillos y camisas de tela de lino para hombres y niños.	.....íd	3.30
400	Camisas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de lino, no especificados, cuando tengan adornos he seda.	.....íd	

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	II.—LINO, ETC.—Continúa.		
	Manufacturas—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
401	Camisetas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de lino, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	Kilo legal	3.20
402	Corsés de lino ó cáñamo, aun cuano tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	íd	3.50
403	Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino, para señoras y niñas.	íd	2.00
404	Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, con adornos de tela con seda ó con faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino.	íd	3.00
405	Cortinas, sobrecamas, colchas, carpetas, antimacasares y fundas de tela de lino ó cáñamo, sin bordados.	íd	1.40
406	Cortinas, sobrecamas, colchas, carpetas, antimacasares y fundas de tela de lino ó cáñamo, cuando tengan bordados.	íd	2.00
407	Encarrujaaos, fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lino.	íd	2.50
408	Encarrujados, fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	íd	1.25
409	Ligas y tirantes de lino ó cáñamo de todas clases, con avíos ó sin ellos.	íd	1.50
410	Pañuelos de tela de lino, con guarnición de encaje de algodón ó lino.	Uno	.45
411	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lino	íd	.66
412	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de lino, sin bordados ni calados.	Kilo legal	2.20
413	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de lino, cuando estén bordados ó calados.	íd	3.30
414	Rebozos de lino, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	2.20
415	Rebozos de lino, cuando tengan más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	3.30
416	Rebozos de lino, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	6.60
417	Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal	.66
418	Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	íd	1.00
419	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lino de todas clases y tejidos, aun cuando tengan adornos de encajes, tiras bordadas, metal ordinario, para adultos y niños.	íd	3.30
420	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lino de todas clases y tejidos, cuando tengan adornos de cinta ó tela que contenga seda, ó faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino.	íd	4.30
421	Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	íd	2.75
422	Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	íd	1.70
	III.—LANA.		
	Hilados.		
423	Cordón de lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	Kilo legal	2.75
424	Cordón de lana, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	íd	1.10
425	Cordón de algodón ó cáñamo forrado con lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	íd	1.70
426	Cordón de algodón ó cáñamo forrado con lana, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	íd	.55
427	Estambre ó hilo de lana (aun cuando tenga mezcla de metal falso) é hilaza de lana.	íd	2.00
	Tejidos.		
428	Encaje y punto de lana de todas clases y sus manufacturas.	Kilo legal	9.00
429	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aun cuando estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 100 gramos.	Kilo neto	3.00

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	LANA—Continúa.		
	Tejidos—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
430	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordados con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 100 hasta 180 gramos.	Kilo neto	2.60
431	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el métro cuadrado pese más de 180 y hasta 450 gramos.	íd	4.00
432	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó de metal falso, cuando el metro cuadrado pese más de 450 gramos.	íd	2.60
	Manufacturas.		
433	Alfombras de jerga de tejido liso ó cruzado ó de lana batida.	Metro cuadrado	.85
434	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo de lana, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	íd	1.00
435	Alfombras y tapetes de tripe de lana, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	íd	1.70
436	Alfombra de lana acordonada, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	íd	1.00
437	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media, de lana ó de estambre de lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	Kilo legal	2.50
438	Borlas de lana, aun cuando las almas sean de otra materia.	íd	1.10
439	Borlas de lana cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	íd	2.20
440	Camisas interiores ó exteriores y calzoncillos de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de seda.	íd	2.75
441	Corsés de lana, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	íd	3.00
442	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana de todas clases, aun cuando esté bordada con algodón, lino ó lana y aun cuando tengan adornos de algodón, lino, lana, cintas de seda ó abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta, para señoras y niñas.	íd	3.00
443	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido ó en bordados, aun cuando tengan adornos con seda ó de abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta, para señoras y niñas.	íd	4.50
444	Cortinas de tela de lana ya dispuestas para usarse, ó con forro de algodón, lana ó lino, aun cuando tengan bordados, adornos ó accesorios que no sean de metal fino ni de seda.	íd	3.00
445	Encarrujados de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan encajes de lana y pequeños adornos de seda ó de metal falso y fleco, galón, pasamenaría, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lana.	íd	3.30
446	Fieltro de lana, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta 350 gramos.	íd	1.10
447	Fieltro de lana, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 350 gramos.	íd	.30
448	Fieltro de lana, en banda sin fin, para maquinaria (venga con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no).	Kilo bruto	.06
449	Fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lana, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo legal	2.00
450	Guantes de lana, que no sean de punto de media, sin forrar.	íd	3.30
451	Guantes de lana, que no sean de punto de media, cuando estén forrados.	íd	1.70
452	Gusanillo de lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso.	íd	2.75
453	Ligas y tirantes de lana de todas clases, con avíos ó sin ellos.	íd	2.00
454	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lana.	Uno	1.10
455	Rebozos de lana, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	1.70
456	Rebozos de lana, cuando tengan más de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	2.75
457	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal	.90
458	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	íd	1.60
459	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lana de toda clase de tejido, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de metal fino ni de seda.	íd	6.00
460	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lana con seda en el tejido, en bordados ó en adornos, aun cuando tengan otros que no sean de metal fino.	íd	7.00

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	LANA—Continúa.		
	Manufacturas—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
461	Sarapes de lana imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados.	Metro cuadrado	8.00
462	Tiras de tela de lana, caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	Kilo legal	3.30
463	Tiras de tela de lana cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	íd	2.20
	IV.—SEDA.		
	Hilados.		
464	Cordón de seda	Kilo neto	17.50
465	Seda pelo, torcida ó floja, de todas clases, en madejas, ovillos, devanadores ó carretes.	íd	6.60
	Tejidos.		
466	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda	Kilo neto	17.50
467	Tela de seda de toda clase de tejido	íd	17.50
468	Tela de seda para tamizar harina	íd	5.00
	Manufacturas.		
469	Artículos y manufacturas, no especificados, de punto ó de cualquier otro tejido de seda.	Kilo neto	17.50
470	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda, aun cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó pasta.	íd	17.50
471	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de seda	Uno	2.50
472	Rebozos de seda, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Kilo neto	18.00
473	Rebozos de seda, que tengan más de 26 y hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	25.00
474	Rebozos de seda, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	34.00
475	Ropa hecha y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda, aun cuando contengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	íd	17.50
	V.—SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS.		
	Hilados.		
476	Hilo de seda y lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso	Kilo neto	3.30
	Tejidos.		
477	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda con abalorio de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo neto	13.20
478	Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino, bordadas con seda	íd	4.00
479	Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino, bordadas con seda, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó pasta.	íd	2.75
480	Telas de pie y trama de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan mezcla de seda solamente en el pie ó en la trama.	íd	4.00
481	Telas de pie de seda y trama de algodón, lino ó lana, ó viceversa.	íd	5.50
482	Telas de pie de seda y trama de algodón, lana ó lino, con mezcla de seda ó viceversa.	íd	8.25
483	Telas de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el pie y en la trama, si la seda no domina en superficie á la de otras materias.	íd	5.50
484	Telas de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el pie y en la trama, si la seda dominare en superficie á la de las otras materias.	íd	8.25
485	Telas de seda con algodón, lana ó lino y mezcla de metal falso.	íd	6.00
486	Telas de seda con mezcla de metal falso	íd	7.20
487	Telas de seda con algodón, lana ó lino, con mezcla de metal fino.	íd	11.00
488	Telas de seda con mezcla de metal fino	íd	17.50
	Manufacturas.		
489	Artículos de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal fino ni de abalorios.	Kilo neto	10.00
490	Artículos de seda con mezcla de algodón, liaa ó lana, no especificados, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	íd	9.00

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	V.—SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS—Continúa.		
	Manufacturas—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
491	Artículos de seda de todos tejidos, no especificados, con abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo noto	13.20
492	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, con adornos de seda, no especificados.	Kilo legal	1.70
493	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lino ó lana, ó estambre de lana, con adornos de seda, no especificados.	íd	2.20
494	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que aquellas fibras dominen en superficie.	Kilo neto	4.00
495	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que estas fibras no dominen en superficie.	íd	8.00
496	Borlas de seda, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia	íd	4.50
497	Borlas de seda, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	íd	6.60
498	Borlas de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando sus almas sean de cualquiera otra materia y aun cuando tengan cordones de las mismas materias mezcladas.	íd	3.10
499	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda	íd	4.50
500	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda mezclada con algodón, lino ó lana.	íd	3.10
501	Corsés de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana	íd	5.00
502	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal fino, ó abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	íd	10.00
503	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando tengan bordados ó galones de metal falso ó mezcla de metal falso en el tejido.	Kilo legal	10.00
504	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorada ó mezcla de plata ó plata dorado en el tejido.	íd	15.00
505	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tela de seda, aun cuando tengan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorado ó mezcla de plata ó plata dorado en el tejido.	íd	25.00
506	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana.	Uno	2.00
507	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Kilo neto	10.00
508	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	15.00
509	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	íd	25.00
510	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura é con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal	1.50
511	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura ó con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	íd	3.50
512	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana en el tejido ó en bordados, aun cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	Kilo neto	10.00
513	Sarapes imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados, de seda con mezcla de algodón, lana ó lino.	íd	15.00
	Artisela ó seda artificial.		
514	Dos hilados, tejidos ó manufacturas de artisela sola ó mezclada con otras fibras vegetales, causarán las cuotas asignadas á los hilados, tejidos y manufacturas similares de lino, más 20 un por ciento de recargo.		
	PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS Y FARMACÉUTICOS.		
515	Aceite de anilina, alizarinas naturales ó artificiales y antraceno.	Kilo bruto	.08
516	Acetatos de alúmina, amoníaco, cal, cobre, cromo, hierro, plomo y sosa.	Kilo legal	.06
517	Acido arsenioso	íd	.02
518	Acido sulfúrico		Exento.

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	FEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS Y FARMACÉUTICOS—Continúa.		
			Pesos.
519	Acidos clorhídrico y sulfuroso	Los 100 kilos brutos	1.50
520	Acidos acético, bórico, cítrico, crómico, nítrico, oxálico, piroleñoso y tártrico.	Kilo legal	.04
521	Acidos líquidos, no especificados	íd	.10
522	Acidos en cristales ó en polvo, no especificados	íd	.20
523	Aderezo para telas, jabones, líquidos, sulfo-oleatos y sulfo-ricinatos alcalinos.	Kilo bruto	.04
524	Aguas aromáticas destiladas, no espirituosas	Kilo legal	.55
525	Alcohol ó espíritu de vino	Kilo neto	.80
526	Alcohol amílico, metílico ó metilizado	Kilo legal	.10
527	Algodón y gasa asépticos y antisépticos	íd	.25
528	Amoníaco	Kilo bruto	.01
529	Azúcar de leche	Kilo legal	.25
530	Barnices blancos y de colores y betún y charol en pasta ó líquido.	íd	.22
531	Bicarbonato de potasa y de sosa	íd	.09
532	Botiquines	íd	1.00
533	Cajas con reactivos químicos		Exentas.
534	Carbonato de potasa y de sosa	Kilo bruto	.02
535	Carburo de calcio	íd	.04
536	Cianuros alcalinos		Exentos.
537	Cloral	Kilo legal	1.00
538	Clorato de potasa ó de sosa	íd	.07
539	Cloroformo	íd	1.00
540	Cloruro ó hipoclorito de cal, sosa ó potasa, cloruro de zinc y protocloruro de estaño.	Kilo bruto	.01
541	Cloruros de oro y de platino	Kilo legal	4,00
542	Colodión	íd	.50
543	Colores en polvo ó en cristales	Kilo bruto	.08
544	Colores preparados	íd	.15
545	Crêmor tártaro	Kilo legal	.11
546	Creolina y toda clase de desinfectantes, no especificados	íd	.03
547	Drogas medicinales y productos químicos y farmacéuticos, no especificados.	íd	1.00
548	Drogas y preparaciones de todas clases, para usos veterinarios.	íd	.05
549	Éter de todas clases	íd	.40
550	Extractos de maderas tintóreas	Kilo bruto	.08
551	Fósforo blanco y rojo	Kilo legal	.35
552	Fósforos y cerillos de todas clases	íd	1.70
553	Hiposulfito de sosa		Exento.
554	Jabones medicinales	Kilo legal	1.00
555	Levadura de todas clases	íd	.09
556	Placas secas fotográficas	íd	.40
557	Sal común ó de mesa	Kilo bruto	.02
558	Sales y óxidos de todas substancias, no especificados	Kilo legal	.18
559	Salitre ó nitrato de potasa ó sosa		Exento.
560	Silicato de alúmina, potasa y sosa	Kilo bruto	.03
561	Sosa y potasa cáusticas	íd	.01
562	Sulfato de cobre		Exento.
563	Sulfato de hierro y amoníaco	Kilo bruto	.01
564	Sulfato de alúmina, de magnesia, de potasa y de sosa	Los 100 kilos brutos	4.50
565	Sulfito, bisulfito y trisulfito de cal, de potasa y de sosa	íd	1.50
566	Sulfuro y bisulfuro de carbono	Kilo legal	.10
567	Tinta para escribir	Kilo bruto	.12
568	Vinos y elíxires medicinales	Kilo neto	.45
	Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.		
569	Aguardiente en vasijería de barro ó vidrio	Litro	.75
570	Aguardiente en vasijería de madera	íd	.55
571	Aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales	Kilo legal	.02
572	Cerveza, sidra y bebidas refrescantes en botellas	Kilo neto	.25
573	Cerveza y sidra en barril	Kilo bruto	.10
574	Gotas amargas y bitter	Kilo neto	.45
575	Licores	íd	.45
576	Vinagre en vasijería de madera	Los 100 kilos brutos	5.50
577	Vinagre en vasijería de vidrio	Kilo neto	.11
578	Vino en vasijería de madera	Kilo bruto	.13
579	Vino en vasijería de vidrio	Kilo neto	.25
580	Vinos espumosos	íd	.65
	PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES.		
	I.—DESECHOS Y PASTAS PARA FABRICACIÓN.		
581	Desechos y recortes de papel y las pastas laminadas de fibras vegetales, sin teñir, para fabricación, que estén perforadas á trechos no mayores de 10 centímetros.		Exentos.

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fraccion.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES.		
	II.—Papeles y Cartones.		*Pesos.*
582	Papeles de todas clases, cuando el metro cuadrado pese hasta 50 gramos.	Kilo legal	.16
583	Papeles blancos, cuando contengan más del 40 por ciento de pasta mecánica de madera y el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	Los 100 kilos legales	7.50
584	Papeles blancos, cuando contengan hasta 40 por ciento de pasta mecánica de madera, y cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	Kilo legal	.20
585	Papeles de pasta teñida y todos los no especificados, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos y no exceda de 150.	íd	.20
586	Papeles del color natural de la pasta, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	íd	.09
587	Papeles y cartones del color natural de la pasta, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 150 gramos.	íd	.06
588	Papeles y cartones blancos, cuando el metro cuadrado pese más de 150 gramos.	íd	.15
589	Papeles y cartones de pasta teñida, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 150 gramos.	íd	.12
	III.—Papeles Manufacturados.		
590	Anuncios impresos, grabados ó litografiados sobre papel ó cartón, sin marcos.	Kilo legal	.22
591	Papel cortado en tiras que no excedan de 5 centímetros de ancho.	íd	.22
592	Papel cortado en hojas, de menos de 45 centímetros por alguno de sus lados, el papel rayado y el papel con marcas de agua.	íd	.33
593	Papel con monograma, membrete ó encabezamiento impreso, grabado ó litografiado.	íd	1.10
594	Papeles jaspeados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, que no estén bronceados, dorados ni plateados.	íd	.15
595	Papeles jaspeados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, cuando estén bronceados, dorados ó plateados en parte ó en toda la superficie.	íd	.30
596	Papeles jaspeados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, con tela con seda ó con cualquiera otra materia no especificada.	íd	55
	IV.—Artefactos.		
597	Artefactos de papel, no especificados	Kilo legal	.45
598	Cartas geográficas, topográficas, y náuticas, cuadros murales para escuela, sin marco, cursos de dibujo y cuadernos de escritura con muestras para la enseñanza primaria, libros, periódicos de todas clases y música impresa á la rústica.		Exentos.
599	Estampas impresas, grabadas ó litografiadas, oleografías y pinturas sobre papel ó cartón.	Kilo legal	.90
600	Libros en blanco ó rayados, con pasta de cartón, cuero ó percalina, aun cuando tengan cantoneras ó broches de metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino.	íd	1.40
601	Libros impresos ó en blanco con pasta de terciopelo, concha, marfil carey, gutapercha, madera, celuloide ó metal que no sea fino.	íd	2.00
602	Libros y música impresa ó manuscrita, con pastas de cartón, cuero ó percalina.	Kilo bruto	.05
603	Naipes	Kilo legal	3.00
604	Sacos ó bolsas de papel para empaque, aun cuando tengan rótulo ó aviso, no especificados.	íd	.20
605	Sobres comunes	íd	.40
	MÁQUINAS Y APARATOS.		
606	Aparatos para extinguir incendios, hasta con 6 cargas de refacción.		Exentos.
607	Aparatos para reproducir manuscritos	Kilo bruto	.06
608	Bombillas para luz eléctrica incandescente conmutadores, apagadores, contactos y sus clavijas, fusibles, interruptores, rosetas y seguros.		
609	Instrumentos y aparatos para la ciencia	íd	.11
610	Juguetes automáticos de cuerda, vapor ó electricidad		Exentos.
611	Lámparas para luz eléctrica de arco	Kilo legal	.80
612	Máquinas de todas clases para la industria, la agricultura, la minería y las artes, no especificadas, y sus partes sueltas y piezas de refacción.	Kilo bruto Los 100 kilos brutos	.06 1.65
613	Máquinas para reloj de pared ó mesa	Kilo legal	.70
614	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, con repetición	Una	6.00
615	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, sin repetición	íd	1.25

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES—Continúa.		
	IV.—ARTEFACTOS—Continúa.		
	MÁQUINAS Y APARATOS—continúa.		
			Pesos.
616	Relojes para torres y edificios públicos	Kilo bruto	0.02
617	Relojes para mesa ó pared de todas clases	Kilo legal	1.00
618	Relojes para bolsillo, de repetición, de oro ó chapeados con oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas.	Uno	16.00
619	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de oro ó chapeados de oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas.	ídem	8.00
620	Relojes para bolsillo, de repetición, de plata ú otra materia, excepto oro, cuando tengan incrustaciones de oro ó partes de oro ó chapeadas de oro.	ídem	6.50
621	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de plata ú otras materias, excepto oro.	ídem	1.25
622	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de plata, de metal ordinario ó de otra materia que no sea metal, cuando tengan incrustaciones de oro ó partes de oro ó chapeadas con oro.	ídem	2.50
	VEHÍCULOS.		
623	Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de 200 kilogramos.	Kilo neto	.22
624	Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 200 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 200 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 22 centavos y cada kilogramo gexcedente su cuota propia.)	Los 100 kilos netos	5.50
625	Carretillas de una ó más ruedas, y sus partes sueltas y piezas de refacción, cuando no sean aplicables á otro objeto.	ídem	1.65
626	Carros y coches de todas clases, para caminos de hierro, y sus piezas de refacción cuando no sean aplicables á otro objeto.		Exentos.
627	Carruajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso no exceda de 250 kilogramos.	Kilo neto	.66
628	Carruajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas cuando el peso mayor de 250 kilogramos no exceda de 750. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 66 centavos y cada uno de los excedentes, hasta el límite del peso señalado la de 55 centavos.)	ídem	.55
629	Carruajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso exceda de 750 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 66 centavos; cada uno de los 500 kilogramos siguientes la de 55 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes la de 45 centavos.)	ídem	.45
630	Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso sea hasta de 550 kilogramos.	ídem	.33
631	Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando pesen más de 250 kilogramos y no excedan de 450. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 33 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes hasta el límite del peso señalado la de 22 centavos.)	ídem	.22
632	Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso exceda de 750 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 33 centavos; cada uno de los 500 siguientes la de 22 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes de 11 centavos.)	ídem	.11
633	Embarcaciones de todas clases		Exentas.
634	Juegos delanteros y ruedas sueltas para carros ó carruajes	Kilo neto	.30
635	Triciclos sin llantas de hule	ídem	.30
636	Velocípedos de todas clases, no especificados, y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción.	ídem	1.10
	ARMAS Y EXPLOSIVOS.		
637	Armas blancas de todas clases y sus hojas sueltas	Kilo legal	.90
638	Armas de fuego, de repetición ó retrocarga, de todas clases y sus piezas de refacción.	ídem	2.00

'*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES—Continúa.		
	IV.—ARTEFACTOS—Continúa.		
	ARMAS Y EXPLOSIVOS—continúa.		*Pesos.*
639	Armas de fuego que no sean de repetición ó retrocarga, de todas clases, y sus piezas de refacción.	Kilo legal	0.60
640	Cartuchos cargados ó sin carga, y cápsulas fulminantes para armas de fuego.	Kilo bruto	.60
641	Detonadores de todas clases para explosivos	íd	.06
642	Dinamita, pólvora para minas, piroxilina ó algodón pólvora y demás explosivos, no especificados.	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
643	Fuegos artificiales	Kilo bruto	.40
644	Mechas y cañuelas para minas	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
645	Pólvora que no sea para minas	Kilo bruto	.60
	DIVERSOS.		
646	Abanicos con varillas de madera	Kilo legal	1.40
647	Aceites para lubricar	Kilo bruto	.06
648	Armazones de todas clases para sombreros	Uno	.30
649	Artefactos de carey, marfil ó nácar, con piel ó tela que contenga seda, no especificados.	Kilo legal	2.50
650	Artefactos de todas materias, no especificados, con piel ó tela que contenga seda.	íd	.75
651	Artefactos de todas materias, no especificados, con adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino.	íd	6.00
652	Artefactos, no especificados, de gutapercha y de celuloide	íd	.45
653	Artefactos no especificados para flores artificiales	íd	1.70
654	Bandas de hule para maquinaria (vengan con la correspondiente maquinaria ó no).	Kilo bruto	.11
655	Bastones y látigos, no especificados, sin adornos de metal fino.	Kilo legal	1.40
656	Botones forrados ó tejidos con seda ó con tela que la contenga.	íd	1.50
657	Botones forrados con tela que no contenga seda	íd	.50
658	Cachuchas de todas clases y materias, con ó sin visera	Una	.55
659	Cajas de pinturas de todas clases	Kilo legal	.30
660	Canastas de viaje con avíos de mesa	íd	1.00
661	Cañería de hule, aun cuando contenga tela	íd	.12
662	Caretas de todas clases	Una	.30
663	Cedazos, arneros ó cribas de seda, cerda, cuero ó alambre	Kilo legal	.30
664	Cinturones, no especificados, que no contengan metal fino	íd	.75
665	Cojines, colchones y almohadas rellenas con pluma, cuando el forro no contenga seda.	íd	1.25
666	Cojines, colchones y almohadas rellenos con pluma, cuando el forro contenga seda.	Kilo neto	4.50
667	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, rellenos de cualquiera materia, no especificada, cuando el forro no contenga seda.	Kilo legal	.80
668	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, rellenos de cualquiera materia, no especificada, cuando el forro contenga seda.	Kilo neto	3.00
669	Colecciones de todas clases para la enseñanza		Exentas.
670	Colecciones numismáticas, geológicas ó de historia natural para museos ó gabinetes.		Exentas.
671	Cortes de babuchas, botines, chinelas, pantuflas ó zapatos bajos, de tela que no contenga seda.	Kilo legal	1.00
672	Cortes de babuchas, botines, chinelas, pantuflas ó zapatos bajos, de tala que contenga seda.	Kilo neto	9.00
673	Cortinas transparentes de tela pintada	Kilo legal	.55
674	Cuerdas para instrumentos de música	íd	1.00
675	Dientes artificiales de todas materias	íd	4.00
676	Diseños, moldes, modelos y patrones para las artes y para la industria.		Exentos.
677	Empaquetadura de todas clases y materias para maquinaria.	Kilo legal	.04
678	Esqueletos para sombrillas ó paraguas con puños que no sean de metal fino.	íd	1.00
679	Flores artificiales de tela que no contenga seda	íd	4.00
680	Flores artificiales y plumas de seda ó tela que contenga seda.	íd	9.00
681	Fondos y forros de todas clases para sombreros	Kilo neto	2.25
682	Fuelles de mano y plumeros para despolvar	Kilo legal	.50
683	Fundas de todas clases que no contengan seda para sombrillas ó paraguas.	íd	.60
684	Goma líquida para escritorio, goma para borrar, lacre y obleas.	íd	.50
685	Herramientas de todas clases	Los 100 kilos legales	5.50
686	Hielo		Exento.
687	Hule en calzado, aun cuando tenga tela	Kilo legal	1.00
688	Hule en planchas, aun cuando tenga alma de tela	íd	.10
689	Hule preparado para dentistas	íd	3.00
690	Inodoros y mingitorios y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción, cuando no puedan aplicarse á otro objeto.	Kilo bruto	.10
691	Instrumentos de música	Kilo legal	.55

"*Tarifa de los derechos de importación*—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	DIVERSOS—Continúa.		*Pesos.*
692	Jabón con aroma	Kilo legal	1.00
693	Jabón sin aroma	íd	.25
694	Láminas de asbesto, cartón y estopa alquitranada, para techos.	Kilo bruto	.04
695	Lámparas para mineros		Exentas.
696	Lapiceros y portaplumas, no especificados, que no tengan metal fino.	Kilo legal	.50
697	Letra, plecas, ramas, rayas, rodillos, moldes, galeras, componedores y demás útiles para imprenta y litografía.	Los 100 kilos brutos	1.50
698	Libros de pizarra ó de imitación	Kilo legal	.70
699	Mesas de billar de todas materias, sin incluir el paño ni sus accesorios.	Kilo bruto	.40
700	Neceseres de todas clases, no especificadas con avíos	Kilo legal	2.00
701	Obras comenzadas ó acabadas sobre canevá, fieltro ó tela que no contenga seda, no especificadas.	íd	1.00
702	Perfumería	íd	1.25
703	Plantas artificiales	íd	1.25
704	Ropa hecha de tela ahulada	íd	2.50
705	Sacos ó morrales para cazador	íd	.90
706	Sombreros de fieltro, en corte, sin avíos ni adornos	Uno	.75
707	Sombreros de esparto, viruta, tejido de algodón preparado ó pasta de papel, en corte ó con avíos ó adornos que no sean de pluma, de seda ni de artículos que contengan seda.	íd	.25
708	Sombreros de todas clases, no especificados, y los de jipijapa ó sus imitaciones, con avíos y adornos ó sin ellos.	íd	1.50
709	Sombreros, no especificados, en corte, sin avíos ni adornos	íd	.35
710	Sombreros ó cascos para mineros y bomberos		Exentos.
711	Tela ahulada de todas clases	Kilo bruto	.33
712	Tiendas de campaña de todas clases, sin incluir los postes para armarlas.	íd	.22
713	Tinta negra para imprenta		Exenta.

"ART. 2°. La Secretaría de Hacienda procederá desde luego á reformar las notas explicativas y el vocabulario ó repertorio para la aplicación de la tarifa, de manera que resulten en consonancia con las modificaciones prevenidas por el artículo 1° de este decreto y se publiquen antes de la vigencia del mismo.

"ART. 3°. Los efectos extranjeros sólo causarán, á su importación, las cuotas expresadas en el artículo 1° de esta ley y el impuesto de 1½ ó 2 por ciento que cobran las aduanas por cuenta de los municipios, de conformidad con lo prevenido en el artículo 7° de la ordenanza general del ramo, así como, en su caso, el "Derecho de carga y descarga" establecido por el decreto de 1° de julio de 1898. En consecuencia, se deroga el decreto de 25 de noviembre de 1902, que estableció la base actual de liquidación y de cobro de los derechos causados por la importación de mercancías extranjeras; el artículo 106 de la ley de 25 de abril de 1893 y el artículo 4° de la ley de 4 mayo de 1895 que, respectivamente, gravaron con un impuesto de timbre los naipes extranjeros y las bebidas alcohólicas y fermentadas de la misma procedencia. Se deroga igualmente el artículo 3° del decreto de 23 de febrero de 1897, que redujo al 50 por ciento los derechos de importación correspondientes á la cañería de hierro destinada al abastecimiento de aguas de las poblaciones, así como los ordenamientos de todas las leyes, circulares y demás disposiciones legales en lo que se opongan al cumplimiento del presente decreto, salvo los de la ley de 25 de marzo de

1905, que concedió determinadas franquicias á la minería, y los de la ley de 30 de mayo del mismo año, que eximió del pago de derechos á los efectos extranjeros que, estando comprendidos entre los que designe el Ejecutivo, se importen al Territorio de Quintana Roo para ser consumidos en el mismo, los cuales ordenamientos continuarán vigentes por el tiempo que las mismas leyes señalan.

"ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. El presente decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de septiembre próximo, y sus preceptos se aplicarán á las importaciones que se hagan en buques que fondeen en el puerto donde haya de practicarse el despacho, después de las doce de la noche del día 31 de agosto próximo, y á las que se verifiquen por las aduanas fronterizas de la República después de igual fecha y de la misma hora.

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á veinte de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, presente."

Y lo comunico á Ud. para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes. México, 20 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

ABOLICIÓN DE LA ZONA LIBRE.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que en ejercicio de la facultad otorgada por el artículo 2° de la ley de ingresos, expedida el 21 de mayo de 1904, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Se adicionan y reforman, en los términos que á continuación se expresan, los artículos siguientes de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente:

"ART. 11. Las facultades del Ejecutivo Federal, en materia de importación, son las siguientes:

* * * * * * *

"Frac. X. Eximir temporalmente al trigo y al maíz del pago de derechos de importación, ó reducir éstos por el tiempo que juzgue necesario y en la proporción que estime conveniente, cuando por la pérdida de las cosechas se experimente escasez, ó cuando por cualquiera circunstancia se observe un aumento anormal en los precios de los mencionados artículos.

"ART. 475. Las mercancías extranjeras despachadas por las aduanas

fronterizas, podrán transitar libremente por toda la República; pero deberá justificarse la legal procedencia de las que transiten por la Zona de vigilancia, cuando sus conductores sean requeridos para ello por los empleados fiscales.

"ART. 476. Para facilitar la justificación de la legal procedencia de los efectos que transiten por ly Zona de vigilancia y no sean transportados por ferrocarril, las aduanas fronterizas del norte expedirán á los remitentes, y mediante los avisos de internación que éstos les presenten las constancias que prevengan las disposiciones reglamentarias.

"ART. 496. La Zona de vigilancia se extiende de Oriente á Poniente, desde el Golfo de México hasta el Océano Pacífico, y del Norte á Sur, desde la línea fronteriza hasta la distancia de 20 kilómetros de ésta.

"La espresada Zona quedará sujeta á la vigilancia de la Gendarmería Fiscal, cuya misión consiste en evitar y persiguir, en su caso, la importación de mercancías extranjeras y la exportación de efectos nacionales por lugares que no estén autorizdos para el tráfico internacional.

"ART. 497. Las operaciones de la Gendarmería Fiscal se regirán por los reglamentos que con ese objeto sean expedidos por el Ejecutivo; y el número, clase y sueldos de sus empleados serán los que fije cada año el presupuesto de egresos.

"ART. 498. La Gendarmería Fiscal, en ejercicio de sus funciones, podrá:

"I. Aprehender los efectos que se importen ó se exporten en las condiciones que, según esta ordenanza, constituyen el delito de contrabando. En estos casos, las mercancías, así como los vehículos y acémilas que las transportan y sus conductores, serán entregados por la Gendarmería Fiscal á la aduana más inmediata, para que esta oficina siga el procedimiento que corresponda con arreglo á las leyes vigentes.

"II. Exigir en la Zona de vigilancia á los conductores de los efectos que no sean transportados por ferrocarril, la justificación de la legal procedencia de éstos, á menos que, por su clase, calidad ó aspecto, sean notoriamente de origen nacional.

"III. Detener los efectos cuya procedencia sea sospechosa, y recabar desde luego instrucciones de la aduana más inmediata sobre si debe ó no llevarse á cabo la aprehensión de los mismos efectos.

"ART. 499. Las mercancías que hayan sido despachadas por las aduanas y que transporten los ferrocarriles, no están sujetas á la revisión de la Gendarmería Fiscal.

"ART. 500. Las autoridades de la Federación y de los Estados, y especialmente los jefes de las fuerzas públicas respectivas, impartirán á la Gendarmería Fiscal los auxilios que necesite para el desempeño de sus funciones.

"Cualquiera omisión en este sentido, hará incurrir á quien la cometa en la responsabilidad consiguiente, que se hará efectiva conforme á lo que determinan las leyes vigentes.

"ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS.

"1°. Este decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de julio de 1905.

"2°. Queda facultado el Ejecutivo para modificar las plantas actuales de empleados y sueldos de los resguardos de las aduanas fronterizas y de la Gendarmería Fiscal, así como para reorganizar ésta; en la inteligencia de que mientras se hace dicha reorganización, continuarán vigentes la ley de 21 de marzo de 1885 y todas las leyes, reglamentos, circulares y demás disposiciones relativas, en lo que no se opongan á lo prevenido en el presente decreto.

"3°. Las comandancias de las cuatro zonas existentes de la Gendarmería Fiscal, seguirán residiendo en las poblaciones en que están en la actualidad; pero la jurisdicción de esas oficinas no se ejercerá sino en la Zona de vigilancia y en las líneas de ferrocarril.

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á treinta de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, Presente."

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.

México, 30 de junio de 1905. LIMANTOUR.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Sección 1ª.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

"Que en ejercicio de la facultad otorgada al Ejecutivo por el artículo 2º de la ley de ingresos expedida el 21 de mayo de 1904, y Considerando:

"I. Que el aislamiento en que se hallaban en años anteriores las poblaciones de la frontera del norte de la República, motivó que se otorgara en su favor la franquicia especial de la 'Zona Libre.'

"II. Que ese motivo ha dejado de existir desde que varias vías férreas, entre las cuales está la de Monterrey á Matamoros, recientemente inaugurada, ponen en comunicación las poblaciones expresadas con las más importantes del resto del país y permiten, por lo mismo, el fácil transporte de los efectos nacionales hasta los lugares fronterizos que más los consumen, y su venta á precios que con corta diferencia son iguales á los que en ellos se pagan por los efectos extranjeros similares.

"III. Que por lo que respecta á los artículos que no se producen ni

se fabrican en la República, debe observarse también que los precios á que se venden dentro de la Zona Libre no son inferiores, por lo general, á los que alcanzan los mismos artículos en el resto del país, lo que demuestra que la franquicia no cede siempre en beneficio de los consumidores residentes en la zona, ni responde, por tanto, al principal objeto que se propuso el legislador al decretarla.

"IV. Que si bien es cierto que los productos naturales é industriales del interior de la República aprovechan, para llegar á la Zona Libre, las ventajas de las vías férreas establecidas, no lo es menos que, en cambio, los artículos producidos ó manufacturados en la zona están privados, al internarse en el país, de esas ventajas, porque la severa reglamentación exigida por la seguridad de los intereses fiscales entorpece de tal manera su salida, que en muchos casos puede ésta considerarse como prácticamente prohibida.

"V. Que la experiencia adquirida durante el largo período de tiempo en que ha estado en vigor el régimen especial de la Zona Libre, permite afirmar que la franquicia ha sido eficaz para la formación de centros importantes de población, y autoriza para creer que, lejos de favorecer el desarrollo de la riqueza en aquella región del país, ha sido un obstáculo para él, ya que la condición anormal en que la zona se encuentra colocada, impide la libre circulación de sus productos y, como consecuencia, la explotación de sus elementos y la creación, en ella, de industrias remuneradoras.

"VI. Que la mayor parte de los industriales, así como numerosos agricultores y ganaderos residentes en la Zona Libre, convencidos de la necesidad de que desaparezca ese régimen que les es perjudicial, han solicitado repetidas veces la abolición de la franquicia.

"VII. Que si las circunstancias imponen á veces la necesidad de otorgar concesiones que en materia de impuestos importan un privilegio en favor de determinada región de la República, es deber del Gobierno, tan pronto como varían aquellas circunstancias, retirar estas concesiones, á fin de que se restablezca la condición de igualdad para todos los habitantes del país.

"VIII. Que, por último, es equitativo prevenir los perjuicios que sufrirían los importadores, si por la supresión de la franquicia tuvieran que rescindir las operaciones concertadas sobre la base y bajo el amparo de la ley vigente en el momento de la contratación, ó llevarlas adelante con pérdida segura.

"He tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"Artículo 1°. Queda suprimida la Zona Libre; y, en consecuencia, las mercancías que se importen para su consumo en los lugares que actualmente están dentro de los límites de dicha zona, causarán, sin deducción alguna, los mismos derechos é impuestos que establecen las leyes vigentes para las mercancías destinadas al resto del territorio nacional.

"ART. 2°. Las mercancías extranjeras ya importadas, ó que en los términos de este decreto se importaren con destino á los lugares comprendidos en la extinguida Zona Libre, podrán internarse al resto del país, sin causar nuevo pago de derechos, aun cuando sólo hubiesen satisfecho el 10 por ciento de las cuotas que señala la tarifa de importación.

"ART. 3°. Los productos naturales é industriales de los lugares expresados en el artículo anterior, podrán también internarse á cúalquiera parte del país, sin estar sujetos al pago de derechos ni á la presentación de documentos aduaneros.

"ART. 4°. Se derogan los arts. 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695 y 696 de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente, y todas las leyes, reglamentos, circulares y demás disposiciones relativas, en lo que se opongan al cumplimiento de este decreto.

"ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS.

"1°. El presente decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de julio de 1905, y sus preceptos se aplicarán á las importaciones que se verifiquen por las aduanas fronterizas del Norte de la República, después de las 12 p. m. del día de hoy.

"2°. Como excepción á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, las aduanas fronterizas citadas continuarán cobrando solamente el 10 por ciento de los derechos de importación á las mercancías que se introduzcan para su consumo en los lugares comprendidos dentro de la extinguida Zona Libre, siempre que se justifique lo siguiente, á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda:

"I. Que antes de la promulgación de la presente ley estaban ya concertadas la compra ó la fabricación en el extranjero de las expresadas mercancías.

"II. Que el pedido de ellas no se puede revocar, ya porque vengan en camino, ó ya porque su fabricación haya comenzado.

"III. Que las mercancías de que se trata son de aquellas con las que comercian habitualmente el importador ó el comprador, y que su cantidad no excede, aproximadamente, de la que el interesado hubiere introducido en el año inmediato anterior.

"IV. Que si los efectos hubieren sido pedidos por particulares, residentes en la extinguida Zona Libre, que no tengan establecimiento de comercio en ella, se acredite á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda, que dichos efectos están destinados al uso del interesado, ó que van á emplearse en la negociación industrial, agrícola ó de otro género que éste explote.

"3°. Para gozar de la franquicia que otorga el artículo anterior, es

indispensable, además de reunir las circunstancias que en él se determinan, llenar los siguientes requisitos.

"I. El importador presentará á la Aduana respectiva, precisamente antes de las 6 p. m. del día 4 de julio de 1905, una manifestación sin timbres, en la que expresará el nombre de la persona ó de la negociación á quien haya hecho el pedido de mercancías, así como la cantidad y clase de ellas.

"Á dicha manifestación se acompañará una copia literal de las cartas ó documentos del interesado, referentes al pedido, y se hara constar también en ella la conformidad incondicional del importador con la resolución que dicte la Secretaría de Hacienda, cualquiera que sea su sentido.

"II. Los hechos asentados por el importador deberán acreditarse á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda, por medio de la correspondencia, libros, papeles y demás documentos relativos de la persona ó de la negociación que solicitaren la franquicia. Para este efecto, el Administrador de la Aduana, en persona, ó uno de los empleados superiores de la misma oficina en su representación, pasará á la casa del interesado á practicar las revisiones é indagaciones que en su concepto procedan; y la Aduana dará cuenta con el resultado á la Secretaría de Hacienda, por conducto de la Dirección del Ramo, acompañado los documentos conducentes.

"III. La Secretaría de Hacienda dictará su resolución en vista de los informes de la Aduana y de la Dirección del Ramo, así como de los documentos de prueba que se le hayan presentado y de los demás que crea conveniente exigir, quedando á su exclusivo criterio la calificación de los expresados informes y documentos. Contra la resolución que se dicte, no cabrá recurso de ninguna clase.

"4. Concedida la importación con la franquicia á que se refieren los dos artículos anteriores, deberá aquélla verificarse dentro del plazo de 45 días contados desde la fecha del presente decreto, si el pedido se hubiere hecho á los Estados Unidos de América ó al Canadá, ó dentro de tres meses, contados de igual manera, si las mercancías hubieren sido encargadas á cualquier otro país.

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á treinta de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR, presente."

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes. México, 30 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público. México, sección 1ª, Circular No. 123:

En atención á lo prevenido en el artículo 476 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, reformando por el decreto de esta fecha, y para facilitar á los remitentes y porteadores de los efectos que circulen en la Zona de vigilancia de la frontera del Norte, la justificación de la legal procedencia de los expresados efectos, el Presidente de la República se ha servido acordar que, según los casos, se observen las siguientes reglas:

"I. Cuando se trate de mercancías que se conduzcan por ferrocarril al interior de la República desde los lugares donde existen Aduanas, los remitentes presentarán al Administrador de la Aduana respectiva, un aviso en papel, sin timbres, en que consten los efectos que pretendan internar, detallando la cantidad, clase, marcas y numeración de los bultos, la especificación genérica de las mercancías, si son nacionales ó nacionalizadas, y por último, su destino y el nombre del consignatario. La Contaduría numerará el aviso, y previo acuerdo del Administrador, lo pasará á la comisión designada para intervenir el embarque, la cual se compondrá de los celadores que sean necesarios, y como jefe, del empleado de la planta administrativa de la oficina que designe el Administrador. La comisión intervendrá el embarque de los bultos, y una vez terminada esta operación, devolverá el aviso á la Contaduría con la debida constancia, cerrará cada furgón con un candado fiscal y entregará el tren al empleado que para el efecto sea designado por la respectiva Comandancia de la Zona de Gendarmería Fiscal. Este empleado custodiará el tren hasta la estación que la misma Comandancia le designe, y en aquélla abrirá los candados y los recogerá para devolverlos á la Aduana.

"II. Cuando se trata de mercancías que no se conduzcan por ferrocarril desde los lugares donde existen Aduanas, el remitente presentará dos ejemplares del aviso á que se refiere el inciso anterior, y en uno de ellos el Administrador y el Contador de la Aduana harán constar bajo su firma, que les fué presentado dicho aviso; que revisados exteriormente los bultos, se encontraron de conformidad los datos contenidos en el mismo documento, y que éste surtirá sus efectos durante el plazo que dichos empleados señalen, en vista del lugar á que estén destinadas las mercancías. Uno de dichos avisos se conservará en la Aduana y el otro se entregará al remitente.

"III. Cuando se trate de mercancías que se remitan de lugares donde no existen Aduanas, ó de puntos situados fuera de la zona de vigilancia, pero con destino á otro que se encuentre en ella, los remitentes entregarán al conductor una carta de envío en la que manifiesten la procedencia de los efectos, la cual quedará sujeta á mayor comprobación si las circunstancias indujeren en sospecha de fraude.

"IV. En caso de que las Aduanas tuvieren fundada sospecha de que no sea legal la procedencia de las mercancías cuya internación se les

avise, podrán exigir que los interesados justifiquen cumplidamente el pago de los derechos de importación, ó cuando procedan el origen nacional de los efectos.

"V. Los vehículos de todas clases destinados á transitar en la zona de vigilancia serán marcados á fuego por las Aduanas para justificar en todo tiempo su legal procedencia."

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y efectos.

México, 30 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

EL TABACO EN LA ARGENTINA.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana," No. 29.]

De una comunicación dirigida á la Cámara de Comercio de México, y que contiene información del Cónsul General de México en la Argentina, tomamos lo que sigue:

Por los recortes que le permito remitir adjuntos, podrá Vd. apreciar que el Gobierno argentino ha dado un golpe mortal á la importación de tabacos, creando un impuesto tan excesivo que dificulta la introducción extranjera. El tabaco pagaba ya, entre aduana y derechos internos, más de su costo en México; sin embargo, el negocio, con sacrificios, resultaba todavía provechoso para los fabricantes mexicanos, pero ahora es muy difícil obtener resultados satisfactorios para los importadores.

La Argentina no produce tabaco de buena calidad; todo lo bueno que aquí se consume es habano, mexicano y brasilero; el del Paraguay es de calidad deficiente.

Como dato de la cantidad de tabaco que se introducía y de sus derechos, baste saber que la Aduana percibe, por aforo, anualmente, de dos á tres millones de pesos oro, y que los tabacos pagan todavía, por impuestos internos, casi cuatro veces más. El consumo es extraordinario, porque como la mayor parte de la población es extranjera, fuma mucho y prefiere el mejor tabaco, y el bueno de México agrada y ya tiene crédito debido á su calidad, buena presentación y modestia. El tabaco nacional y extranjero produce, por derechos de Aduana é internos, la enorme suma de 14 á 15 millones de pesos.

NICARAGUA.

FERROCARRIL AL ATLÁNTICO.

[De "El Comercio" de Managua, No. 2536.]

Desde á mediados de marzo, fecha en que llegó á Monkey Point el cuerpo de ingenieros con los operarios necesarios para dar principio á los trabajos del ferrocarril al Atlántico, se han hecho las obras siguientes:

Localización definitiva de siete millas de línea, atravesando en un trecho de dos millas un pantano cubierto por la selva virgen más espesa

que imaginarse puede, y que está cortada á trechos por numerosos riachuelos.

Esta sección constituye la parte más difícil de la obra y será convertida en lecho de vía férrea por medio de un puente de *trestle work*.

Otro de los trabajos que deben ejecutarse lo más pronto que se pueda, es la construcción del muelle, para el cual se ha escogido ya el sitio y se han hecho las medidas y planos correspondientes.

Con esta obra se dará al puerto de Monkey Point el lugar donde ha de quedar definitivamente establecido, que harán de él, sin duda alguna, el mejor de los puertos del Atlántico desde México hasta Colombia.

La bahía, que es abierta hacia el sur, quedará perfectamente bien protegida contra los nortes que soplan en aquella región durante casi todo el año, aggregándose á esto su inmejorable fondo de anclaje, lo cual viene á dar todas las seguridades deseables á los buques.

Ha construido en una bien ventilada colina que tiene vista al mar tres, casas confortablemente amuebladas para los ingenieros; una casa para el médico, á quien se le ha proveído de una completa botica.

Por dicha hay siempre muy pocos enfermos, lo cual se debe á dos cosas: al buen clima y condiciones sanitarias del lugar y al orden moral entre los ochenta ó noventa trabajadores.

Para éstos se han construido ranchos espaciosos y se les proporciona una alimentación sana, abundante y barata.

Además se ha abierto un bien surtido almacén en donde se expenden artículos de consumo y mercadería de prima necesidad á todos los trabajadores, á quienes se les venden á principal y costos.

También existe una oficina especial de dibujo donde los ingenieros fijan en placas los resultados de sus estudios técnicos.

Para facilitar el desembarque de materiales que siguen llegando en grandes cantidades se ha mandado á construir una lancha y se está tratando de comprar un vapor de 100 toneladas que se ocupará en acarrear rieles, máquinas y operarios.

Los últimos en respetable número vienen á ofrecerse desde las Antillas y de algunas partes de la Mosquitia.

La experiencia ha demonstrado que estos operarios son superiores á los del interior de la República.

Se ha trazado ya el sitio en donde se edificará la ciudad, escogiendo un terreno que da á la playa por su lado oriental, y por lo tanto tendrá una magnífica ventilacion.

También hay el proyecto de hacer un parque.

Si esos trabajos continúan marchando tal como van ahora, es de esperarse que dentro de tres meses se oirá en aquellas desiertas regiones el silbido de la locomotora que ha de repercutir por entre la espesura de las inmensas selvas como el grito poderoso lanzado por el progreso en medio del silencio de una naturaleza salvaje.

Ese ferrocarril será la gran obra con que se terminará la conquista de todo nuestro litoral Atlántico.

EL TRÁFICO DE NICARAGUA.

[De "El Comercio" de Managua, No. 2531.]

En el informe del tráfico y comercio de Nicaragua durante el año de 1903 á 1904, Mr. BINGHAM, el Cónsul británico, dice que los Estados Unidos de América, para el caso de la exportacion, toma el primer puesto en la lista de importadores á Nicaragua; pero con el propósito de mostrar el actual valor de mercaderías importadas de aquel país, será fácil deducirlo de la suma de £4,171, su equivalente á $20,355 importados á Bluefield en moneda para comprar bananos. Después de verificada esta deducción, aparecerá que los artículos por valor de £287,260, fuera de un total de £488,010 ó hacia un 59 por ciento del grueso de las importacione, fueron de los Estados Unidos de América. Los Estados del Reino Unido vienen en seguida con £104,221, ó sea un 21 por ciento del total importado. Alemania es la tercera con £51,903, ó sea un 6 por ciento; Francia la cuarta con £27,552, ó sea 6 por ciento; los países restantes contribuyen juntos solamente con un 3 por ciento.

Toda la harina, petróleo, madera de construcción, dinamita, tabaco en rama, molinos de viento, alhajas falsas, llegan de los Estados Unidos de América, y también ocupa el primer lugar en provisiones y conservas alimenticias, maquinaria agrícola, ferretería, drogas, arroz, géneros de seda, cordelería, rieles para tranvías, cueros curtidos, cerveza, espíritus, pinturas, máquinas de coser, candelas, tabaco manufacturado, paraguas y sal.

El Reino Unido sobresale en géneros de algodón y lana, jabón, sacos y aceite lubricado; Alemania en papel, sombreros, fósforos, ropa hecha, cristalería, cemento de Portland, alfarería, azul de Prusia y pianos; la Francia toma el primer puesto con vinos y perfumería. Los Estados del Reino Unido aparecen los primeros en la importación de armas de fuego; pero en esos datos no aparecen las armas introducidas por el Gobierno de Nicaragua, para propósitos militares, la mayor parte de los cuales llegan de los Estados Unidos de América. Tampoco aparecen datos de la pólvora, fulminantes, munición y cartuchos que han sido importados. La venta de estos artículos está á cargo del Gobierno y no se toma nota de ellos en las aduanas de registro; pero todos ó la mayor parte de ellos son introducidos de los Estados Unidos de América.

La gran proporción del tráfico establecido con los Estados Unidos de América es debido, no hay duda, en gran parte á la proximidad de Nicaragua, la baratura comparativamente de los fletes de puertos americanos y á la considerable cantidad de importación de harina, petróleo, provisiones y otros artículos esencialmente americanos; pero un considerable y extenso tráfico de mercaderías inglesas que actualmente se está

iniciando y ensanchándose, podría indudablemente hacerse extensivo á la costa Atlántica de Nicaragua, la imputación de la que representa una gran proporción del comercio total de Nicaragua. Debido al número de vapores fruteros que salen de Bluefields para New Orleans, á cuyo puerto llegan en cuatro ó cinco días, los comerciantes tienen excepcional facilidad para visitar los Estados Unidos y personalmente hacen sus compras; y la costa, por otra parte, es constantemente visitada por agentes viajeros de muchas casas de comercio de New Orleans, quienes generalmente llevan completas colecciones de muestras.

OFERTAS DE EMPRÉSTITOS.

[De "El Comercio," No. 2555.]

Cada día gana más el crédito de Nicaragua ante las instituciones bancarias extranjeras.

La puntualidad religiosa con que el Gobierno paga los cupones periódicos, aun en medio de momentáneos conflictos interiores, ha llevado á los tenedores de bonos plena confianza en la circunspección del Ejecutivo nicaragüense.

Por eso los prestamistas extranjeros, no sólo tienen en ventajoso concepto el empeño del Gobierno por amortizar las deudas existentes, sino que hacen insinuaciones para que se acepten nuevos empréstitos.

Buena prueba de ello es la oferta que un respetable sindicado inglés acaba de dirigir al Gobierno, por medio del cónsul británico en Managua, don Carlos E. Nicol, quien actualmente viaja por Europa. El sindicado ofrece *un millón de libras esterlinas.*

Otra compañía norteamericana ha propuesto el empréstito, en condiciones favorables, de $7,000,000. Don Pablo Schubert, también viajero por los Estados Unidos, ha sido el encargado de trasmitir al Presidente Zelaya la oferta de los financieros norte americanos.

Lo que precede pone de relieve la alta reputación de que disfruta ahora el país en la Bolsa de las naciones extranjeras. Nicaragua recibe propuestas diversas más ó menos aceptables, y no se decide á acogerlas, procurando el mayor bien que sea dable obtener en las bases del convenio.

Todo eso demuestra cuán fructíferos son para un estado la probidad administrativa y el cumplimiento estricto, indeclinable, de los compromisos económicos contraídos.

Preciso es reconocer que en tan difícil labor y empeño merecedor de loa por elevar el nombre de Nicaragua, como república honrada y circunspecta, el Señor Don Félix Romero, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, ha sido eficacísimo colaborador del Ejecutivo, á cuyos ideales de prosperidad y desarrollo financieros ha correspondido manteniendo una administración sin tacha y generadora de prestigios, reconocida dentro y fuera de la República.

CONTRATO DE ARRIENDO DE LA RENTA DE EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2544.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa decreta:

"Único—Aprobar en los términos siguientes, el contrato que dice:

"Félix Romero, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en representación del Gobierno, por una parte, y José del Carmen Muñoz, Lorenzo Fonseca, David A. Fornos y Carlos A. Gómez, por otra, convienen en el siguiente contrato:

"I. El Gobierno da en arriendo á los Señores Muñoz, Fonseca, Fornos y Gómez, la renta de exportación de ganado de la República, por el término de diez años, á contar de esta fecha.

"II. Se entiende por renta de exportación de ganado, para los efectos de este contrato, el producto de los derechos fiscales establecidos por las leyes para la exportación de ganado. Estos derechos, las multas que por cualquier causa se impongan, etc., quedarán á beneficio de los arrendatarios, pues al efecto, el Gobierno, cede y traspasa en ellos, todos los derechos que las leyes de la materia le otorgan.

"III. El pago del arrendamiento será de treinta mil pesos ($30,000) billetes nacionales, anualmente, y se hará en la Tesorería General, del 1° al 15 de diciembre de cada año, en que empieza á tener vigor este contrato.

"IV. El Gobierno prestará todo su apoyo á los arrendatarios y á los empleados de éstos en el negocio; para lo cual los Comandantes de Armas y emplepdos de Policía, les ayudarán en lo que los arrendatarios les soliciten, siendo de cuenta de los últimos, los gastos que demande el apoyo solicitado. Los empleados de los arrendatarios, caporales, mandadores, arrieros, etc., que ocupen en la exportación, estarán exentos del servicio militar, mientras dure la temporada del arreo.

"V. El impuesto fiscal que tendrán derecho á percibir los arrendatarios, será de cincuenta centavos oro americano, por cabeza. El ganado vacuno hembra, no podrá exportarse. Para conservar los datos estadísticos de la industria pecuaria de la República, el exportador, antes de pagar los impuestos, hará la solicitud en un pliego de papel sellado de á peso, ante el gerente ó sus agentes, haciendo constar en ella el número de reses que exporta, los contrafierros y hacienda en que fueron comprados, dueño anterior del ganado; y presentará, además, el atestado de le compra, competentemente autorizado. Tam bién extenderá una fianza, ó librará un pagaré de firma abonada ante la gerencia, de cincuenta á doscientos pesos, á juicio del gerente, por cada caporal y arrieros, que salgan del país, haciendo constar el nombre y filiación de cada individuo. Estos documentos serán cancelados, una vez que el exportador presente el atestado de empleado competente, del regreso á la República de los caporales y arrieros por quienes

se haya librado la fianza ó extendido el pagaré. Las multas á este respecto ingresarán al Tesoro Nacional.

"VI. Mientras dure este contrato, el Gobierno no creará, ni autorizará nuevos impuestos de cualquiera clase, sobre esta renta, sino de acuerdo con los arrendatarios.

"VII. El Gobierno concederá á los arrendatarios y sus empleados, el libre uso del correo, telégrafo y teléfonos nacionales, y la introducción libre de todo derecho de alambre de púas, tanques, etc., y demás implementos para llevar á cabo la exportación por tierra y agua, si ésta llegare á efectuarse. Este alambre, servirá únicamente para hacer encierro y potreros, que dedicarán para el negocio de la exportación que hagan los arrendatarios, dando aviso anticipado al Ministerio de Hacienda.

"VIII. Los arrendatarios podrán traspasar este contrato, en todo ó en parte, con todos sus derechos y obligaciones, á otra persona ó compañía; pero es entendido que la persona ó compañía, tendrá su domicilio en la República y estará sujeta á las leyes del país.

"IX. Este contrato caducará por falta de cumplimiento del artículo III, si el Gobierno optare por su caducidad.

"En fe de lo cual, firmamos el presente contrato en Managua, á los ocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

"Félix Romero.
"José C. Muñoz.
"L. Fonseca.
"D. A. Fornos.
"Carlos A. Gómez.

"El Presidente de la República acuerda:

"Aprobar en todas sus partes el presente contrato. Managua, 8 de abril de 1905.

"J. S. Zelaya.
"Félix Romero,
"*Ministro de Hacienda.*"

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones. Managua, 6 de mayo de 1905,
M. C. Matus, D. P.
Telémaco López, D. S.
Juan M. Mendoza, D. S.

Publíquese. Palacio Nacional, Managua, 12 de mayo de 1905.
J. S. Zelaya.
Félix Romero,
Ministro de Hacienda.

PERÚ.

TRATADO GENERAL DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA PERUANA Y EL REINO DE ITALIA.

[De "La Revista Pan-Americana de Lima," No. 16.]

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Peruana y Su Majestad el Rey de Italia, animados del propósito de estrechar la cordialidad de las relaciones existentes entre sus respectivos países, y de solucionar amistosamente las cuestiones que puedan suscitarse entre ellos, han resuelto celebrar un tratado general de arbitraje; y, á este fin, han nombrado sus plenipotenciarios:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Peruana, al Señor Doctor JAVIER PRADO Y UGARTECHE, Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones Exteriores; y

Su Majestad el Rey de Italia, al Señor TOMÁS CARLETTI, Caballero de San Mauricio y San Lázaro, Oficial de la Corona de Italia, etc., su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno del Perú.

Quienes, habiendo hallado en buena y debida forma sus respectivos plenos podres, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las controversias, sea cual fuere su naturaleza, que por cualquiera causa sugieren entre ellas, y que no hayan podido solucionar, se amistosamente, mediante negociaciones directas. Sólo se exceptúan del compromiso arbitral las cuestiones que afecten la independencia y el honor nacionales. En caso de que hubiese duda sobre ello, se resolverá también este punto en juicio arbitral.

De un modo particular, no se consideran comprometidos ni la independencia ni el honor nacionales en las controversias sobre privilegios diplomáticos, jurisdicción consular, derechos de aduana, de navegación, validez, inteligencia y cumplimiento de tratados y reclamaciones pecuniarias, cualesquiera que sean su origen y antecedentes, siendo entendido que el propósito de los dos Gobiernos es dar la mayor amplitud posible á la aplicación entre ellos del principio del arbitraje internacional.

El presente tratado se aplicará también á las controversias que tengan su origen en hechos anteriores á su celebración; pero no pueden renovarse las cuestiones que hayan sido ya objeto de arreglos definitivos, entre ambas partes, respecto de las cuales el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las divergencias que se susciten sobre interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. II. En cada caso que ocurra, las Altas Partes Contratantes designarán de comín acuerdo el árbitro que deba resolverlo. Si no

pudieran ponerse de acuerdo sobre esta designación, el árbitro será nombrado por el Jefe de un tercer Estado, á quien ambos países solicitarán con este objeto. No poniéndose tampoco de acuerdo para esta designación, Italia lo solicitará, á voluntad de Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, de Su Majestad el Rey de Dinamarca, ó de Su Majestad el Rey de Suecia y Noruega; y el Perú, de Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina, ó de Su Majestad el Rey de España. Las Altas Partes ejercerán este derecho en orden alternativo de casos, correspondiendo á la otra la facultad de excluir á uno de los Jefes de Estado que puedan ser solicitados para hacer el nombramiento de árbitro.

Pero si la Alta Parte á la que le corresponda, según el orden establecido en este artículo, ejercitar el derecho de pedir al Jefe de uno de los Estados indicados el nombramiento de árbitro, no lo efectuare dentro del plazo de cuatro meses, de formulada por escrito, por el otro país contratante, la invitación á hacer la petición, tendrá entonces este país el derecho de dirigir él la petición de nombramiento de árbitro, á alguno de los Jefes de Estado que le es postestivo designar, según este artículo.

Art. III. El árbitro que se nombre no podrá ser ciudadano de los países contratantes, ni estar domiciliado en ellos, ni tenser interés directo ó indirecto en las cuestiones que sean objeto del arbitraje.

Art. IV. Siempre que el árbitro, por cualquiera razón, no acepte el cargo para que fué nombrado, ó no pueda continuar en él, se le reemplazará por el mismo procedimiento adoptado para su nombramiento.

Art. V. Para cada caso, las Altas Partes Contratantes celebrarán una convención especial, con el propósito de determinar el objeto preciso de la controversia, la amplitud de los poderes del árbitro nombrado conforme á los artículos anteriores, y cualesquier otros puntos y circunstancias relativos al juicio arbitral.

A falta de tal convención, y después de haberse acreditado por una de las Altas Partes que han trascurrido cuatro meses desde que la otra parte fué invitada á celebrarla, sin que la convención, cualquiera que sea la causa, se haya podido concluir, corresponderá al árbitro fijar, sobre la base de las recíprocas pretenciones de las partes, los puntos de hecho y de derecho que deberán ser resueltos para decidir la controversia.

Para cualquiera otra determinación, se aplicarán, en defecto de convención especial, ó en caso de silencio de la misma, las reglas anunciadas á continuación.

Art. VI. En defecto de acuerdos especiales entre las Partes, corresponde al árbitro: designar la época y el lugar de sus sesiones, que no podrá ser el territorio de ninguna de las Altas Partes Contratantes; determinar el procedimiento y substanciación del juicio; las formalidades y los términos que se prescribirán á las partes, y, en general,

tomar todas las medidas que sean necesarias para su propia actuación, y resolver todos los puntos y dificultades procesales, y todas las cuestiones prejudiciales é incidentales que pudieran ocurrir.

Las partes se obligan á poner á disposición del árbitro todos los medios de información que de ellas dependan.

ART. VII. El árbitro tendrá facultad para decidir sobre su propia competencia, sobre la validez del compromiso y sobre su interpretación.

ART. VIII. Un mandatario de cada una de las Partes representará á su Gobierno en todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el arbitraje.

ART. IX. Al árbitro deberá fallar de acuerdo con los principios del derecho, á menos que el compromiso imponga la obligación de reglas especiales, ó autorice al árbitro á resolver como amigable componedor.

ART. X. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio.

Será redactada en doble original, firmada por el árbitro y notificada á cada una de las Partes directamente, ó por medio de su representante ante el árbitro.

ART. XI. Cada una de las Partes sufragará los gastos propios y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

ART. XII. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide, dentro de los límites de su alcance, la contienda entre las Partes. Ella deberá contener la indicación del plazo dentro del cual será ejecutada. El mismo árbitro que la pronuncia resolverá las cuestiones que puedan surgir sobre la ejecución de la sentencia.

ART. XIII. La sentencia será inapelable, y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sinembargo, se admitirá la demanda de revisión ante el mismo árbitro que haya pronunciado la sentencia, siempre que se interponga antes de que ésta hubiese sido ejecutada:

(1) Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó equivocado.

(2) Si la sentencia ha sido, en todo ó en parte, la consecuencia de un error de hecho, positivo ó negativo, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ART. XIV. El árbitro señalará el procedimiento de la revisión, fijará los trámites y términos breves y perentorios en que ella se actuará, concretándola exclusivamente al punto que la motiva.

ART. XV. Este tratado regirá por el término de diez años, á contar desde el canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento, se considerará renovado por un nuevo período de diez años, y así sucesivamente.

ART. XVI. El presente tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima ó en Roma, á la brevedad posible.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. En el primer caso de arbitraje que se presente, siempre que las Partes no estén de acuerdo para la designación

del árbitro, ó del Jefe de un tercer Estado que debe efectuarla, el derecho de hacer la designación, que para tal caso establece el Artículo II del presente tratado, corresponderá por la primera vez á aquel de los dos Estados que antes haya formulado por escrito la propuesta de arbitraje.

En fe de lo cual, ambos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente tratado y selládolo con sus sellos respectivos, en doble ejemplar, en castellano é italiano, en Lima, á los dieciocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

[L. S.] J. PRADO Y UGARTECHE.
[L. S.] T. CARLETTI.

CUADRO DE LAS MERCADERÍAS EMBARCADAS POR EL PUERTO DE SALAVERRY EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

[De la "Revista Quincenal" de Lima, No. 87.]
[Las cantidades representan kilos.]

Productos.	Gran Bretaña.	Estados Unidos.	Allemania.	Francia.	Chile.	Italia.
Alcoholes		103.500			147,832	
Azúcar	11,155,644	6,102,463.500			11,120,040	
Café	18,033			14,000	7,820	
Coca	7,771	100,497	6,832			
Cocaina	267.700	257.400	1,053.400			
Chancaca	22,914				195,475.840	
Lana	35,375	430				
Minerales	2,921	7,868	138,410			
Oro	10.200					
Plata	106.327	160	1,218.852			
Súlfuros	2,956.380	1,176.500	1,750.400			
Varios	67,507	26,463	8,145	67,537	3,754	1,500
Total	11,313,5056.07	6,239,418.900	157,409.652	81,537	11,474,921.840	1,500

Productos.	Ecuador.	Panamá.	Perú.	Ordenes.	Total.
Alcoholes			242,133		[a] 390,058.500
Almidón	920		191,293		192,213
Azúcar			981,387	3,953,493	33,313,027.500
Café		1,488	17,448		58,759
Coca			189,255		304,355
Cocaina			36		1,614.500
Chancaca			115,829		334,218.840
Lana			62		35,867
Muestras			230,525		230,525
Minerales			204		149,403
Oro			35.722		45.922
Plata			25.500		1,510.679
Rón			114,994		[b] 114,994
Súlfuros					5,883.280
Varios			3,522,384		3,697,290
Total	920	1,488	5,605,571.222	3,953,493	38,829,765.221

[a] Igual 92,262 galones. [b] Igual 23,982 galones.

COMERCIO ESPECIAL DEL PERÚ POR NACIONES.

IMPORTACIÓN.

	Primero semestre—		
	1904.	1903.	1902.
EUROPA.			
Alemania	356,328 0 64	224,814 8 30	312,236 4 06
Austria	43 0 40		
Bélgica	100,705 5 67	74,402 3 99	70,427 8 14
España	15,793 5 22	11,269 8 10	12,496 1 64
Francia	134,757 5 23	84,416 0 31	119,061 2 10
Gran Bretaña	695,492 0 28	716,429 4 69	544,414 2 90
Holanda	20 4 00		
Italia	79,890 6 92	64,957 1 61	72,986 8 38
Portugal	12,652 1 88	1,501 2 80	
Suma	1,389,682 9 79	1,177,780 9 80	1,131,622 7 22
AMÉRICAS.			
Argentina	2,153 2 43	5 9 07	
Bolivia	6,221 3 51	5,990 7 59	
Brasil	11,835 0 97		
Colombia	338 0 91	322 9 99	
Costa Rica		535 8 52	
Cuba	2,490 0 00	3,072 1 24	
Chile	110,544 7 70	85,961 2 05	89,820 7 56
Ecuador	9,988 4 85	6,051 0 99	1,680 9 24
El Salvador	3,500 6 44	3,742 8 90	
Estados Unidos:			
Atlántico	272,439 7 17	262,832 2 50	295,782 8 40
Pacífico	41,350 5 03		
Guatemala		398 7 00	
México	790 8 27	642 1 30	
Panamá	533 5 19		
Tacna:			
Arica	2,095 9 89	1,182 8 85	
Tacna	550 4 39	940 7 15	4,105 4 52
Trinidad	20 0 00		
Uruguay	765 2 28	185 9 20	
Vancouver	5,418 5 00	3,286 4 00	
Suma	471,036 4 03	375,151 7 41	391,389 9 72
ASIA.			
China	1,654 4 99	30,050 7 86	44,870 9 22
India inglesa	9,971 3 83	4,887 2 83	
Japón	789 7 20	134 1 25	
Siam	1,861 8 30	882 7 00	
Hongkong	28,324 4 59		
Suma	42,601 8 91	35,954 8 94	44,870 9 22
OCEANÍA.			
Australia	27,056 2 09	17,152 4 32	20,794 3 08
No declarado	61 6 38	144,573 5 38	125,464 0 02
Total general	1,930,439 1 20	1,750,613 6 79	1,714,141 9 26

EXPORTACIÓN.

	Primero semestre—		
	1904.	1903.	1902.
EUROPA.			
Alemania	173,207 5 54	148,917 1 63	151,205 7 00
Bélgica	2,312 0 00	1,473 2 00	4,015 9 68
España	9,595 4 32	5,706 9 91	7,412 1 60
Francia	97,004 6 87	49,169 4 03	103,250 3 64
Gran Bretaña	823,810 0 47	691,596 3 79	775,965 6 24
Holanda		2,300 0 00	1,125 0 00
Italia	7,567 7 06	3,590 8 17	4,181 5 92
Portugal		16,541 9 36	
Suma	1,113,497 4 26	919,295 8 89	1,047,156 4 08

Comercio especial del Perú por naciones—Continúa.

EXPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

	Primero semestre—		
	1904.	1903.	1902.
AMÉRICAS.			
Argentina	136 5 15	8 4 64	562 2 06
Bolivia	130,719 7 31	57,808 2 95	48,244 7 70
Brasil	14,284 5 04	.....	34,381 0 20
Barbados	62,527 5 44	.....	.....
Colombia	8,537 3 72	9,407 4 40	34,100 3 64
Costa Rica	.....	.....	21 0 00
Cuba	964 0 00	518 4 00	1,869 9 96
Chile	234,982 6 71	246,739 4 79	298,042 7 34
Ecuador	13,966 1 93	25,110 3 53	22,466 6 52
Estados Unidos:			
Atlántico	119,121 0 80	256,360 2 05	352,845 4 62
Pacífico	391 3 48		
Guatemala	100 0 00	16 9 00	17 1 60
Haití	15 0 00	.....	.....
México	821 0 00	1,566 0 00	129 0 00
Nicaragua	42 0 00	.....	.....
Panamá	1,161 5 24	.....	.....
Santo Tomás	.....	500 0 00	.....
Tacna:			
Arica	9,771 6 74	1,866 6 85	2,448 2 70
Tacna	3,804 8 58	5,787 2 65	2,341 2 06
Uruguay	20 0 00	1,632 5 66	212 4 00
Vancouver	9,741 4 20	17,644 4 79	2,778 3 00
Suma	611,108 4 34	624,966 5 31	800,460 5 40
ASIA.			
China	21 6 00	.....	34 9 98
Japón	3 2 50	.....	.....
Suma	24 8 50	.....	34 9 98
ÁFRICA.			
Islas Azores	.....	9,049 9 88	4,333 7 10
No declarado	48,853 7 70	164,501 1 90	.....
Total general	1,773,484 4 80	1,717,813 5 98	1,851,985 6 56

SALVADOR.

EXPORTACIÓN POR LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de julio 11 de 1905.]

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
Alemania:		*Libras.*	*Colones.*
Bálsamo	37	5,835	9,250.00
Café en oro	25,620	3,916,662	737,240.10
Café en pergamino	3,093	444,459	64,790.35
Cueros de res	489	12,758	4,349.96
Cueros de venado	1	169	84.50
Hule	4	900	900.00
Libros impresos	1	270	(a)
Total	29,245	4,381,053	816,614.91
Austria-Hungría:			
Café en oro	1,777	272,100	48,741.80
Café en pergamino	1,680	255,360	38,304.00
Total	3,457	527,360	87,045.80
Bélgica:			
Café en oro	2	304	45.00

a Sin vuelto.

Exportación por los puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
		Libras.	*Colones.*
Costa Rica:			
Petates	1	100	25.00
Rebozos de seda	2	87	390.00
Sombreros de palma	6	515	225.00
Tabaco elaborado	1	50	25.00
Total	10	752	655.00
Dinamarca:			
Café en oro	100	15,300	2,257.50
España:			
Añil	29	4,914	1,440.15
Café en oro	920	140,760	28,152.00
Café en pergamino	1	50	6.00
Total	950	145,724	29,598.15
Estados Unidos:			
Añil	18	2,938	2,700.00
Artículos diversos	5	1,321	160.00
Azúcar	252	25,200	1,260.00
Bálsamo	10	1,618	2,500.00
Brozas minerales (oro y plata)	38	4,711	3,057.00
Café en oro	14,172	2,173,876	397,596.25
Café en pergamino	357	54,601	8,169.85
Cueros de res	22	4,492	1,223.29
Cueros de venado	7	1,143	645.50
Hule	18	3,113	3,335.20
Madera	107	130,000	2,140.00
Miel y melaza	3	2,985	51.25
Total	15,009	2,405,998	422,838.34
Francia:			
Artículos diversos	1	356	(a)
Café en oro	36,803	5,632,396	1,076,057.02
Total	36,804	5,632,752	1,076,057.02
Gran Bretaña:			
Añil	121	21,010	18,150.00
Azúcar	15,903	4,631,774	81,588.70
Brozas minerales	51	3,615	124,567.00
Café en oro	6,236	953,336	153,694.33
Café en pergamino	6,125	903,550	129,206.55
Cueros de res	256	4,662	1,398.60
Oro en bruto	1	10½	1,626.00
Total	28,693	3,517,957½	510,231.18
Guatemala:			
Artículos diversos	1	126	(a)
Honduras:			
Almidón	3	300	26.00
Artículos diversos	8	492	21.00
Azúcar	50	5,000	250.00
Café en oro	1	102	15.00
Manteca de cerdo	3	100	30.00
Panela	1	75	6.00
Tabaco elaborado	1	25	8.25
Tabaco en rama	27	2,730	389.00
Velas esteáricas	3	75	24.00
Total	97	8,899	769.25
Italia:			
Café en oro	9,952	1,516,773	278,945.88
Café en pergamino	289	44,231	6,624.65
Total	10,241	1,561,004	285,570.53
Nicaragua:			
Artículos diversos	33	1,813	(a)
Jarcia	22	3,280	453.00
Petates	4	425	100.00
Total	59	5,518	553.00

(a) Sin vuelto.

Exportación por los puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
		Libras.	*Colones.*
Noruega:			
Café en oro	200	30,602	4,515.30
Panamá:			
Azúcar	2,625	262,500	12,750.00
Perú:			
Añil	47	7,679	6,900.00

RESUMEN POR PAÍSES.

Alemania	29,245	4,381,653	816,614.91
Austria-Hungría	3,457	527,460	87,045.80
Bélgica	2	304	45.00
Costa Rica	10	752	665.00
Dinamarca	100	15,300	2,257.50
España	950	145,724	29,598.15
E tados Unidos	15,009	2,405,998	442,838.34
Francia	36,804	5,632,752	1,076,057.02
Gran Bretaña	28,693	3,517,957½	510,231.18
Guatemala	1	126	(*a*)
Honduras	97	8,899	769.25
Italia	10,241	1,561,004	285,570.53
Nicaragua	59	5,518	553.00
Noruega	200	30,602	4,515.30
Panamá	2,625	262,500	12,750.00
Perú	47	7,679	6,900.00
Total	127,540	18,503,628½	3,256,410.98

RESUMEN FOR ARTÍCULOS.

Almidón	3	300	26.00
Añil	215	36,541	29,190.15
Artículos diversos	48	4,108	181.00
Azúcar	18,830	1,924,474	95,848.70
Bálsamo	47	7,453	11,750.00
Brozas minerales (oro y plata)	89	8,326	127,624.00
Café en oro	95,783	14,652,211	2,727,260.13
Café en pergamino	11,545	1,702,251	247,101.40
Cueros de res	767	21,912	6,971.85
Cueros de venado	8	1,312	730.00
Hule	22	4,013	4,235.20
Jarcia	22	3,280	453.00
Libros impresos	1	270	(*a*)
Madera (cedro)	107	130,000	2,140.00
Manteca de cerdo	3	100	30.00
Miel y melaza	3	2,985	51.25
Oro en bruto	1	10½	1,626.00
Panela	1	75	6.00
Petates	5	525	125.00
Rebozos de seda	2	87	390.00
Sombreros de palma	6	515	225.00
Tabaco elaborado	2	75	33.25
Tabaco en rama	27	2,730	389.00
Velas esteáricas	3	75	24.00
Total	127,540	18,503,628½	3,256,410.98

CABOTAJE.

Da Acajutla para La Unión:			
Azúcar	200	20,000	1,000.00
De La Libertad para La Unión:			
Mercaderías extranjeras	15	755	465.00
Velas esteáricas	75	7,575	2,400.00
De La Unión para Acajutla:			
Artículos diversos	2	172	302.00
Jarcia	10	1,463	410.00
Gran total	127,842	18,533,593½	3,260,987.98

(*a*) Sin vuelto.

TIERRA NEGRA DE SAN SALVADOR.

Bajo la capa de tierra volcánica blanca que forma el suelo de San Salvador y de las poblaciones vecinas existen, á cierta profundidad, riable según los lugares, vetas de tierra vegetal, negra, fina, muy estimada por los jardineros, á quienes su empleo da buenos resultados prácticos.

Una muestra de esta tierra negra que proviene de una veta situada á la profundidad de 15 metros más ó menos bajo el nivel del suelo y situada en el barrio de Concepción, cerca de Casa Mata, ha sido analizada desde el punto de vista agrícola.

Los resultados del análisis han sido los siguientes por 1,000 gramos de tierra:

Arcilla	120,000
Materia negra	17,300
Cal	4,900
Ácido fosfórico (anhidro)	2,110
Potasa	1,748
Azoe total	1,232

Esta tierra negra, pasada por el tamiz á mallas de un milímetro, deja solamente 26 por ciento de residuo.

LA PRÓXIMA FERIA DEL SALVADOR—LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN EN LAS ADUANAS.

Para facilitar el mayor movimiento comercial en la próxima Feria del Salvador, el Poder Ejecutivo ha concedido exención de impuestos á los artículos de producción centroamericana, que se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República, exceptuando en esta concesión aquellos productos que puedan alterar el equilibrio de nuestros mercados, tales como la sal, el azúcar y las suelas, lo mismo que la cerveza elaborada en las fábricas de la República de Guatemala.

EL CONSEJO DE SALUBRIDAD.

Durante el año de 1904, fueron vacunados en esta capital, 4,025 individuos, de distintas edades.

En el mismo año se practicaron las desinfecciones siguientes: Bultos y paquetes de correspondencia desinfectados, 4,657; 85 paquetes; piezas de ropa (vestidos, sábanas, frazadas, etc.), 1,692; 6 casas con un número de apartamentos de 16; desinfecciones practicadas durante el año, 222; reparación y limpieza de aparatos, en el año, 31.

En ese año se recibieron en la oficina del consejo, 455 tubos de fluido vacuno.

En el Departamento de Sonsonate se vacunaron, en igual tiempo, 1,050 personas, y en el Departamento de La Libertad, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio y agosto, recibieron el virus, 2,474 individuos.

Se extendieron 53 patentes de sanidad; 41 á vapores norte-americanos y 12 á vapores alemanes, en el puerto de La Libertad, 152 en el de Acajutla y 92 en La Unión.

En la tesorería del consejo y en el año mencionado, hubo el movimiento de valores que sigue: Saldo de 1903, $4,311.46; ingresos, $12,720.71; egresos, $12,159.82. Saldo para 1905, $3,875.35.

Durante el 2° trimestre del año pasado, ocurrieron en la capital 363 defunciones y 485 nacimientos, acusando un aumento de población de 122 habitantes. En el mismo tiempo se celebraron 34 matrimonios.

PRODUCTOS Y GASTOS DE LA RENTA DE LICORES, DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

Departamentos.	Venta de licores extranjeros.		Venta de aguardiente for menor.		Impuesto sf. aguardientes.		Alcohol naftalinado.		Multas.
	Número de patentes.	Producto.	Número de patentes.	Producto.	Número de botellas.	Producto.	Número de botellas.	Aguardiente del gobierno.	
San Salvador..	55	$2,870.00	286	$7,825.00	71,491	$75,010.61	5,878	.....	$1,165.75
La Libertad ...	12	280.00	185	3,605.00	36,382	38,295.72	1,185	.....	411.50
Sonsonate	13	730.00	134	4,510.00	50,493	53,798.68	1,005	.....	585.00
Ahuachapán ..	3	150.00	112	3,025.00	35,215	36,717.65	.....	.....	317.50
Santa Ana.....	10	525.00	176	5,390.00	61,032	62,454.57	2,047	.....	507.25
Chalatenango .	.....	.....	130	590.00	17,675	15,386.50	34	.....	272.18
Cuscatlán	.....	.....	134	1,405.00	25,625	25,531.25	950	.....	426.50
La Paz.....	.....	.....	150	1,435.00	35,054	32,803.34	.....	.....	234.50
San Vicente ...	.....	.....	148	1,255.00	29,971	29,093.91	1,579	.....	295.25
Cabañas.....	.....	.....	61	300.00	8,513	8,418.73	146	.....	261.92
Usulután	2	100.00	250	3,580.00	64,689	61,544.19	500	.....	145.00
San Miguel....	2	150.00	126	2,595.00	45,121	40,848.41	.....	.....	660.00
Morazán.....	.....	.....	81	550.00	19,017	17,855.22	75	.....	589.50
La Unión.....	2	100.00	96	1,595.00	18,672	18,996.12	.....	$153.25	105.00
Total	99	4,905.00	2,070	37,660.00	518,950	516,754.90	13,399	153.25	5,976.85

Departamentos.	Artículos elaborados con base de alcohol.	Impuesto á favor de hospitales.	Producto total, 1905.	Gastos generales.	Producto líquido.	Producto total en el primer trimestre 1904.	Comparación.	
							Alza.	Baja.
San Salvador..	$109.90	$369.00	$87,350.26	$3,082.19	$84,268.07	$96,569.30	.....	$9,219.04
La Libertad...	.....	.....	42,592.22	2,162.49	40,429.73	43,148.85	.....	556.63
Sonsonate.....	.....	159.00	59,782.68	3,345.21	56,437.47	62,841.00	.....	3,058.32
Ahuachapán ..	.....	151.00	40,361.15	2,595.87	37,765.28	39,977.00	$384.15	.....
Santa Ana	.....	.....	68,876.82	3,648.48	65,228.34	74,442.75	.....	5,565.93
Chalatenango.	.....	.....	16,248.68	1,914.99	14,333.69	14,902.35	1,346.33	.....
Cuscatlán	40.38	.....	27,403.13	1,991.99	25,411.14	33,982.80	.....	6,579.67
La Paz	.....	135.00	34,607.84	1,802.49	32,805.35	30,902.50	3,705.34	.....
San Vicente...	.....	.....	30,644.16	2,210.23	28,433.93	26,962.60	3,681.56	.....
Cabañas.....	.....	.....	8,980.65	1,889.99	7,090.66	9,991.20	.....	1,010.55
Usulután	.....	502.00	65,871.19	2,189.98	63,681.21	60,119.50	5,751.69	.....
San Miguel....	.....	254.00	44,507.41	2,077.49	42,429.92	37,992.80	6,514.61	.....
Morazán	.....	107.00	19,101.72	1,914.99	17,186.73	18,088.20	1,013.52	.....
La Unión.....	.....	196.00	21,145.28	1,867.50	19,277.87	21,303.50	.....	158.13
Total ...	150.28	1,873.00	567,473.37	32,693.89	534,779.39	571,224.35	22,397.20	26,148.27

COMPARACIÓN.

Producto total en el mes de primer trimestre de 1904.....	$571,224.35
Comparado con el del mes de primer trimestre de 1905.....	567,473.28
Diferencia en favor del mes de baja en 1905	3,751.07

PRODUCTOS Y GASTOS DE LA RENTA DE PAPEL SELLADO Y TIMBRES, DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

[Del "Diario Oficial," San Salvador, 12 de junio de 1905.]

Administraciones.	Papal de pólizas.	Papel sellado común.	Timbres para conocimientos.	Timbres comunes para contratos.	Timbres para ventas mercaderías.	Timbres alcoholes y otras bebidas.	Timbres para venta de aguardientes del país.
San Salvador	$37.50	$8,213.90	.....	$1,529.85	$260.23	$495.37	$798.26
La Libertad (rentas)	.....	1,951.95	.....	58.05	.....	.....	286.01
Sonsonate (rentas)	.....	1,814.75	.....	235.08	.....	98.05	476.49
Ahuachapán (rentas)	.....	1,752.65	.....	106.97	.....	140.61	351.40
Santa Ana (rentas)	.....	5,131.55	.....	413.69	.....	730.00	663.17
Chalatenango (rentas)	.....	716.40	.....	38.05	.....	.....	148.75
Cuscatlán (rentas)	.....	1,440.95	.....	148.50	.....	.....	256.25
La Paz (rentas)	.....	840.10	.....	93.99	.....	.....	308.00
San Vicente (rentas)	.....	1,084.80	.....	52.19	.....	.....	308.15
Cabañas (rentas)	.....	302.55	.....	17.14	.....	.....	72.74
Usulután (rentas)	.....	1,409.05	.....	66.22	.....	.....	671.08
San Miguel (rentas)	.....	1,768.75	.....	95.80	.....	28.76	449.04
Morazán (rentas)	.....	486.85	.....	49.14	.....	.....	179.92
La Unión (rentas)	.....	677.05	.....	38.85	.....	.....	179.59
Sonsonate (aduana)	1,955.00	.....	$925.00	101.00	2,679.39	5,632.67	.....
La Libertad (aduana)	815.62	87.50	79.25	30.95	1,137.51	1,565.65	.....
La Unión (aduana)	834.37	28.25	347.00	19.75	915.05	1,818.85	.....
Total	3,642.49	27,717.05	1,351.25	3,095.22	4,992.18	10,509.96	5,148.85

Administraciones.	Timbres para ventas de tabacos.	Timbres para uso fórmulas impresas.	Timbres para cancelación contratos.	Timbres registro propiedad é hipotecas.	Timbres para registro civil.	Timbres para publicación de anuncios.	Timbres para cobro de premios y seguros.
San Salvador	$130.22	$742.34	$4.90	$339.50	$203.50	$58.10	$1,090.09
La Libertad (rentas)	.....	.12	2.57	.....	113.75	6.20	.....
Sonsonate (rentas)	17.60	22.16	.30	.....	44.50	18.10	1.65
Ahuachapan (rentas)	.50	.50	9.08	.....	90.75	28.60	.08
Santa Ana (rentas)	90.80	60.00	66.50	190.00	135.00	148.30	11.00
Chalatenango (rentas)	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.25	4.80	.....
Cuscatlán (rentas)	30.00	.40	1.32	.....	174.25	23.50	.....
La Paz (rentas)	.....	2.20	.07	.....	37.75	7.80	.....
San Vicente (rentas)	.....	.12	3.99	.....	53.75	20.30	.12
Cabañas (rentas)	.....	.....	.02	.....	30.00	2.60	.50
Usulután (rentas)	.....	1.02	.68	.....	76.25	16.40	.....
San Miguel (rentas)	10.00	48.40	.....	89.50	120.00	12.00	13.75
Morazán (rentas)	33.02	.02	.84	.....	53.75	4.60	.....
La Unión (rentas)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	6.10	.08
Sonsonate (aduana)	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Libertad (aduana)	70.50	5.06	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....
La Unión (aduana)	.....	30.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	382.64	978.86	90.27	619.00	1,257.75	257.40	1,117.27

Administraciones.	Timbres para ejercicios de profesiones.	Timbres para operaciones y documentos diversos.	Multas.	Total.	Gastos generales.	Producto líquido.
San Salvador	$144.75	$640.99	$12.76	$14,702.26	$733.09	$13,969.17
La Libertad (rentas)	30.50	26.50	.....	2,475.65	171.75	2,303.90
Sonsonate (rentas)	732.00	42.85	.....	3,503.53	335.18	3,168.35
Ahuachapán (rentas)	52.25	74.05	.....	2,607.44	159.60	2,447.84
Santa Ana (rentas)	753.25	136.75	.....	8,430.01	419.07	8,010.94
Chalatenango (rentas)	19.75	.....	.....	1,016.00	85.26	930.74
Cuscatlán (rentas)	31.00	11.75	.....	2,117.92	155.38	1,962.54
La Paz (rentas)	47.25	.....	.....	1,337.16	51.38	1,285.78
San Vicente (rentas)	29.95	17.15	.....	1,570.52	104.90	1,465.62
Cabañas (rentas)	.....	.77	.....	426.32	31.70	394.62
Usulután (rentas)	76.50	10.50	20.25	2,347.95	152.39	2,195.56
San Miguel (rentas)	235.50	16.00	.....	2,887.50	137.50	2,750.00
Morazán (rentas)	15.00	8.00	.....	831.14	42.64	788.50
La Unión (rentas)	27.25	40.75	.....	999.67	63.18	936.49
Sonsonate (aduana)	.....	195.33	.....	11,554.39	462.17	11,092.22
La Libertad (aduana)	.....	85.00	.....	3,883.29	155.34	3,727.95
La Unión (aduana)	.....	84.96	.....	4,088.75	163.55	3,925.20
Total	2,194.95	1,391.35	33.01	64,779.50	3,424.08	61,355.42

COMPARACIÓN.

Productos del primer trimestre de 1905	$64,779.50
Productos del primer trimestre de 904	28,865.55
Aumento en el de 1905	35,913.95

MOVIMIENTO HABIDO EN LA TESORERÍA DEL CONSEJO DE SALUBRIDAD, DURANTE EL AÑO 1904.

DEBE.

	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Julio.
Saldo de 1903							
Certificados de defunción	$1,1.2.60	$357.50	$619.50	$695.25	$445.00	$670.50	$964.00
Revisiones	86.00	27.00	20.00	11.00	43.60	26.00	42.00
Informes	85.00	12.50		2.50	50.00	25.00	
Inspecciones	50 00	125.00	21.00	85.00	15.00	26.00	9.00
Multas	25 00	5.00	18.00	10.00	28.00	33.00	2.00
Licencias	20 00		20.00	620.00			10.10
Certificados del consejo	3. 0	3.00	4.00	2.00	6.00	2.00	3.00
Resultas de cuentas			4.00	47.00			
Ramo de gobernación				108.00	120.00	80.00	80.00
Boletín del consejo						24.25	
Establecimiento hidroterápico							
Sueros							
Total	1,400.60	530.00	706.50	1,580.75	707.00	886.75	1,110.00

	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Total.
Saldo de 1903						$4,311.46
Certificados de defunción	$390.00	$449.50	$1,152.50	$930.95	$523.12	8,320.42
Revisiones	10.00	7.00	49.00	9.00	50.00	380.00
Informes			75.00		30.00	280.00
Inspecciones	16.00	15.00	33.00	195.00	24.00	623.00
Multas	12.00	9.00	30.00	29.00	12.00	213.00
Licencias	20.00	10.00			10.00	710.00
Certificados del consejo	2.00	3.00	2.00		2.00	32.00
Resultas de cuentas		1.50	7.00		89.00	148.50
Ramo de gobernació n	80.00		80.00	80.00	80.00	708.00
Boletín del consejo						24.25
Establecimiento hidroterápico			115.99	159.55		275.54
Sueros				9.00		9.00
Total	530.00	495.00	1,544.49	1,412.50	820.12	16,035.17

HABER.

	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Julio.
Ramo de gobernación	$681.18	$572.58	$510.62	$922.16	$508.63	$724.58	$879.06
Desinfecciones	275.75	187.50	12.00	200.00	7.00	79.00	12.00
Sueros	79.64	7.80	78.70	57.48	34.74	26.74	41.82
Certificados de defunción	11.99	5.75	1.62	8.39	5.13	2.00	7.56
Resultas de cuentas	2.00			.46			
Inspecciones	.50	.25		3.00			
Revisiones	.50					.25	
Informes	.50	.25					
Mobiliario		20.00			138.88		
Boletín del consejo			30.00	162.23		53.00	80.00
Establecimiento hidroterápico							
Licencias							
Saldo á 1905							
Total	1,052.06	794.13	632.94	1,353.72	694.38	885.57	1,020.44

Movimiento habido en la tesorería del consejo de salubridad, durante el año 1904—Continúa.

HABER—Continúa.

	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Total.
Ramo de gobernación	$723.06	$924.50	$595.00	$836.75	$700.35	$8,578.47
Desinfecciones	12.63	.....	5.00	.....	.....	790.88
Sueros	41.52	76.68	27.20	55.04	17.20	544.56
Certificados de defunción	1.25	1.25	12.37	2.97	1.75	62.03
Resultas de cuentas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.46
Inspecciones	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	9.75
Revisiones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75
Informes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75
Mobiliario	.....	.....	.....	65.00	28.00	251.88
Boletín del consejo	20.00	66.71	10.00	10.00	52.00	483.94
Establecimiento hidroterápico	.....	57.47	440.02	352.96	583.40	1,433.85
Licencias	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.50
Saldo á 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,875.35
Total	798.46	1,127.11	1,095.59	1,322.72	1,382.70	16,035.17

RESUMEN.

Saldo de 1903	$4,311.46	
Recaudados durante el año	11,723.71	
		$16,035.17
Erogados en diferentes servicios		12,159.82
Saldo á 1905		3,875.35

URUGUAY.

ESTADÍSTICA DE CEREALES Y OLEAGINOSOS DE LA REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY, AÑO AGRÍCOLA 1904.

Departamentos.	Kilogramos sembrados de—					
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	Totales.
Artigas	731	.....	.....	.....	.....	731
Salto	11,931	698	218	.....	214	13,061
Paysandú	214,302	16,927	3,855	50	174	235,308
Río Negro	17,690	567	415	.....	.....	18,672
Tacuarembó	5,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,601
Rivera	5,591	.....	.....	55	.....	5,646
Treinta y Tres	17,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,260
Cerro Largo	30,331	.....	.....	931	.....	31,262
Minas	1,002,684	248	.....	980	.....	1,003,912
Florida	1,153,532	16,390	1,220	2,470	7,512	1,181,124
Rocha	55,140	.....	.....	131	.....	55,271
Maldonado	322,154	300	53	.....	.....	322,507
Durazno	79,751	180	60	365	.....	80,356
Flores	9,890	96	.....	81	.....	10,067
Canelones	4,078,447	23,075	22,681	12,569	37,086	4,173,858
San José	3,792,294	33,943	1,451	8,792	11,014	3,847,494
Soriano	1,356,917	56,318	729	715	6,222	1,420,901
Colonia	6,334,734	472,293	7,618	21,632	16,908	6,853,185
Montevideo	10,636	.....	302	320	.....	11,258
Total	18,499,616	621,035	38,602	49,091	79,130	19,287,474

Departamentos.	Hectáreas cultivadas con—					
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	Totales.
Artigas	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Salto	165	22	3	.....	7	197
Paysandú	3,118	481	53	1	5	3,658
Río Negro	245	16	6	.....	.....	267
Tacuarembó	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Rivera	88	.....	.....	1	.....	89
Treinta y Tres	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
Cerro Largo	458	.....	.....	14	.....	472
Minas	15,370	7	.....	13	.....	15,390
Florida	17,016	488	18	39	221	17,782

Estadística de cereales y oleaginosos de la república oriental del Uruguay, año agrícola 1904—Continúa.

Departamentos.	Hectáreas cultivados con—					
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	Totales.
Rocha	794	.....	.....	2	.....	796
Maldonado	4,410	9	1	.....	.....	4,420
Durazno	1,107	6	1	5	.....	1,119
Flores	147	3	.....	1	.....	151
Canelones	58,072	701	331	190	1,161	60,455
San José	55,101	1,009	23	136	336	56,605
Soriano	19,215	1,776	10	12	199	21,212
Colonia	84,964	14,561	108	336	513	100,482
Montevideo	149	.....	5	4	.....	158
Total	260,770	19,079	559	754	2,442	283,604

Departamentos.	Kilogramos cosechados de—					
	Trigo.	Lino	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	Totales.
Artigas	6,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,516
Salto	126,507	13,000	3,180	.....	3,272	145,959
Paysandú	2,200,801	369,840	38,800	600	2,350	2,612,391
Río Negro	224,726	8,350	7,350	.....	.....	240,426
Tacuarembó	57,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,885
Rivera	61,160	.....	.....	500	.....	61,660
Trenta y Tres	150,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,723
Cerro Largo	293,668	.....	.....	10,330	.....	303,998
Minas	13,889,622	5,800	.....	13,160	.....	13,908,582
Florida	12,586,994	342,704	26,510	31,112	139,631	13,126,951
Rocha	556,202	.....	.....	1,290	.....	557,492
Maldonado	3,458,548	6,000	412	.....	.....	3,464,960
Durazno	730,461	3,800	900	3,800	.....	738,961
Flores	119,300	2,000	.....	1,500	.....	122,800
Canelones	44,045,914	497,928	303,955	159,910	812,508	45,820,215
San José	45,288,010	736,299	21,586	134,079	270,265	46,450,239
Soriano	17,120,928	1,356,403	9,470	10,113	168,522	18,665,436
Colonia	64,840,966	10,704,293	108,890	298,760	349,186	76,302,095
Montevideo	121,114	.....	4,500	4,610	.....	130,224
Total	205,888,045	14,046,417	535,553	588,764	1,745,734	222,875,513

Departamentos.	Rendimiento media por hectárea—				
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.
Artigas	543	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salto	766	590	1,060	.....	467
Paysandú	705	768	732	600	470
Río Negro	917	521	1,225	.....	.....
Tacuarembó	681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivera	695	.....	.....	500	.....
Treinta y Tres	624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerro Largo	641	.....	.....	737	.....
Minas	903	828	.....	1,012	.....
Florida	739	702	1,472	797	631
Rocha	700	.....	.....	645	.....
Maldonado	784	666	412	.....	.....
Durazno	659	633	900	760	.....
Flores	811	666	.....	1,500	.....
Canelones	758	710	918	841	699
San José	821	729	938	985	804
Soriano	891	763	947	841	846
Colonia	763	735	1,008	889	680
Montevideo	812	.....	900	1,152	.....
Total	789	736	940	780	714

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UNIFORMITY OF CONSULAR STATEMENTS.

The United States Consul at Para, Brazil, Mr. LOUIS H. AYMÉ, in a communication to the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 17, 1905, subsequently forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics, makes a valuable suggestion as to the benefit that would accrue to the countries interested by the adoption of a uniform style for the preparation of trade statements.

Mr. AYMÉ writes as follows:

"I would respectfully suggest that the International Bureau of the American Republics could do a most valuable work if it could induce the various Governments in it to agree upon a form for stating imports and exports. These forms should be simple * * *, should be by quantity, and give the country of origin of imports and destination of exports. Customs officers at ports where consuls are located should be ordered to furnish these forms to such consuls within thirty days after the close of the year. Then these reports could be used positively and by comparison."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

According to figures published by the National Statistical Office, the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1905 shows increased values both as regards imports and exports. The total official value of the imports was $97,574,975 gold, being an increase over the corresponding period of 1904 of $5,906,168,

or about 6½ per cent. The export valuations amounted to $175,773,681 gold, an increase over the first six months of 1904 of $31,414,543, or about 21½ per cent. The foregoing figures do not include gold, of which the excess of imports over exports amounted to $13,833,565, which was less by $4,539,372 than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The balance of trade in favor of the country (omitting gold) was $78,188,706 gold, of which one-sixth was received in gold, while in the first half of 1904 the balance of trade was $52,691,271, and more than one-third ($18,372,937) represented the excess of gold imports over exports.

As regards the imports of the six months under review the value of those subject to duty was less by $981,240 than in January–June, 1904, but the total amount of duties received was $20,947,731, an increase of $912,232. On the other hand, the value of the exports subject to duty, amounting to $57,264,551 gold, exceeded that of the exports of the same period of 1904 by $9,735,633 gold, and yet the duties received were less by $101,958 gold.

A classification of the imports according to the nations from which they were received shows: Germany, increase of $2,000,000; United States, $2,500,000; France, $1,747,000; Italy, $490,000. Decreased importations are reported from: Brazil, $720,000; Uruguay, $624,000; United Kingdom, $624,000.

Export valuations show increases as regards every receiving nation except Paraguay, as follows: Africa, $167,000; Germany, $3,635,000; Belgium, $2,188,400; Bolivia, $53,000; Brazil, $1,277,000; Cuba, $234,000; Chile, $265,000; Spain, $412,000; United States, $2,073,001; France, $1,900,000; Italy, $1,650,000; Holland, $413,000; United Kingdom, $4,850,000; Uruguay, $3,224,000.

The increased value of merchandise exported "for orders" was $6,688,000, the total having been $59,834,000, of which at least two-thirds went to the United Kingdom.

A comparison with the figures of the foreign trade of ten years previous (the first half of 1896), shows an increase in exports for 1905 of $105,700,000 gold, and in imports of $45,800,000 gold. It must, however, be noted that the exports in 1903 showed a remarkable upward rise of $41,500,000, and in 1904 of 43,200,000, and that the imports in 1903 increased by $28,000,000, and in 1904 by the further amount of $56,000,000, the figures for neither of those years in either division of the trade being attained by those of 1905. These surprising figures were due to a succession of prosperous seasons for the pastoral and agricultural industries.

The distribution of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic during the six months under review among the different countries was as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	$20,760	$3,075,008	France	$10,227,525	$21,578,451
Germany	14,266,685	21,267,209	Italy	10,887,153	3,078,410
Belgium	4,265,939	12,639,048	Holland	461,219	1,962,579
Bolivia	60,544	382,283	Paraguay	635,965	154,815
Brazil	2,494,126	6,241,507	United Kingdom	31,525,800	22,911,007
Cuba	270,159	263,723	Uruguay	407,842	4,373,909
Chile	253,306	899,051	Various countries	5,389,578	8,610,697
Spain	2,703,824	1,294,325	Orders		59,833,943
United States	13,704,552	7,207,716			

The classification of the imports shows the following results:

Live stock	$521,036
Food stuffs	6,210,062
Tobacco and its applications	2,280,575
Wines, spirits, etc	4,067,356
Textiles (dry goods)	23,968,586
Oils	2,884,179
Drugs and chemicals	3,405,992
Colors and dyes	603,023
Lumber and its applications	7,162,832
Paper and its applications	1,927,325
Leather and its applications	886,682
Iron, steel, and hardware	12,755,014
Agricultural implements	7,655,848
Vehicles	8,680,138
Various metals, etc	2,521,345
Glass, china, etc	8,504,796
Electrical goods	1,000,770
Various goods	2,539,416

The classification of the exports by values was as follows:

Pastoral products	$80,092,661
Agricultural products	90,749,549
Forestral products	3,098,261
Mineral products	108,064
Products of the chase	257,812
Various	1,467,334

The principal exports, classified according to quantity, during the first six months of 1905, with comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1904.	Article.	1905.	1904.
Wheat ....tons..	1,877,938	1,579,601	Quebracho extract..tons..	14,885	4,975
Linseed....do...	456,892	662,781	Minerals in general..do...	606	487
Maize....do...	738,248	609,231	Borate....do...	747	2,082
Bran....do...	54,440	47,743	Unwashed wool....do...	122,377	121,132
Pollards....do...	23,565	15,998	Sheepskins....do...	12,694	13,943
Oats....do...	9,997	13,980	Dry ox hides....do...	9,449	8,311
Barley....do...	1,595	1,014	Salted ox hides....do...	22,236	16,085
Rebacillo....do...	1,493	4,075	Dry horse hides....do...	403	421
Peanuts....do...	1,142	1	Salted horse hides..do...	478	1,139
Birdseed....do...	7,985	2,106	Jerked meat....do...	11,586	6,083
Flour....do...	66,703	47,049	Butter....do...	3,310	3,263
Hay....do...	35,006	21,892	Tallow....do...	24,864	18,083
Sugar....do...	2,679	9,130	Horse hair....do...	967	772
Cotton....do...	35	79	Frozen beef....do...	82,070	41,825
Fresh fruit....do...	436	315	Frozen hares....do...	1	1
Quebracho logs....do...	136,132	109,886	Frozen sheep..number..	1,652,644	1,982,882

The customs revenue amounted to $24,455,538 gold, an increase of $481,451, and $723,761 paper, an increase of 372,897, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The Argentine Government has forwarded to Congress the budget estimate for 1906, embracing the following items of expenditure and revenue:

EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.	Paper.
1905	$24,833,696	$106,502,708
1906	23,945,578	116,142,978

Reduced to paper the amount is:

1905	$162,942,926
1906	170,564,748
Increase in 1906	7,621,822

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.	Paper.
In bonds	$3,020,000	$7,623,025
In cash	1,500,000	1,110,000
Total	4,520,000	8,733,025

The revenue is calculated at:

Gold	$44,520,458
Paper	69,502,000

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

	Gold.	Paper.
Bonds	$3,020,000	$7,623,025
Cash	1,500,000	1,110,000
Total	4,520,000	8,733,025

CONVERSION OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.

Following is a decree of the Argentine Government regulating the conversion of the 6 per cent internal debt, promulgated July 12, 1905, as published in the "South American Journal" for August 26, 1905:

"ARTICLE 1. Let the bonds of the internal debt of 6 per cent, mentioned in the law 4569, be withdrawn by means of conversion or payment in cash.

"ART. 2. The said bonds shall be changed for bonds of 5 per cent, interest, and 1 per cent amortization, accumulative at par, free from national and municipal taxation and exempt from conversion or additional amortization during six years from September 1.

"ART. 3. The service of the new bonds shall be quarterly, commencing September 1. The amortization shall be by drawing, at par, when the quotation is at par or above, and by tender when quoted below par.

"ART. 4. The holders of the 6 per cent bonds must intimate between August 2 and August 25 whether they accept the exchange of bonds.

"ART. 5. Those who accept shall receive a bonus in cash of 3 per cent on the nominal amount of their bonds and the interest thereon to the date when the coupons become payable (September, October, and November, respectively).

"ART. 6. The said payments shall be made in cash at the time of the intimation of acceptance of the conversion in the public office, banks, or commercial houses fixed by the Ministry of Finance.

"ART. 7. The intimation shall be made personally or by agent, and be written on the forms supplied for the purpose, stating the numbers, nominal value of the bonds, and the designation of the loan to which they appertain. The bonds must be presented at the same time, so that the coupons may be cut off, and that the bonds may be stamped to show that they are to be converted, and that the interest has been paid. The bonds may be surrendered in exchange for a certificate or deposit receipt, to be subsequently given up in exchange for the new bonds.

"ART. 8. The exchange for the definite bonds shall be made at the places mentioned from the beginning of November next.

"ART. 9. For the purposes aforesaid the coupons of the new 5 per cent bonds for September 1 to December 1, 1905, shall be divided into three monthly coupons for the exchange to be made as follows: (*a*) For the bonds which cease to carry interest from September 1, the new bonds with the entire special coupon shall be delivered; (*b*) for those of October 1, the new bonds without the fractionary coupon for September; (*c*) for those of November 1, the new bonds without the fractionary coupons for September and October.

"ART. 10. The bondholders who do not make the intimation aforesaid shall be understood to decline the conversion, and shall lose the right to said bonus, and their bonds shall be amortized by the National Credit Office at their nominal value at the following dates: On September 1, 1905, the bonds of the Consolidación de la Deuda Interna and of the Obras de Salubridad; on October 1, 1905, the bonds of the Emprestito Nacional Interno (June 23, 1891), of the Canje Acciones del Banco Nacional (October 16, 1891), and of the Emprestito Popular Interno (May 17, 1891); on November 1, 1905, the bonds of the Extincción de la Langosta and of Edificación Escolar.

"ART. 11. The bonds presented for conversion must have all the coupons which have not become due, otherwise the amount of those wanting shall be deducted from the amount to be converted or paid."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following table, compiled by the Immigration Department of the Argentine Republic, shows arrivals and departures in the country for the first half of the years 1891–1905, inclusive:

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1891	12,162	44,781	1899	31,784	25,070
1892	10,067	19,169	1900	29,922	22,932
1893	19,807	16,993	1901	39,541	29,767
1894	20,166	12,359	1902	21,488	28,629
1895	19,423	11,474	1903	21,579	24,776
1896	30,900	11,727	1904	35,359	23,925
1897	35,733	18,863	1905	50,541	25,895
1898	23,459	18,870			

PORT STATISTICS AT LA PLATA.

A report made concerning the movement of the port of La Plata from January 1, to July 31, 1905, shows the following results as regards shipments:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Maize	29,811,182	Guano	908,510
Wheat	173,082,818	Bones	239,350
Linseed	1,617,480	Hoofs	36,241
Oats	378,530	Claws	24,149
Bran	1,470,800	Horns	39,991
Dry hay	172,040	Dried blood	162,230
Rape seed	198,798	Hoof oil	29,069
Frozen beef	24,320,593	Dried tripe	240
Frozen mutton	4,651,533	Butter	54,675
Preserved meats	36,800	Meat extract	13,642
Tallow	2,599,285	Hair	5,654
Wool	303,396	Potatoes	52,375
Salted cowhides	1,442,424	Flour	958,334
Tanned sheepskins	333,312	Horses	.87
Dry sheepskins	1,664	Wethers	1,474
Jerked beef	71,115		

PORT MOVEMENTS DURING MAY, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement from the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of May, 1905:

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES.		BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Germany:		Germany—Continued.	
Wheat ..... tons..	7,390	Oxhides—	
Corn ..... do....	2,691	Dry ..... tons..	12
Linseed ..... do....	2,677	Salted ..... do....	822
Barley ..... do....	23	Horsehides—	
Wool ..... do....	3,809	Salted ..... do....	71
Sheepskins ..... do....	15	Dry ..... do....	37

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Germany—Continued.	
Various hides ....tons..	23
Intestines ....do....	92
Tallow ....do....	711
Hair ....do....	6
Bran ....do....	8,306
Turnip seed ....do....	22
Guano ....do....	400
Flax cakes ....do....	587
Casein ....do....	83
Quebracho extract ....do....	534
Hay ....do....	9
Horns ....do....	1
Minerals ....do....	11
Feathers ....kilos..	294
Horses ....head..	2
France:	
Wheat ....tons..	9,726
Corn ....do....	3,246
Linseed ....do....	5,674
Flour ....do....	286
Wool ....do....	3,550
Peanuts ....do....	145
Sheepskins ....do....	1,714
Oxhides—	
Dry ....do....	30
Salted ....do....	273
Various hides ....do....	11
Hair ....do....	16
Conserved meat ....do....	7
Barley ....do....	42
Bones and bone ash ....do....	158
Horns ....do....	35
Turnip seed ....do....	231
Oats ....do....	176
Bran ....do....	691
Birdseed ....do....	82
Guano ....do....	25
Casein ....do....	20
Feathers ....kilos....	1,474
England:	
Wheat ....tons..	11,913
Corn ....do....	2,738
Linseed ....do....	13,545
Flour ....do....	3,248
Wool ....do....	142
Sheepskins ....do....	512
Oxhides, salted ....do....	679
Various hides ....do....	24
Hair ....do....	4
Horns ....do....	7
Frozen beef ....do....	44
Frozen mutton ....do....	1,477
Frozen beef quarters ....do....	5,453
Frozen cattle intestines ....do....	191
Frozen sheep intestines ....do....	64
Conserved meat ....do....	16
Conserved tongues ....do....	3
Bones and bone ash ....do....	814
Tallow ....do....	1,580
Oils and grease ....do....	27
Hay ....do....	2
Oats ....do....	519
Bran ....do....	256
Birdseed ....do....	515
Flax cakes ....do....	244
Guano ....do....	390
Casein ....do....	15
Butter ....do....	166
Quebracho in rolls ....do....	3,714
Quebracho extract ....do....	170
Minerals ....do....	26
Belgium:	
Wheat ....do....	7,561
Linseed ....do....	3,267
Corn ....do....	731
Wool ....do....	3,000
Sheepskins ....do....	123
Oxhides—	
Dry ....do....	26
Salted ....do....	777
Hair ....do....	78
Various hides ....do....	12

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Belgium—Continued.	
Flax cakes ....tons..	83
Bones and bone ash ....do....	131
Horns ....do....	88
Tallow ....do....	417
Hay ....do....	345
Turnip seed ....do....	185
Quebracho extract ....do....	205
Guano ....do....	117
Casein ....do....	5
Sheep ....head..	1,163
Italy:	
Wheat ....tons..	9,286
Corn ....do....	2,918
Wool ....do....	99
Sheepskins ....do....	344
Oxhides, dry ....do....	68
Various hides ....do....	2
Conserved tongue ....do....	½
Birdseed ....do....	137
Horns ....do....	6
Intestines ....do....	18
Tallow ....do....	240
Oats ....do....	129
Flour ....do....	140
Barley ....do....	15
Bran ....do....	37
Quebracho in rolls ....do....	635
Quebracho extract ....do....	60
Spain:	
Wheat ....do....	1,561
Flour ....do....	21
Corn ....do....	2
Oxhides, dry ....do....	7
Jerked beef ....do....	27
Birdseed ....do....	44
Brazil:	
Wheat ....do....	4,710
Corn ....do....	1
Flour ....do....	5,299
Wool ....do....	148
Linseed ....do....	29
Barley ....do....	3
Sheepskins ....do....	2
Conserved tongue ....do....	9
Jerked beef ....do....	509
Tallow ....do....	73
Hay ....do....	895
Bran ....do....	100
Birdseed ....do....	36
Quebracho extract ....do....	20
Horses ....head..	312
Cattle ....do....	389
Sheep ....do....	427
Mules ....do....	218
Holland:	
Wheat ....tons..	710
Linseed ....do....	1,622
Flour ....do....	1,324
Corn ....do....	76
Turnip seed ....do....	69
Casein ....do....	110
Birdseed ....do....	23
Quebracho in rolls ....do....	551
South Africa:	
Wheat ....do....	657
Corn ....do....	339
Bran ....do....	52
Frozen beef quarters ....do....	1,335
Butter ....do....	266
Hay ....do....	903
Horses ....head..	322
Sheep ....do....	1,480
Cattle ....do....	100
Mules ....do....	471
Asses ....do....	589
United States:	
Wool ....tons..	889
Linseed ....do....	6
Jerked beef ....do....	263
Sheepskins ....do....	85
Oxhides—	
Dry ....do....	1,194

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
United States—Continued.	
Oxhides—Continued.	
Salted ..... tons..	64
Horsehides—	
Salted ..... do....	5
Dry ..... do....	7
Various hides ..... do....	28
Hair ..... do....	12
Minerals ..... do....	2
Intestines ..... do....	19
Guano ..... do....	207
Quebracho—	
Rolls ..... do....	804
Extract ..... do....	2,277
Various:	
Wheat ..... do....	110
Corn ..... do....	819
Flour ..... do....	154
Wool ..... do....	2
Sheepskins ..... do	43
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	23
Salted ..... do....	14
Hair ..... do....	10
Jerked beef ..... do....	385
Tallow ..... do....	15
Bran ..... do....	60
Birdseed ..... do....	131
Seeds ..... do....	3
Oils and grease ..... do....	6
Linseed ..... do....	1,083
Molasses ..... do....	46
Butter ..... do....	3
Quebracho—	
Rolls ..... do....	362
Extract ..... do....	90
Tobacco ..... do....	6
Horns ..... do....	23
Horses ..... head..	2
Cattle ..... do....	1
Sheep ..... do....	7
Orders:	
Wheat ..... tons..	17,835
Corn ..... do....	1,302
Linseed ..... do....	502
Flour ..... do....	49
Hay ..... do....	228
Bran ..... do....	286
Turnip seed ..... do....	126
LA PLATA.	
England:	
Wheat ..... tons..	1,765
Claws ..... do....	8
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	2,135
Frozen mutton ..... do....	349
Frozen intestines ..... do....	33
Wool ..... do....	34
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	125
Tallow ..... do....	178
Guano ..... do....	16
Sheepskins ..... do....	60
Bones ..... do....	6
Meat extract ..... do....	2
Blood, dry ..... do....	25
Horses ..... head..	2
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... tons..	4,414
Flour ..... do....	240
South Africa:	
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	751
Frozen mutton ..... do....	199
Frozen intestines ..... do....	38
Holland:	
Wheat ..... do....	6,282
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... do....	5,546
Linseed ..... do....	218
ROSARIO.	
Germany:	
Birdseed ..... tons..	45
Linseed ..... do....	941
Corn ..... do....	13,699

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
ROSARIO—continued.	
Germany—Continued.	
Bran ..... tons..	4,778
Barley ..... do....	140
Hair ..... do....	10
Quebracho ..... do....	1,101
Claws ..... do....	22
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	171
Minerals ..... do....	17
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... do....	2,189
Corn ..... do....	221
Bran ..... do....	60
Flour ..... do....	642
Hay ..... do....	1,616
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	4,378
Linseed ..... do....	12,868
Corn ..... do....	12,324
Flour ..... do....	141
Barley ..... do....	868
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	14
Quebracho ..... do....	2,635
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... do....	2,687
Corn ..... do....	12,406
Linseed ..... do....	1,446
Birdseed ..... do....	134
Turnip seed ..... do....	226
Borate of lime ..... do....	200
Hair ..... do....	4
Oxhides, salted ..... do....	163
Horns ..... do....	14
Wool ..... do....	90
United States:	
Hair ..... do....	33
Oxhides—	
Salted ..... do....	246
Dry ..... do....	427
Various hides ..... do....	52
Sheepskins ..... do....	9
Italy: Corn ..... do....	4,307
France:	
Corn ..... do....	5,534
Linseed ..... do....	202
Flour ..... do....	208
Spain: Corn ..... do....	3,893
Orders:	
Wheat ..... do....	26,266
Corn ..... do....	117,710
Linseed ..... do....	18,471
BAHIA BLANCA.	
England:	
Wheat ..... tons..	4,763
Frozen mutton ..... do....	1,670
Frozen sheep intestines ..... do....	94
Tallow ..... do....	194
Germany:	
Wool ..... do....	1,114
Hair ..... do....	3
Holland: Wool ..... do....	2,132
San Vincent: Wheat ..... do....	99,463
Orders: Oats ..... do....	506
ZÁRATE.	
England:	
Frozen mutton ..... tons..	2,403
Frozen beef quarters ..... do....	4,425
Frozen intestines ..... do....	47
Hair ..... do....	3
Bones ..... do....	53
SAN NICOLAS.	
Germany:	
Corn ..... tons..	3,375
England:	
Wheat ..... do....	1,871
Linseed ..... do....	1,500
France:	
Birdseed ..... do....	72
Orders:	
Linseed ..... do....	1,951
Wheat ..... do....	1,211
Corn ..... do....	8,824

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

An interesting report upon the condition of the dairy industry in the Argentine Republic has been presented to the Minister of Agriculture by Mr. LAHITTE, the Director of the Division of Statistics and Rural Economy. It is based upon the results of the investigation made by Mr. MEYER ARANA, and upon the answers obtained to a list of questions addressed to the proprietors of the dairies; but the statistics are as yet imperfect, as it was impossible to obtain the number and locality of all the existing dairies, creameries, and butter factories.

In 1894 the quantity of butter exported was only 19½ tons, nearly all of which was sent to Brazil. In the same year 9 tons of cheese were exported, being shared almost equally between Brazil and Paraguay. In the following year butter exports amounted to 494½ tons, of which 342 were for the United Kingdom, from which time the increase has been continuous, amounting in 1903 to 5,330 tons. In 1904 the exportation of butter decreased by 36 tons, the quantity shipped amounting to 5,294 tons, of which 4,022 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 1,228 to South Africa.

According to the census of the Republic, taken in 1895, there were at that time in the Argentine Republic 1,800,792 milch cows, 357 butter and cheese factories (of which 251 were in the Province of Buenos Ayres and 55 in the capital), and 490 "tambos" and dairies, of which 254 were in the capital and 129 in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Brazil was formerly a good customer for both butter and cheese from the Argentine Republic, but in 1903 only 2 tons of cheese and 7 tons of butter were received from the latter country, although Brazil imports annually from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of butter from European countries and the United States, France furnishing the largest quantity.

The annual production of milk in the Republic is estimated at 960 millions of liters, of which 420,000,000 are used in making 15,000 tons of cheese, 8,000 being for exportation and 7,000 for home consumption. The internal consumption of milk is estimated at 470,000,000 liters, at the rate of 90 liters per capita.

The net value of 1,000 liters of milk is estimated at $31.54, of which one-half is paid to the "tamberos" who deliver it. To make 100 kilos of butter of the net value of $77.26, deducting the expenses of manufacture, 2,449 liters of milk are required, so that the business is evidently a profitable one if conducted upon a large scale.

Mr. LAHITTE'S report covers a preparation of milk according to the system of Doctors JUST and HATENAKER, which consists in the rapid evaporation of milk by submitting it to a very high temperature, and the result is a powder absolutely sterilized and which will remain good for an indefinite period. Dissolved in hot water it becomes milk again,

but has a slightly yellow color and a peculiar flavor, which, though not disagreeable, differs considerably from fresh milk. In 1904, 23,450 kilograms of milk powder were sent to the United Kingdom, besides 5,935 kilograms of condensed milk. The powder is regarded as a useful substitute for milk in climates where atmospheric changes cause it to sour quickly, or in cases where the fresh article is not available.

Another product of milk, caseine, is also exported in considerable and increasing quantities, reaching 1,695 tons in 1904. It is coagulated milk dried and ground, and the price in Europe varies from $200 to $300 gold per ton. It is used in the manufacture of paper and in some other industries.

EXCISE DUTY ON IMPORTED MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

According to the British "Board of Trade Journal" for August 17, 1905, a tariff of excise duties (*impuesto interno*) has been issued, stating that from June 20, 1905, these duties were to be levied on cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobaccos imported into the Argentine Republic.

REPORT ON RAILWAY TIES.

The Division of Forestry of the Argentine Republic, in a recent report upon the wooden ties used in that country, shows that the number of ties required by the principal railways of the Argentine Republic was as follows: In three years the Pacific Railway needed for use 1,500,000; in four years the Western Railway needed 1,000,000; in three years the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway required 2,000,000, and in four years the Great Western Railway required 2,000,000.

In 1904 the wooden ties prepared for the use of wide or standard gauge railways in the Argentine Republic numbered 68,686, while the number of ties for narrow-gauge railways during the same year amounted to 238,013. The following table shows the number of wooden ties prepared for use in the Argentine Republic from 1900 to 1904, inclusive:

	Number.
1900	601,883
1901	691,672
1902	1,028,881
1903	764,498
1904	919,699

SPIRAL TUNNEL THROUGH THE ANDES.

The greater part of the proposed tunnel through the Andes from Chile to the Argentine Republic will be of a spiral form. The tunnel made in a direct line through the mountain would be about 8 kilometers long, but in the form of a spiral it will extend about 16 kilometers.

BOLIVIA.

TIN MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to a report issued by the British Foreign Office, covering the trade of Bolivia for the year 1904, since the rise in the price of tin the once famous silver mines of Oruro have depended for their prosperity more on their tin output than on the silver production. The statement is further made that only a few years ago the production of tin was so insignificant that but few people in the United Kingdom knew anything about it, whereas at present Bolivia is one of the largest producers of tin in the world, half of the output coming from the Oruro district.

During the year 1904 the total amount dispatched from the Oruro district reached the large figure of 8,000 tons of metallic tin, which was over 10 per cent of the world's production. In 1903 the output was about half that amount.

Miners are scarce and wages have doubled in the last few years, and all kinds of labor-saving machinery and appliances have been introduced in order to render the work as automatic as possible. A comparatively new tin-mining region in the "Tres Cruces" has been opened up by some enterprising Americans, with gratifying results.

The Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company is considering the advisability of constructing branch lines connecting the various tin regions of the locality, and thus do away with the difficult and expensive transport of metals and goods by mule carts. At present the mines are from 6 to 50 miles from the railroad.

The carts to carry the production of the mines come from Chile and the coaches from the United States. About 200 tons of mining steel are required annually, of which fully one-half is of British origin. The steel most suitable is said to be the ordinary British good-class mining steel, costing in the United Kingdom about £25 per ton. Modern steels, tempered with tungsten or molybdenum, have been sent, but they are too expensive except for high-speed drills. Furthermore, the native blacksmith does not know how to use them. Hammers, shovels, and picks are mostly of German and North American manufacture, as are also hand cars and steel rails. About 3,000 cases of dynamite are consumed yearly, half of which is of British origin.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

The Government of the Republic of Bolivia and of the Republic of Chile, mutually interested in promoting the development of the commercial relations between the two countries, and in use of the faculty granted by Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship agreed

upon between both Governments on October 20, 1904, have agreed to establish the basis for the concession, construction, and exploitation of the railway from Arica to the Alto of La Paz, in conformity with the basis stipulated below, without prejudice to those which later on may be agreed upon, and to this effect have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia, to Mr. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Relations;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile, to Mr. Beltran Mathieu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Bolivia;

Who, properly authorized to this effect, have agreed to the stipulations contained in the following articles:

Article 1. In order to determine the pecuniary responsibility of the Government of Chile, established in Article 3 of said treaty, it is declared, that the value of the construction of the Bolivian section of the railway indicated will be that fixed in the proposition accepted by the Chilean Government for the construction of that section.

Art. 2. The railway may be constructed by sections, and the works commence simultaneously in Arica and Viacha, should no grave inconveniences arise, and the sections thus constructed will be opened to traffic as soon as finished; and the period of fifteen years upon which the Bolivian section of this railway will be turned over to the dominion and ownership of Bolivia will be counted from the day in which the whole line shall be finished and opened to traffic.

Art. 3. Both Governments will grant, through their officials, all the facilities necessary for the quickest and most perfect construction of the railway.

Art. 4. The Governments of Chile and Bolivia will cede gratuitously the government lands which may be necessary for the construction of the line and its connections or branches, and the use of the waters not owned by individuals and which may be necessary for the construction and exploitation of the railway.

Art. 5. They also agree to facilitate, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, the expropriation of the municipal and private lands which may be necessary for the object already stated.

They will also give facilities in the same manner for the temporary occupation of the lands and the ordinances with respect to all of the administrative services which will be required for the construction and exploitation of the railways, relative to farms through which the line will pass, exportation of materials necessary for the railway, the prohibition of the execution of certain works, at least for a certain distance from the roadbed, etc.

Art. 6. There shall be no impediment, delay, or difficulty whatever with respect to any works of the railway or its branches during the

proceedings necessary to determine the amount of the expropriation or the amount due for services.

ART. 7. All the material necessary for the construction and exploitation of the railway, as well as the provisions introduced for the laborers during the time of the construction of the line, shall be free from all imports, State or municipal tax.

ART. 8. The railway line, as well as all of its accessories, shall be exempt from all ordinary and extraordinary contributions during all the time which it will remain in the power of the Chilean Government.

ART. 9. The national and international mails shall be transported by the railway free.

ART. 10. The railway will be obliged to transport at cost price all the rolling stock, as well as fixed materials, which the Government of Bolivia may require directly or indirectly for the construction of other railway lines in the interior of the country.

ART. 11. The laborers and employees of the railway and their dependencies shall be free from military services in the respective countries, except in case of a national war.

ART. 12. In order to fix in perpetuity the free traffic of the railway, the respective Governments agree to guarantee the neutrality of the railway and its connections.

ART. 13. It is understood that the railway in its respective sections shall remain subject to the authority and laws of each country in its respective territory; but, with the aim to facilitate the operation and security of the line, the Governments of Chile and Bolivia will adopt by mutual consent the regulations and dispositions customary in use in this class of international railway lines, in which will be specified the objects which, by their great value, or for the dangers with respect to the safety of traffic, can not be transported except under certain regulations.

These regulations shall have the same force as that of the dispositions of the present Convention, which are to be considered as an integral part thereof.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries signed and sealed with their respective seals, in duplicate, the present Convention in the city of La Paz, on the 27th day of June, 1905.

CLAUDIO PINILLA.
B. MATHIEU.

BIDS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FROM UYUNI TO POTOSI.

President MONTES has extended the period for the receipt of bids for the construction of the railway from Uyuni to Potosi until December 30, 1905, up to which time sealed bids will be received by the Department of Fomento at La Paz. The gauge of the line is to correspond to the gauge of the railway constructed from La Quiaca to

Tupiza for the first section, and that of the railway from Antofagasta to Oruro for the second section. The ties are to be of Oregon pine or other wood of equal strength and resistance. The weight of the rails will be governed by the width of the gauge.

The quality of the rolling stock is to be first-class, and is to consist of 7 locomotives, 5 first-class passenger coaches, 5 second-class passenger coaches, 4 baggage cars, 20 box cars, 20 open freight cars, and 10 flat cars. The Government guarantees 5 per cent on the capital invested.

BOLIVIA AS NEW FIELD FOR LARGE INVESTMENTS.

The recent commercial treaty between Chile and Bolivia, and the announcement by the Chilean Government of its purpose to construct a railway through the provinces of Tacna and Arica into Bolivia, have apparently given an impetus to commercial and industrial interests in the latter Republic, which is manifest by definite plans for extensive railway construction and road building by the Bolivian Government, according to the report of R. E. MANSFIELD, United States consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

This increase in transportation facilities through a country rich in mineral and other resources, in territory difficult of access, will be the means of developing latent resources and giving to Bolivia a commercial importance heretofore unknown. The building of railways and the development of commercial interests in Bolivia will also result in substantial benefit to Chile, as Bolivia has no coast territory, and all products exported must pass through Chilean territory and be embarked from Chilean ports.

"*El Diario*," of La Paz, publishes a list of the roads proposed to be built and estimates their length at 4,339 kilometers (2,695 miles), to cost in the aggregate 200,075,000 bolivianos, equal to $84,031,500 United States currency.

The ability of Bolivia to carry out this extensive transportation scheme is due to the fact that among all classes there seems to be a unanimity of opinion that the money received from Brazil under the Acre treaty should be applied to railroads. Not many years will elapse before foreign capital will seek investment in Bolivia. If peace and order be observed, as at present, the country will forge ahead at a satisfactory rate of progress. Many causes are at work to impart a greater degree of stability to the Government and to the institutions of the country. Foremost among these is the agreement recently entered into with Chile, which puts an end to the mistrust and bickerings of a quarter of a century and brings to Bolivia munificent gifts of money and railways.

Road making in Bolivia, owing to the peculiar configuration of the country, has many difficulties. The most important roads have a total

length of 2,297 kilometers (1,426 miles). In the loftiest parts of the Andes the highways are little more than goat paths, which have been cut by Indians for the traffic of their beasts of burden. Along these mountain paths droves of mules, donkeys, and llamas are continually going and coming, carrying from the interior tropical fruits, cocoa, yungas, coffee, etc., and taking back from La Paz and other towns along the routes flour, groceries, alcohol, etc. The internal trade carried on in this manner will be largely increased once the country is tapped with railways.

The Government buildings called "*postas*," at intervals along the way, form a peculiar feature of travel by road in Bolivia. In these posthouses travelers are provided, free of charge, with a place wherein to rest and to sleep and, for a trifling charge, with food for themselves and with forage for their animals. Here, too, travelers can obtain relays of mules. The charge for these relays is 20 cents per league (about 3½ miles) per mule and 1 real per league for the Indians, who go on foot, as many do, keeping ahead of the mules, no matter at what pace the animals may travel—8, 10, and even 20 Bolivian leagues in a day (35 to 70 miles).

It is easy to imagine the radical change that would be wrought by railways in a country where such primitive customs prevail. Bolivia is a new country, waiting to be opened to the commerce of the world. Until twenty-five years ago it resisted the introduction of the electric telegraph, but now it is clamoring for railways and for more and more telegraph wires. In exchange it offers some of the most valuable, useful, and necessary natural products to be found on the globe. In the opinion of those who know it best, Bolivia is one of the most promising fields for investment in industrial development of any of the South American Republics.

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904.

According to figures compiled by the Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the foreign trade of Brazil for the first six months of 1904, compared with that for the same period of 1903, was as follows:

	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Exports	153,005,886	150,971,622
Imports	105,987,055	112,973,342
Balance in favor of exports	47,018,831	37,998,280

The detailed imports and exports during the six months were as follows:

Class.	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.		
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
I. Animals and animal products	1,577,750	733,494
II. Raw materials for use in the arts and industries	18,544,422	19,333,343
III. Manufactured articles	5,592,846	50,816,326
IV. Food products	36,715,868	38,466,562
V. Specie	3,556,169	3,624,617
Total	105,987,055	112,973,342
EXPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products	10,246,963	13,783,856
II. Mineral substances	3,786,915	4,149,560
III. Vegetable substances	138,166,928	133,014,389
Total	152,200,811	150,947,805

The countries contributing the larger part of the imports were Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, in the order of their importance, the imports from these countries constituting 50 per cent of the total. The United States occupied the first place in the exports of Brazil, followed by Great Britain and Germany; 80 per cent of the total exports went to these countries.

NAVIGATION SERVICE WITH JAPAN.

It is reported that the *Togo Kisner Kaisha* company, one of the most important navigation companies of Japan, has decided to establish a regular service between Yokohama and South American ports. This company has vessels of 12,000 tons capacity and has obtained a loan of Rothschild Bros. for the purpose of equipping the service.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

According to the "South American Journal" for August 19, 1905, the budget proposals of Brazil for 1906 compare with the estimates for 1905 as follows:

REVENUE.

	Gold.		Paper.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	Contos.	*Contos.*	*Contos.*	*Contos.*
Imports and maintenance dues	46,000	34,250	132,890	132,870
Inland revenue	460	1,401	67,380	70,819
Consumption dues	.....	.....	35,450	34,040
Sundry revenue	614	514	7,006	6,826
Revenue affected to special purposes, including export duties of the Acre territory	13,570	12,130	15,868	18,788
Total	61,644	48,295	258,594	263,343

The increase of 11,750 *contos* gold in import revenue is accounted for by a rise in the percentage of duties payable in gold from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, while the decrease of 150,000 *milreis* in the paper revenue of the same service is in consequence of reduction of the percentage payable in paper from 75 per cent to 70 per cent. Including $13,576,000 gold for the reserve fund and the Rio harbor works, the total revenue from imports is 59,570,000 *milreis* and 139,020,000 *milreis* paper, as against $46,380,000 gold and $132,870,000 paper last year. Reducing the gold moiety to paper at 16 pence, the total estimated revenue for 1906 amounts to 362,618 *contos*, as against 344,840 *contos* estimated for 1905, an increase of 5.15 per cent.

The expenditure is estimated as follows:

EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.		Paper.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	Contos.	*Contos.*	*Contos.*	*Contos.*
Justice and Interior	9	12	24,002	24,557
Foreign Affairs	1,188	1,067	729	332
Navy	667	651	31,110	31,397
War	100	50	48,119	48,119
Public Works	3,924	4,963	75,476	75,472
Finance	28,406	28,821	78,384	77,544
	34,294	35,564	257,820	257,421
Paper money redemption and guarantee funds	9,410	8,520	8,950	8,950
Amortization of internal debt			2,230	5,150
Amortization of rescissions	160	160	1,658	1,658
Amortization port works loans	4,000	3,000	3,030	3,030
Total	47,864	47,244	273,688	276,209

The only increase of importance in the expenditure is in the special funds for redemption of paper money and the service of the port works loan, which together take 1,890,000 *milreis* gold more than in 1905. Reduced to gold at 16 pence, the expenditure for 1906 amounts to 354,461 *contos*, as against 355,934 *contos* for 1905, and shows a slight decrease.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM PARA AND MANAOS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905.

The exports of india rubber from the ports of Para and Manaos during the first half of 1905 show a considerable gain as compared with the previous years, the total amounting to 19,762,578 kilograms, as against 17,314,712 kilograms in 1904. The amount of 9,415,670 kilograms was shipped to the United States in 1905, as against 8,905,922 kilograms in the preceding year, and to Europe the quantity reached to the amount of 10,346,908 kilograms, as compared with 8,408,790 in 1904.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN MAY, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the custom-houses of Brazil, for which returns have been received during May, 1905, the figures for the corresponding month of 1904 being also given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.	Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manaos	904,155	810,471	Macahe	.....	3,462
Belem	2,046,284	1,943,357	Rio de Janeiro	6,854,178	5,638,839
Maranham	388,262	322,065	Santos	2,858,644	2,354,213
Parnahyba	188,358	110,402	Paranagua	120,461	147,819
Fortaleza	434,170	258,908	Florianopolis	111,704	131,828
Natal	4,030	23,171	Rio Grande	611,311	340,274
Parahyba	48,992	49,033	Porto Alegre	551,290	460,211
Recife	1,533,601	1,210,392	Uruguayana	105,690	108,167
Maceio	149,625	181,117	Santa Anna do Livramento	19,334	44,611
Ponedo	.....	329	Corumba	43,630	114,133
Aracaju	27,527	15,630			
Bahia	1,909,232	955,125	Total	18,874,799	15,258,714
Victoria	35,321	36,157			

NEW IMPORT DUTIES IN STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

The state of Minas Geraes, according to the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905, has imposed an import duty of 8 per cent ad valorem on the following articles: Butter, cheese, and all other dairy produce; potatoes, rice, dried and preserved fruits, bacon, lard, preserved meats, onions, garlic, cigarette straw, earthenware or clay pipes, stearine candles, iron and wire nails, and wrapping paper.

This duty, which is additional to any federal import duties, came into force on July 1, 1905.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The "Brazilian Review" for June 20, 1905, contains statistics of the Brazilian exports during the first quarter of 1905, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, from which the following table, showing the quantity and value of the principal articles exported, has been compiled.

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Rubber ..... kilos..	12,094,400	13,441,351	£4,121,692	£5,420,619
Coffee ..... bags..	1,697,318	2,237,759	3,506,856	3,482,943
Hides and skins ..... kilos..	10,487,639	8,573,782	626,588	542,381
Tobacco ..... do....	3,804,472	7,418,422	137,238	315,602
Cocoa ..... do....	4,145,457	4,780,712	197,123	214,304
Maté ..... do....	8,432,327	7,810,363	189,348	192,611
Sugar ..... do....	2,249,609	12,066,325	21,110	156,453
Gold, bar ..... grams..	1,117,341	1,211,520	121,035	131,249
Cotton ..... kilos..	7,561,731	2,143,631	506,397	88,237
Other articles	.....	.....	394,684	1,464,894
Total value	.....	.....	9,822,071	12,009,293
Specie	.....	.....	1,459	758
Grand total	.....	.....	9,823,530	12,010,051

Calculated on the basis of this return it is predicted that exports during the current year will reach the value of £44,000,000, or £4,770,000 more than in 1904.

REPORT OF THE NORTH BRAZILIAN SUGAR FACTORIES.

The report of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories for the year ended March 31, 1905, states that the quantity of cane obtained during the year was 41,129 tons, which yielded 3,154½ tons of sugar, 309,781 liters of alcohol, and 451,600 liters of molasses, estimated to produce another 150,533 liters of alcohol. As compared with the previous year the increase in the quantity of cane is 7,129 tons; in sugar, 523½ tons, and in alcohol and its equivalent in molasses, 38,482 liters. The crop was an unusually heavy one, necessitating the carrying forward of heavier stocks than would otherwise have been the case. These are represented by 675 tons of sugar and alcohol and molasses, equal to about 214,560 liters of finished alcohol. Part of these stocks had been sold forward and have been valued accordingly at sale prices, while the unsold portion has been taken at cost. The year's trading has resulted in a profit of £11,981, as compared with £10,224 for 1903–4, and exchange has been favorable to the company. The profit for the year, after deducting all expenses and debenture interest to March 31, paid and accrued, and after providing for the redemption of £1,000 of debentures and bonus thereon, is £8,226; adding to this £2,326 brought forward from last year, the total is £10,552, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent.

In view of the difficulty which has been experienced for some years past in obtaining adequate supplies of cane, the directors have secured two of the best cane-growing estates in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and they believe that these will, under improved methods of cultivation, be a valuable acquisition for the company. An extension of the company's lines of communication has also been effected, and although the work of construction was completed only in February, one section of the line was opened by the middle of December, and over 850 tons of cane were obtained by the end of March from the new district which has thus been opened up.

MANGANESE DEPOSITS OF NAZARETH.

The March issue of the bulletin published by the Agricultural Department of the State of Bahia contains a report which the eminent geologist, Dr. Orville Derby, presented to the Secretary of Agriculture of that State on the maganese deposits recently discovered at Nazareth, Bahia. Doctor Derby finds these deposits similar in their geological formation to those at Queluz, in the State of Minas Geraes, but notably different from the manganese deposits in other parts of the world. The manganese occurs in the form of veins, dikes, or lenticular masses

in the midst of a formation of crystalline rocks of various types which may be included under the generic name of gneiss. These rocks constitute the base of the formation and are cut by dikes, concretionary masses, and nodules of eruptive rocks of different types, among which is granite, which predominates, and the type of rock known as *queluzite*, which contains the manganese.

Queluzite consists principally of a primitive oxide of manganese and a mixture of silicate of manganese and alumina. The ore bodies have an inclination of over 45°, so that it would seem that when the surface deposits are exhausted, which are the only ones now being worked by the open-cut method, underground mining may be profitably carried on, for from the nature of the ore it does not seem probable that the metallic content will fall below 40 per cent, which is the limit set by the metallurgical industry. The surface indications of the deposits and the work already done give ground for the belief that the manganese mining industry will become permanently established in this district.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF SANTOS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904.

According to figures published by the Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the foreign trade movement of the port of Santos for the first six months of the calendar year 1904 was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the six months under review was 43,753,534 *milreis* (paper) and 19,468,115 *milreis* (gold), compared with 47,768,047 *milreis* (paper) and 21,153,272 *milreis* (gold) for the corresponding period of 1903.

The exports for the six months were valued at 73,136,905 *milreis* (paper) and 32,848,217 *milreis* (gold), compared with 97,250,878 *milreis* (paper) and 42,962,021 *milreis* (gold).

The detailed imports and exports during the six months were as follows:

[In *milreis* (gold).]

Class.	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products	28,056	20,038
II. Raw materials for use in the arts and industries	4,219,764	4,104,036
III. Manufactured articles	7,488,172	7,195,345
IV. Food products	7,475,434	7,076,608
V. Specie	1,941,846	1,072,088
Total	21,153,272	19,468,115
EXPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products	163,933	145,998
II. Mineral substances	13,350	24,993
III. Vegetable substances	42,784,738	32,677,226
Total	42,962,021	32,848,217

COFFEE MOVEMENT, JUNE, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of June, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Item.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	132,756	96,439	231,803	229,815
Shipments	88,221	175,953	254,769	350,707
Sales	68,000	182,000	165,203	288,000
Daily average of entries	4,425	3,214	7,726	7,660
Daily average of shipments		7,241	8,492	11,690
Entries from July 1	2,459,617	3,845,199	7,423,002	6,402,377
Shipments from July 1	2,757,956	4,021,309	7,174,557	6,537,226
Stock on hand June 30	258,830	373,340	816,678	554,811

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

The monthly journal of the German-Brazilian Association, published at Berlin, Germany, in an article on the commerce of Brazil, gives a table showing the participation of the several countries named in the export trade of Brazil in 1903 and 1904. Following is the table, the figures showing the percentages:

Country.	1903.	1904.	Country.	1903.	1904.
Germany	14.83	13.93	France	9.45	5.07
Austria-Hungary	2.71	2.79	Great Britain	19.33	16.17
Belgium	1.90	1.61	United States	41.21	50.31

The total value of Brazil's exports in 1903 was 742,632,278 *milreis*, equal to $405,477,223, and in 1904 776,041,839 *milreis*, equal to $423,718,843.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The report of the inspector of insurance companies in Brazil shows that insurance business is rapidly developing in that country. In the year 1904 there appear to have been 55 companies operating in the Republic, 44 being national and 11 foreign, of which 5 were for life. Forty-two companies taking land and maritime risks did business involving a total responsibility of 2,216,220 *contos* in Brazilian money plus £192,400, 500,000 *francs*, and 821,000 *marks*. Against these risks the premiums received amounted to 10,516 *contos*, £358,126, and 650 *marks*. The sum paid on account of claims was 5,714 *contos*. Thirty-two national companies assured 1,943,674 *contos*, and took 9,337 *contos* in premiums, and paid out against claims 5,452 *contos*. Five foreign companies covered risks for 272,226 *contos*, received in premiums 1,179 *contos*, and paid against claims 262 *contos*.

CHILE.

PORT MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO IN 1904.

From the report made to the British Foreign Office by the British Consul-General at the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it is learned that the total shipping, foreign and coasting, entering and leaving the harbor for the year 1904, was 1,060 ships and 1,720,787 tons, as compared with 1,053 ships and 1,548,354 tons in the preceding year.

The following table shows the movement of all the shipping of the port during the periods under comparison:

Nationality.	Number of vessels.		Tonnage.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
Steam—Foreign.				
Chilean	58	46	93,171	75,301
British	204	175	499,162	407,247
German	87	90	248,012	236,644
French	8	.....	24,799	.....
United States	1	.....	743	.....
Belgian	1	.....	3,009	.....
Norwegian	1	.....	2,177	.....
Sailing—Foreign.				
Chilean	6	10	4,681	12,467
British	71	74	111,841	108,356
German	37	31	70,922	58,747
French	3	6	4,911	9,616
Italian	7	6	11,400	8,896
Russian	1	.....	1,446	.....
Norwegian	2	1	2,231	546
Danish	2	1	1,979	367
Dutch	1	.....	1,991	.....
Austro-Hungarian	1	.....	1,382	.....
Swedish	1	.....	1,331	.....
United States	.....	3	.....	2,404
Steam—Coasting trade.				
Chilean	341	361	337,059	345,374
British	160	175	213,061	204,375
German	15	19	47,634	40,500
United States	1	.....	743	.....
Sailing—Coasting trade.				
Chilean	44	47	24,711	28,630
British	5	6	7,614	7,242
German	2	1	4,777	893
French	.....	1	.....	1,749

COLOMBIA.

PROVISIONS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The new monetary law passed in March 1905 by the Congress of Colombia, and which will become operative on the 1st of January 1906, provides for the conversion of the paper money now in circulation into gold, and in pursuance with that provision of the law, President Reyes has issued a decree directing that 25 per cent of the yield of the new revenues shall be set aside for that purpose. In the preamble

it is declared to be a matter of urgent necessity that measures shall be adopted for depositing abroad the necessary funds in gold for the introduction of the metallic currency before the 1st of January next. The preamble continues:

"That whereas, the easiest and most expeditious means, as also the surest, for holding abroad the funds disposable for the coinage of the metallic money to be introduced for the conversion of the paper currency, is that of destining for this purpose the total yield of a revenue, payable in gold and other resources of the same nature, which can be disposed of without embarrassing the other administrative services.

"That whereas, the revenue on hides is that which can yield most easily and with due regularity, in foreign countries, the necessary funds in gold, not only for the direct and immediate conversion of paper money, but also as security for any operation requiring credit, which will allow of the increase of the funds for conversion and hasten the elimination of the national bills.

"It is therefore decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of July next (1905) the revenue on hides will be levied throughout the Republic. The yield will be set aside for the acquisition of metallic money for the conversion of the national bills, and all national or departmental slaughter taxes on animals killed for public consumption are hereby abolished.

"ART. 2. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury will proceed to come to an arrangement with the farmers on the slaughter tax in the departments where the said tax has been framed, to substitute for the same the levying of the tax on hides, and the value of the tax, no longer levied, will be recognized in favor of the respective entity.

"ART. 3. The Central Bank will organize, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, the administration of the revenue on hides, so as to insure the highest possible yield and the sale of the article abroad.

"ART. 4. The funds proceeding from the revenue on hides, abroad, will be deposited by the Central Bank in a bank of recognized solvency and respectability, to cause to be coined, month by month, the metallic money necessary for the conversion of the national bills, from the month of January, 1906.

"ART. 5. The yield of the revenue on hides shall be credited as being equal to 25 per cent of the new revenues, destined for the conversion of the paper money, in the first year and 50 per cent in each succeeding year.

"ART. 6. If the yield of the revenue on hides is not equal to 25 and 50 per cent of the yield of the new revenues, it will be supplemented from the emerald mines.

"ART. 7. If the situation of the treasury permits, the entire yield of the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, that of the export duties, and

whatever may be received from the Panama Canal shares shall also be appropriated from the 1st of January next for the introduction of metallic currency, for the conversion of the national bills.

"ART. 8. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury is authorized to intrust the Central Bank with the administration and management of the taxes and revenues, which have so far been under the direction of the national council of amortization, as also the Sabana Railway, until a special contract relative to the matter shall have been concluded.

"ART. 9. The metallic currency introduced by the Central Bank in accordance with the provisions of this decree will be laid down by articles 1, 2, and 3, of law 59, of the 30th of April, 1905, and in conformity with the decree issued on the subject. The bank can also introduce up to 2 per cent in fractional currency, of nickel, copper, or bronze, with sufficient aluminum, according to the provisions of article 7 of the same law.

"ART. 10. If it is necessary to obtain a loan abroad to increase the funds for the conversion of the paper money, and thus bring about this conversion in a shorter space of time, the Central Bank may appropriate the revenues referred to in this decree to guarantee the said loan. This action can not be taken without the approval of the Government.

"ART. 11. The Central Bank will publish, in the first days of every month, a statement respecting the sums of paper money exchanged for metal during the preceding month."

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW MONETARY LAW.

United States Consul SNYDER, of Bogotá, furnishes a copy of the law recently enacted by Colombia reorganizing the national monetary system, from which the following items are taken:

"ARTICLE 1. The monetary unit and current money of the Republic is the gold dollar, divided into 100 cents, 1.672 grams weight, and 0.900 fine.

"ART. 2. The other gold coins are: Double condor, of the value of $20; the condor, of the value of $10; the half condor, of the value of $5.

"ART. 3. There will also be silver coins as follows: The half dollar, value 50 cents gold; the peseta, value 20 cents gold; the real, value 10 cents gold.

"ART. 4. Each one of the coins mentioned in the previous articles will be of 0.900 fine and the weight corresponding to its value, relative to the gold monetary unit.

"ART. 5. For the purposes of minting the silver and fixing the values of the coins, each gram of gold of 0.900 fine will be considered as equivalent to 33 grams of silver.

"ART. 6. For each $100 of gold put into circulation there can only be put in circulation $10 of silver.

"ART. 7. If the Government deems it necessary for smaller transactions it may also order the minting of fractional coins of nickel, copper, or bronze, with sufficient aluminum, of the values of 5, 2, and 1 cents, and not to exceed 2 per cent of the amount of gold in circulation.

"ART. 8. The paper money legally emitted by the old National Bank and by the departmental governments will continue to preserve its character of forced currency and its independent powers according to the following rules:

"(1) It is in the power of all classes of contracts or transactions, civil or commercial, be they official or private, to state freely any class of domestic money or foreign gold; and

"(2) In those parts of Colombia where the legal medium of exchange is silver, this will pursue its free power in relation to the price the standard of gold may have in the market, and contracts may be freely made in said money.

"ART. 9. The obligations contracted, or which may be contracted in business with the exterior, shall be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of article 203 of the *Codigo de Comercio*.

"ART. 10. The obligations which may be contracted in Colombian money or in those in which no special money is stipulated will be understood to have been contracted and will be paid in the gold money treated of in the first two articles of the present law, or in its equivalent in paper money at the rate of exchange of 100 paper pesos for $1 gold.

"NOTE.—The obligations in which paper money is expressly stated will be canceled in this money.

* * * * * * *

"ART. 13. The national silver coins known as ancient money, as the pesos of eight-tenths, and the coins worn in use will be classed with the money of 0.835 fine for the purposes of changing same for the new national money. The Government is authorized to recall, whenever it may deem it convenient, all old silver money circulating in the country in order to change it for those expressed in the present law, in the proportion which corresponds to it according to its value; the coins thus taken up and those received in the national treasury will be recoined in the mint.

"ART. 14. Individuals, both native and foreign, are prohibited from importing silver money.

"ART. 15. In every contract in which money may enter, the expressions peso or pesos will be understood as always referring to the gold standard which this law establishes.

"ART. 16. Domestic or foreign moneys which may be introduced into the country will be confiscated.

"ART. 17. The executive power is authorized to set a date when the

circulation of moneys of 0.835 fine shall cease, and when a commission can stipulate up to 5 per cent in favor of the bank, company, or individual who may make the operation and can defray the loss which it causes up to 30 per cent.

"ART. 18. The national offices are prohibited from receiving foreign gold which, from natural or artificial deterioration, does not possess the legal weight, and they are also prohibited from receiving native gold or silver coins which may have been pierced or cut.

* * * * * * *

CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES.

A decree recently issued by the Government of Colombia in regard to import duties is as follows:

"ARTICLE I. The foreign merchandise enumerated below will pay, on its entry into national territory, the following gross weight duties per kilogram:

	Gold.
Printed books	0.01
Flour	.01
Vermicelli and other pastes	.15
Aniseed	.15
Manufactured stearin	.10
Unmanufactured stearin and stearic acid	.01
Spermaceti in candles, etc	.15
Sulphuric acid, saltpeter, muriatic acid	.01
Petroleum and gasoline, for motor, not lighting, power	.01
Refined petroleum, for lighting	.05
Graphite and black lead	.03
Dynamos	.03
Quicksilver, for mines	.01
Lead, in ingots, for mines	.01
Wool, jute, and hemp, in yarn	.03
White and colored cotton threads	.05
Silk in any form	1.50
Dry alcoholic wines, in pipes, barrels, or bottles	.20
Bone in powder, chalk, feldspar, silica, masicot, kaolin, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery	.01
Brick and paving stones of burnt clay and stone or cement	.01
Tiles and paving stones of marble, jasper, or any other natural stone	.01
Natural or artificial mineral waters, such as vichy, etc	.01
Concentrated molasses	.02

"ART. 2. Pine resin, caustic soda and potash, neutral silicates, oil substances for the manufacture of soap, unmanufactured stearin, or stearic acid, gasoline and petroleum (raw) for combustion, and mineral coal, so long as coal mines are not being exploited on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, are included in article 5 of decree No. 15 of the 27th of January last.

"ART. 3. Printed books will have a rebate of 50 per cent on the consular invoice duties."

A later decree relates to food stuffs and provides for temporary reduction of duties. The decree follows:

"ARTICLE 1. From the date of the publication of the present decree in the '*Diario Oficial*' the customs duties on flour, barley, grain, rice, and lard will be reduced by 50 per cent.

"To protect the agriculture of the country, this reduction will be suspended as soon as the abnormal scarcity and want of these provisions in the country—which has been caused by lack of rain—shall have disappeared.

"ART. 2. The decree that, in the future, shall reestablish the ordinary duties on the said articles shall not take effect until thirty days after its publication in the '*Diario Oficial*,' so that the merchants may draw up their orders with a full knowledge of the duties payable.

"ART. 3. The reduction of duties referred to in the present decree will be limited to imports through the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Cúcuta."

Following is the decree fixing the fluvial tax on the Magdalena River:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of June next the fluvial tax, collected for the cleaning and dredging of the Magdalena River, will be augmented to $2 gold per ton on imports and $1.50 gold on exports, with the exception of coffee, which will only pay $1 per ton.

"ART. 2. The articles at present exempted from the payment of the tax will be taxed from now on, with the exception of food stuffs produced in the country and descending the river."

THE TERM PACKAGE DEFINED IN CUSTOMS LAW.

The Colombian Minister of Finance has decided that for the purpose of the consular certification of ships' manifests, in accordance with article 10 of the customs law now in force, the term "package" shall, in the case of goods shipped unpacked, such as tiles, bricks, timber, coal, and other materials for construction, be taken as equivalent to 1,000 kilograms, instead of 80 kilograms as heretofore.

COSTA RICA.

TRADE VALUES, 1900–1904.

The following figures, compiled from the report of the British Consul at San José for the year 1904, show the relative trade values of the imports and exports of the Republic of Costa Rica for the years 1900–1904, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Year.	General merchandise.	Cattle.	Specie.	Total.
1900	£1,014,297	£35,609	£251,964	£1,301,870
1901	795,221	34,387	79,757	909,365
1902	798,593	59,180	51,387	909,160
1903	892,451	70,793	41,824	1,005,068
1904	1,077,849	45,136	105,616	1,228,601

EXPORTS.

Year.	Coffee.	Bananas.	Other products.	Specie.	Total.
1900	£760,037	£316,356	£136,000	£51,846	£1,264,239
1901	582,123	357,980	97,732	113,340	1,151,175
1902	653,611	386,103	122,832	804	1,163,350
1903	869,776	475,350	155,426	3,898	1,504,450
1904	633,704	623,371	125,915	6,005	1,388,995

The percentages of imports classified according to the countries of origin for the years under comparison were as follows:

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
United States	46.20	46.77	54.08	50.20	52.20
United Kingdom	27.30	21.83	23.94	21.57	19.27
Germany	13.59	13.50	12.47	11.07	12.50
France	5.94	5.43	5.25	6.47	4.60
Spain	2.60	3.14	1.98	1.72	2.15
Italy	2.00	3.07	1.71	3.17	2.20
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	2.04	.60
Spanish America	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.08
Other countries	2.37	6.26	.57	3.76	2.40

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The general condition of trade in Costa Rica, according to a report made to his home Government by the British consul at San José, appears to be sounder than for some years past. Values of property in the interior are on a more stable basis, credit is used with greater care, and the rate of interest current in the country has fallen from 12 to 10 per cent per annum. On June 1, 1905, the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 *colones*, commenced operations, having been duly organized.

The internal debt at the close of the financial year, March 31, 1905, amounted to 7,868,776.96 *colones* (£745,855), against 8,593,374.49 *colones* (£814,538) on March 31, 1904, this being a reduction of 724,597.53 *colones* (£68,683)—that is, 8.68 per cent.

For the year ended March 31, 1905, the following figures are given showing revenue and expenditure: Net revenue, 5,306,132.97 *colones* (£502,951); expenditure, 4,113,655.22 *colones* (£389,920), showing a surplus of 1,192,477.75 *colones* (£113,031).

The principal increase in revenue was from customs duties, which show an advance of 201,849.50 *colones*, and from the alcohol and tobacco monopolies of the Government. The surplus was used for

the reduction of the internal debt, for equipment and special work on the Pacific Railway, and for various incidental expenses. During 1904 the service of the internal debt remained in suspense.

BANANA TRADE OF BLUEFIELDS.

United States Consul RYDER, of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, furnishes statistics of the banana trade of the Bluefields district for three successive fiscal years, which show a marked decrease in value of shipments made the past year. These figures indicate, the consul explains, that the number of bunches was not decreased, but that the Bluefields Steamship Company is paying less for bananas than in previous years. There is a report that the Government will permit other vessels than those of the Bluefields Steamship Company to embark in the banana trade and that a concession has been made to a party who is to deliver the fruit at the Bluff, where vessels may load. A charge of 16 cents gold per bunch will be made for collecting the fruit from the plantations on the river. The statistics show that the total value of bananas shipped from the Bluefields district the past three years to have been $2,304,548. The shipments for each of the three years named, ending June 30, are as follows: 1903, $842,220; 1904, $814,900; 1905, $647,428.

CUBA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PREFATORY NOTE.

During the temporary government of Cuba by the United States authorities a customs tariff was arranged and put into operation, to take the place of the previous Spanish-Cuban tariff of 1897. This United States-Cuban tariff was first promulgated by President MCKINLEY on December 13, 1898, and in 1899 various changes and improvements were wrought in the document, so that in its perfected form it was finally promulgated by the same authority on March 31, 1900, and went into force on June 15, 1900.

On resuming full control of their Republic in May, 1902, the Cubans decided to continue the tariff of 1900 in force, and it is still the tariff law of Cuba. Various modifications and changes as to certain details, however, have been made from time to time by the customs authorities, all of which modifications are indicated in the footnotes in the text of the tariff as published in the following pages.

In December, 1903, the new reciprocity convention between the United States and Cuba went into effect. By the terms of this instru-

ment certain tariff rebates are granted by each of the two nations to the other.

In January, 1904, the Cuban Congress authorized and provided for a general increase in the tariff rates, amounting to from 15 to 30 per cent. President PALMA, of Cuba, accordingly issued a proclamation on February 1, 1904, decreeing the several increases as specified in the new law to go into effect on February 5, 1904. The changes are very numerous, and affect nearly all of the paragraphs of the tariff existing at the date named. The increases are at the rates of 15, 20, 25, and 30 per cent.

The following compilation presents (1) the old tariff rates, according to the Cuban tariff of 1900; (2) the present rates, according to the increases effective February 5, 1904; and (3) the present rates to the United States, as modified by the reciprocity convention.

For convenient reference, two explanatory circulars of the Cuban Secretary of Treasury and a list of the numbers of the paragraphs and subdivisions of paragraphs affected by the tariff-rate increases are also included in the compilation.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Havana on the eleventh day of December, 1902, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

"The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Cuba, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"The President of the United States of America, the Honorable General TASKER H. BLISS;

"The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable CARLOS DE ZALDO Y BEURMANN, secretary of state and justice, and the Honorable JOSÉ M. GARCIA Y MONTES, secretary of the treasury;

who, after an exchange of their full powers found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other as

hereinafter recited, agreed, and do hereby agree, upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

"ARTICLE I.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

"ARTICLE II.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

"ARTICLE III.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the customs tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

"ARTICLE IV.

"During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided or as may hereafter be provided, in the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

"*Schedule A.*—To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per centum: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast-iron, wroght iron, and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, pre-

served in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

"*Schedule B.*—To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per centum: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; nonalcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes, and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B," of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (a) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

"*Schedule C.*—To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) per centum; Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not including in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

"ARTICLE V.

"It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the

two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

"ARTICLE VI.

"It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or if any of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

"ARTICLE VII.

"It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while this convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897; and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

"ARTICLE IX.

"In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

"ARTICLE X.

"It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

"And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the Government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five (5) years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

"This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress.

"In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Havana, Cuba, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

"TASKER H. BLISS. [SEAL.]
"CARLOS DE ZALDO. [SEAL.]
"JOSÉ M. GARCIA MONTES. [SEAL.]"

And whereas by the terms of the said convention it is provided that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was, by a supplementary convention signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas the said convention of December 11, 1902, as amended

by the Senate of the United States, and the said supplementary convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added at the end of Article XI of the said convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment:

"This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress;"

And whereas the Congress gave its approval to the said convention by an act approved December 17, 1903, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two," which act is word for word as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convetion shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by

the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress, originating in said House.

"SEC. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs, that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge of fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba, embraced in the provisions of said convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported."

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

Wherefore I have caused the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.] THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

CIRCULARS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CUBA RELATING TO RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

[Translation.]

The following circulars explain the Cuban interpretation and administration of the reciprocity convention with the United States:

Extract from Circular No. 177 of December 19, 1903.

Treaty will take effect beginning with the 27th instant (December, 1903).

Invoices of goods imported must have added to the declaration now made by manufacturer or producer in the United States, in which he states that the prices and other particulars of the invoice are exact, "that the articles contained in said invoice are products of the soil or industry of the United States." The treaty must be enforced to the letter, and cases of doubt arising must be immediately reported to this Department, which will give preferential attention thereto. For general information, to the end that doubt may be avoided as far as possible, some of the clauses of the treaty having already been subject of inquiry, the following remarks are made:

It will be observed that all of group 5 of schedule 1, assessing crystal and glass ware, enjoys in virtue of article 4, in Schedule A, advantage of 25 per cent. Tariff No. 12, b, of said group classifies window glass or other articles. This window glass is excepted from said 25 per cent advantage, and enjoys instead 30 per cent, being included in Schedule B of said article. In this tariff number it should be understood that only window glass enjoys 30 per cent advantage; other glass than window glass, classified together with window glass, enjoys only the general 25 per cent of group 5 of schedule 1, and importers should be made to take oath that it is for windows. Under Schedule C of said article 4 porcelains enjoy 40 per cent advantage. Articles of this material are specially classified under tariff number 23, but porcelain articles classified 24 also enjoy the 40 per cent advantage. All other articles comprised under tariff number 24 enjoy the 20 per cent advantage of article 3 of treaty.

Groups 2 and 3 of schedule 2, classifying cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, enjoy 25 per cent fixed by Schedule A of article 4, excepting cutlery, which enjoys the 30 per cent advantage granted in Schedule B of the same article.

All the articles included in schedule 4 of the tariff, cotton and manufactures thereof, which are specially mentioned, enjoy the 30 per cent advantage granted by Schedule B of article 4 of the treaty, with the single exception of knitted goods classified under tariff number 122 in letters a, b, c, and d, which enjoy the 40 per cent advantage granted by Schedule C of the said article.

Manufactures of wool classified under numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147 enjoy the 40 per cent advantage established in Schedule C of the treaty. Other articles classified under these numbers not of wool shall enjoy only the 20 per cent of article 3 of the treaty.

Printing paper, other than for newspapers, enjoys the 30 per cent granted by Schedule B of article 4. Paper classified under tariff number 152 enjoys only the 20 per cent granted by article 3 of the treaty. Number 154 enjoys the advantage of 30 per cent granted by Schedule B, blank books and paper envelopes classified under this number being included in this advantage.

Cattle are the only live stock that shall enjoy the 40 per cent granted by Schedule C of article 4 of the treaty; all other kinds shall enjoy the 20 per cent of article 3.

Machinery of number 22 enjoys the 25 per cent advantage granted by Schedule A of article 4; and other machinery classified by the tariff numbers of schedule 11, when copper or alloys thereof predominate in said other machinery as the component parts of greatest value, also enjoys the 25 per cent advantage, but when in the machinery classified by other paragraphs of the group in question copper does not predominate as component part of greatest value, it shall enjoy only the 20 per cent advantage provided by article 3 of the treaty.

Butter and oleomargarine are classed under tariff number 244. It should be borne in mind that butter alone enjoys the 30 per cent advantage, oleomargarine or butter mixed with oleomargarine enjoying only the 20 per cent concession of article 3.

Only merchandise reaching the island of Cuba after the time at which the treaty takes effect, or, that is, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th instant, shall enjoy the benefits of the treaty.

Circular No. 325 of January 19, 1905.

To the collector of the port of ———:

For your information and action, I have the honor to inform you that, acting upon a complaint presented to the collector of the port of Habana, this Department, upon consultation with the Secretary of State, has rendered the following decision:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 10 last, inclosing the application of Messrs. Galban & Co., claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty for an importation of roasted coffee, which benefit has been denied by this Department.

"In reply, this Department informs you that it can not accede to that claim. Whenever this Department in agreement with the Department of State and Justice, understands that any merchandise is manufactured or finished in the United States from raw materials imported

from other countries, it considers only those products as the products of the industries of the United States within the meaning of the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1903, which have undergone in the course of manufacture in the United States a transformation which changes their nature, making of them an entirely different and distinct product; as, for instance, lumber changed into furniture; silk or wool, into cloth; salts, into drugs, etc. This does not apply in cases like the present, when the product in question has gone through a certain process which does not change its essential nature nor the use for which it is destined."

CHANGES IN CUBAN TARIFF RATES.

[In effect February 5, 1904.]

FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 15 per cent increase: 128, 132 to 142 (inclusive), 145 to 150 (inclusive).

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 20 per cent increase: 114 to 126 (inclusive), 127 (in part), 242, 253.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 25 per cent increase: 1 (in part, viz, letters *b*, *c*, *d*), 2 to 5 (inclusive), 6 (in part), 7 (in part), 8, 9, 25 to 29 (inclusive), 59 to 72 (inclusive), 73 (except letter *c*), 74, 89, 90, 101*a*, 101*b*, 102*a*, 129, 131, 143*b*, 152 to 154 (inclusive), 166, 167, 168*a*, 170 to 177 (inclusive), 179 and 180 (in part), 181 to 183 (inclusive), 185 to 196 (inclusive), 199 to 202 (inclusive), 204 to 206 (inclusive), 212 to 214 (inclusive), 217 to 235 (inclusive), 266 to 268 (inclusive), 273, 274 (letters *a* and *b*), 281 to 285 (inclusive), 294.

THIRTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 30 per cent increase: 10 (in part), 11 to 17 (inclusive), 19 to 24 (inclusive), 30, 32 to 34 (inclusive), 36, 37 (except letter *c*), 38 to 58 (inclusive), 77, 78*b*, 78*c*, 79 to 81 (inclusive), 82 (in part), 83, 91 (in part), 96, 97, 98 (in part), 99, 100, 103 (in part), 104 to 106 (inclusive), 108 (in part), 109 to 111 (inclusive), 112 (in part), 113 (in part), 155 to 160 (inclusive), 161 (in part), 162 to 164 (inclusive), 184, 197, 198, 207 to 211 (inclusive), 236 to 241 (inclusive), 243 to 252 (inclusive), 255 (except letter *c*), 256 to 262 (inclusive), 264, 265, 269 (in part), 270 to 272 (inclusive), 275, 276, 280, 286 to 292 (inclusive), 295 to 306 (inclusive), 308 to 316 (inclusive).

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Disposition First.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.[a]

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Number of threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the number of threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as "thread counter" shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs; and should the tissue be mixed, it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest-taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TISSUES.

3. *Admixtures of two materials.*—Tissues of all kinds composed of two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(*a*) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or

[a] The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,[a] provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(*b*) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,[a] provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(*c*) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,[a] provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*d*) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,[b] provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(*e*) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,[b] provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of

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[a] Class IV, group 2, Note I.

[b] Class V, group 2, Note I.

the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*f*) When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

4. *Admixtures of more than two materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*a*) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*b*) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woolen threads, provided that the number of these threads counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woolen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI as mixed woolen tissues.

5. *Silk tissues.*—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

EXCEPTIONS.

For knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, tulles for borders, and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and netted stuffs.*—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class com-

prising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulles less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulles for borders.

7. *Ribbons.*—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimmings.*—Trimmings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimmings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimmings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plaited.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of surtaxes.*—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés.*—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.[a]

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espolin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

[a] Classes IV and V, group 2, Note II, letter *a*.

11. *Embroidery.*—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case,[a] by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and can not be unraveled.

12. *Metallic threads.*—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.[b]

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up articles.*—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.[c]

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

Disposition Second.

RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the reportory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, by their nature or application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts[d] shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

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[a] Classes IV and V, group 2, Note II, letter *b*.

[b] Ibid., letter *c*.

[c] Ibid., letter *d*.

[d] As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself; the glass and frame of a mirror.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

Disposition Third.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARES.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight without tare, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
Mineral pitch and tar; asphalts, bitumens, and schists.
Mineral oils of all kinds.
Ores.
Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 33, 34, 41, 45, 47 (letters *a* and *b*), 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 (letters *a*, *b*, and *c*), 55 (letters *a* and *b*), 56, 57, and 58).
Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters; in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler makers' work, partly wrought.
Mercury.
Nickel, aluminum, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned; also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.
Scoriæ.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 78.
Extracts in licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.

Tan bark.
Opium.
Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 82 and 83.
Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
Natural dyes.
Varnish.
Blacking.
Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 91 (excepting phosphorus), 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 (letter *a*).
Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 101.
Crude vegetable oils and animal fats.
Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
Fertilizers.
Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.
Casks or shooks, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.
Lattice or fencing wood.
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets.
Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Animal remains.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.
Rice.
Wheat and other cereals.
Flour of all kinds.
Pulse, dried.
Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.
Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.
Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowances shall be made for tare:

Included in Class III:	Tare—per cent.
Natural colors, prepared	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals	10
The same, prepared	17
Varnish	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 98)	12
Soap	6
Starch and fëculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose	10
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 111, letter *a*)	10
Included in Class XII:	
Olive oil and cotton-seed oil	10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

Included in Class I:	Tare—per cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1 (letters *c* and *d*)	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2 (letter *b*)	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):	
In cases or barrels	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed	20
Ordinary bottles:	
In cases or barrels	20
In crates or otherwise packed	15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:	
In single cases	25
In double wooden cases	30
In any other package	20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:	
In a single receptacle	35
In two or more receptacles	40
Earthenware or stoneware; faïence and porcelain:	
In cases or barrels	30
In hampers or otherwise packed	16
Included in Class II:	
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 33, 41, 45, 47 (letter *b*), 48, 49, 54 (letter *c*), 56, 57, 63 (letters *a* and *b*), 64, 65 (letter *a*), 67 (letter *b*), 69:	
In cases or barrels	13
In hampers	7
In other packages or in bales	5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 34, 47 (letter *a*), 50, 53, 58, 63 (letter *c*), 65 (letter *b*), 67 (letter *a*), 68, 70, 72 (letter *c*), 73 (letter c), 73 (letter *d*), and 74 (letters *c*, *d*, *e*, or *f*):	
In cases or barrels	18
In hampers	12
In other packages or bales	6

Included in Class III:	Tare—per cent.
Spirits of turpentine	18
Phosphorus:	
In tin-plate receptacles	25
In cases or otherwise packed	35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 96 (letter *b*), 99, and 100	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 104	14
Perfumery and essences	20
Included in Class VIII:	
Paper of all kinds:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	3
Included in Class IX:	
Fine wood, sawn in veneers	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 171, 173, and 175 (letter *a*):	
In cases	20
In crates or otherwise packed	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 172, 174, and 175 (letter *b*):	
In cases	30
In other packages	10
Cork, manufactured:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 180:	
In cases	35
In other packages or in bales	10
Included in Class X:	
Saddlers and harness-makers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters:	
In cases or barrels	15
In other packages or in bales	6
Gloves of skin, comprised in No. 196:	
In cases or barrels	18
In other packages or in bales	8
Included in Class XII:	
Poultry and small game	40
Meat in brine, including beef and pork, comprised in No. 237	20
Lard and other goods comprised in Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241	12
Other meat	12
Butter:	
In ordinary boxes, tierces, cans, etc	12
In brine, or otherwise packed, with wooden, glass, or tin receptacles combined, provided this does not exceed the actual tare	35
Salt cod and stockfish; herring, mackerel, and salmon:	
In cases or barrels	10
In sacks	2
Cocoa:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In ceroons	5
Ground, or in paste, in triple receptacles	25

	Tare—per cent.
Coffee:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In barrels, casks, etc	10
Cinnamon:	
In cases or barrels	15
In bales	4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("*cánelon*"), and other spices comprised in No. 283:	
In cases or barrels	15
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
Vanilla	12
Eggs	25
Common biscuits	8
Fine biscuits	14
Cheese	12
Included in Class XIII:	
Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets	10
Varnished cloth or oilcloth	12
Toys and games	25
Articles of caoutchouc	20
Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues	10

GENERAL PROVISION FOR TARE.

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, or not included in the above-mentioned cases, shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight, entitled or not to tare allowance, shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk, or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 51, 52, and 68 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10.[a] When in one container merchandises are imported which pay by net weight with others which pay by gross weight or by unities or by value, whether they have the same or different tares, said merchandises will pay the duties that correspond to them by net or duti able weight, without any benefit of tare, and the exterior containe. will be appraised by its total weight by the paragraph corresponding to the material of which it is made.

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[a] As modified by Order No. 445, October 31, 1900.

In the application of rule 10, Disp. III, the following practice is observed:

There are five distinct classes of merchandise contemplated in the tariff in respect to the method of assessing duty thereon:

1. Merchandise which pays by gross weight.
2. Merchandise which pays by net weight.
3. Merchandise which pays by tare.
4. Merchandise which pays ad valorem.
5. Merchandise which pays by unities.

For the application of Disp. III, rule 10, merchandise which pays tare is considered as paying by gross weight. Merchandise which pays ad valorem is considered as paying by net weight. Merchandise free of duty is not taken into consideration at all, as far as the application of Disp. III, rule 10, is concerned. The following table of all possible cases or combinations arising in the packing of merchandise is given, together with the indications in each case as to whether rule 10 applies or not:

Disposition III, rule 10. Does it apply?

Gross weight packed with net weight? Yes.
Gross weight packed with merchandise with tare? No.
Gross weight packed with ad valorem? Yes.
Gross weight packed with unities? No.
Net weight packed with gross weight? Yes.
Net weight packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
Net weight packed with ad valorem? No.
Net weight packed with unities? Yes.
Merchandise with tare packed with gross weight? No.
Merchandise with tare packed with net weight? Yes.
Merchandise with tare packed with ad valorem? Yes.
Merchandise with tare packed with unities? No.
Ad valorem packed with gross weight? Yes.
Ad valorem packed with net weight? No.
Ad valorem packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
Ad valorem packed with unities? Yes.
Unities packed with gross weight? No.
Unities packed with net weight? Yes.
Unities packed with merchandise with tare? No.
Unities packed with ad valorem? Yes.

When in the same case are packed goods dutiable by gross weight, paying under different paragraphs, or letters of paragraphs, or having different tares, or goods having the same tare but paying under different paragraphs, or different letters of the same paragraph, rule 7, Disp. III, applies, and the exterior receptacle pays duty under its corresponding paragraph. (Order No. 43, ruling No. 36, August 23, 1900.)

When in the application of rule 10, Disp. III, net weight goods are packed in cardboard boxes or etui cases (estuches), the cardboard boxes, or etui cases, will be classified under their respective paragraphs of the tariff. (Order No. 35, ruling No. 29, August 11, 1900.)

11. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 166 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

12. Receptacles containing alcohol, brandies, liquors, and other compound spirits shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 15 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained, as shall that of bottles or flasks containing the same.

The practically ascertained weights of the liquid and bottles or flasks shall be added, and the result deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation. The difference obtained by this deduction will be the actual weight of the wooden cases or hampers.

The liquid, bottles or flasks, and wooden cases or hampers will pay duty according to their corresponding paragraphs.

13. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 12 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 18 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed in exactly the same way as for alcohol, brandies, liquors, and compound spirits, when so imported, except in the case of champagne, which shall be treated as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained by deducting from the actual weight of a full bottle 950 grams for an empty champagne bottle, ordinary size, and 550 grams for an empty half bottle.

The assessment of duty will then proceed as in the case of any other wine.

14. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 30 per cent of the gross weight.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases, hampers, or barrels, duties shall be assessed as follows:

When beer is imported in bottles of ordinary or current size, for every 12 quart bottles or 24 pint bottles the glass shall be considered to weigh 9½ kilos and the beer contained therein to weigh 8½ kilos (equal to 8½ liters), and the difference obtained by adding together the taken weight of the glass and the taken weight of the beer, and deducting the result from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, shall be considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacle.[a]

When beer is imported in bottles not of ordinary or current size, or differing in weight from the average or current weights, the respective weights of the liquid and bottles will be practically ascertained, and the assessment of duty will proceed as before.

In the case of cider the procedure will be the same as in the case of wines or liquors, the weights being practically ascertained.

Disposition Fourth.

ARTICLES OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the President of Cuba.[b]

2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Regulations as to Clearance of Petroleum.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases

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a Rule 14, Disp. III, has been interpreted as follows: One barrel supposed to contain 6 dozen quart bottles of current size is found, for example, to weigh 114 kilos. The beer contained therein is considered to amount to six times 8½ kilos, or 51 liters, dutiable under paragraph 280*b*. The glass of the 6 dozen bottles is considered to weigh six times 9½ kilos, or 57 kilos, dutiable under paragraph 10. The taken weight of the beer and the taken weight of the glass bottles being added, gives 108 kilos, which, being deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, leaves 6 kilos, which is considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacles. (Order No. 22, July 11, 1900.)

b The words "President of Cuba" have been substituted here for the words "military governor of the island" in the original draft of the tariff of 1900.

or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in this appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

The following shall be considered as—

(*a*) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57⅓ of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(*b*) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300° C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent of its primitive weight.

Import Tariff of Cuba.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE TARIFF.

Disp.=General disposition.	G. W.; T.=Gross weight or tare, as the case may be.	Kilos.=Kilograms.
G. W.=Gross weight.	T.=Tare.	Kilog.=Kilogram.
N. W.=Net weight.	S. T.=Special tare.	Hectog.=Hectogram.
		Hectol.=Hectoliter.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonsinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece), $4.78; louis (20-franc piece), $3.82.

The following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Peso, 60 cents; medio peso, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.						
	GROUP 1.—*Stones and earths employed in building, arts, and manufactures.*						
1	Marble, jasper, and alabaster:		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W.	100 kilos	0.50	.....	0.50	20	0.40
	b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimensions, polished or not,[1] G. W.	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	c. Sculptures, high and bas-reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.10	25	3.875	20	3.10
	d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
2	Stones, other, natural or artificial:						
	a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W.	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	c. Wrought stone for paving and curbing, G. W.[2]	do	.05	25	.0625	20	.05
3	Earths employed in manufactures and arts, including lime and gypsum, G. W.	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	a. Cement, G. W.	do	.30	25	.375	20	.30

4	Gypsum manufactured into articles:						
	a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.75	25	.9375	20	.75
	GROUP 2.—*Coal.*						
	(See Free list.)						
	GROUP 3.—*Schists, bitumens, and their derivatives.*						
5	Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumens, and schists,[3] G. W	100 kilos	.60	25	.75	20	.60
	NOTE.—Asphalt paving blocks and rock asphalt for paving purposes shall be dutiable under this paragraph, in proportion to the percentage of asphaltum they contain, provided the duty be not less than $0.05 per 100 kilo., G. W.						
6	Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum; axle grease for cars and carts,[4] G. W	do	1.40	25	1.75	20	1.40
	a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only at gas works in Cuba, and used for no other purpose, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities; and provided that the importer gives such bond as may be required necessary by the collector of customs,[5] G. W	do	.70	25	.875	20	.70
7	Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication,[6] G. W	do	[7]3.50	25	4.375	20	3.50
	a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W	do	.70	25	.875	20	.70
8	Benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils, not specially mentioned, including vaseline,[6] G. W	do	4.70	25	5.875	20	4.70
	GROUP 4.—*Ores.*						
9	Ores, G. W	100 kilos	.10	25	.125	20	.10

[1] Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

[2] Inserted by Order No. 103, September 3, 1901.

[3] The customs authorities must take special care that under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, no oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300° Centigrade. Under the name of asphalts or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 103 of Class III.

(Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 304 of Class XIII.)

[4] For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as—

(*a*) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57⅛ of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(*b*) Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are included in this number, but are exempt from the increase, and dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

(*c*) For rules of clearance of crude petroleum, see p. 4002.

[5] Inserted by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

By order No. 97, August 6, 1901, gas oil imported by a gas company in Cuba for exclusive use by said company in manufacture of illuminating gas is classified under No. 6*a*, at 70 cents per 100 kilos.

[6] All mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 6 shall be considered as refined.

Refined lubricating oils remain dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

[7] Changed from $2.80 to $3.50 by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS—Continued.						
	GROUP 5.—*Crystal and glass.*						
			Dollars.	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
10	Common of ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators,[1] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	25	0.975
11	Crystal, and glass imitating crystal:[2]						
	a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	14.00	30	18.20	25	13.65
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[3]	do	7.00	30	9.10	25	6.825
12	Plate glass or plate crystal:						
	a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.65	30	2.145	25	1.60875
	b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.40	30	4.42	30	3.094
	c. Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.90	30	6.37	25	4.7775
	d. Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	9.80	30	12.74	25	9.555
13	Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:						
	a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	10.00	30	13.00	25	9.75
	b. Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	15.00	30	19.50	25	14.625
	c. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. 3, rule 5)	do	18.00	30	23.40	25	17.55
14	Glass and crystal, in other articles:[4]						
	a. In statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.25	30	.325	25	.244
	b. Spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
15	Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not[5]	hundred	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
	GROUP 6.—*Pottery, earthenware, and porcelain.*						
16	Articles of fire clay, G. W	100 kilos	.30	30	.39	20	.312
17	Vitrified brick for paving purposes, vitrified block, vitrified brick for sewers, vitrified invert block, and vitrified invert brick for sewers, G. W	do	.05	30	.065	20	.052
18	Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes	square (10 by 10 ft.)	1.50	.....	1.50	20	1.20
19	Vitrified clay and terra-cotta sewer pipe, slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W	100 kilos	.25	30	.325	20	.26
20	Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles	square (10 by 10 ft.)	2.50	30	3.25	40	1.95
21	Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:						
	a. Household or kitchen utensils, except table ware, and provided they be not gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	.80	30	1.04	25	.78
	b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
	c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	d. Flower pots of common earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	e. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.60	30	7.28	25	5.46

22	Faïence in dishes or hollow ware:						
	a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	....do	3.50	30	4.55	25	3.4125
	b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	....do	6.40	30	8.32	25	6.24
23	Porcelain in dishes or hollow ware:[6]						
	a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	....do	5.80	30	7.54	40	4.524
	b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	....do	9.30	30	12.09	40	7.254
24	Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas-reliefs, articles for toilet purposes (adornos de tocador) and house decoration, of fine clay, faïence, stoneware, porcelain,[7] or bisque, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.25	30	.325	20	.26
	CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.						
	GROUP 1.—*Gold, silver, and platinum, and alloys of these metals, and gold and silver plate.*						
25	Gold and platinum, or alloys thereof in jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver in jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls not set, N. W	hectog	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.5
26	Gold or platinum or alloys thereof wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W	....do	2.80	25	3.50	20	2.80
27	Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W	kilog	2.60	25	3.25	20	2.60
28	Silver, in jewelry, without precious stones or pearls, N. W	hectog	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
29	Silver, wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W	kilog	8.00	25	10.00	20	8.00
30	Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof[8]	p. c. ad. val	25	30	32½	30	22½
	GROUP 2.—*Cast iron.*						
	(Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.)						
	Cast iron:						
31	Pigs, G. W	100 kilos	.10		.10	25	.075
32	Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—						
	a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W	....do	.50	30	.65	25	.4875
	b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W	....do	.35	30	.455	25	.341
	c. Articles, other, G. W.[9]	....do	.75	30	.975	25	.731

[1] Excepting ordinary glass receptacles for Cuban industries, which are dutiable according to the old rate, with 25 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

[2] Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

[3] By order No. 65 (ruling No. 51) common glass beads, which are not trinkets or ornaments, and do not imitate precious or fine stones, are classified under No. 11*b*.

[4] Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

[5] Order No. 14 (ruling No. 10), July 2, 1900, reads as follows:

"For incandescent electric lamps, the general provision for tare given in Disposition III, rule 5, for 'hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles),' shall be applied as follows:

"Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not, in cases or barrels, 30 per cent.

"In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed, 20 per cent."

[6] A surtax of 75 per cent of the duties will be levied upon Saxony, Sevres, and similar fine porcelain.

[7] Articles of porcelain under No. 24, imported from the United States, are entitled to 40 per cent reduction, as under No. 23.

[8] All articles containing a bath or plating of silver, however slight, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 57, October 11, 1900.)

Compasses (all kinds), gold or silver plated, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

[9] Parts of fittings of pipes known as reducers, increasers, offsets, Y branches, T branches, elbows, S traps, P traps, running traps, half traps, V branches, double Y branches, double T branches, crosses, common flanges, blind flanges, couplings, nipples, branch tees, bends, unions, and caps, are classified as follows:

When of cast iron (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 32*c*.

When of wrought iron or steel (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 57.

When of copper, or alloys of copper (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 69. (Order No. 68, ruling No. 53, November 23, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—*Cast iron*—Continued.						
	Cast iron—Continued.		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
33	Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.20	30	1.56	25	1.17
34	Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.30	30	2.99	25	2.2425
	GROUP 3.—*Wrought iron and steel.*						
35	Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "*tochos;*"[1] steel in ingots, G. W	100 kilos	.40		.40	25	.30
36	Wrought iron or steel, rolled:						
	a. Rails, G. W	do	.50	30	.65	25	.4875
	b. Bars[2] of all kinds, including rods,[3] tires, and hoops, G. W	do	.90	30	1.17	25	.8775
	c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel,[4] G. W	do	1.60	30	2.08	25	1.56
37	Sheets, rolled:						
	a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W	do	1.10	30	1.43	25	1.0725
	b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron,[5] G. W	do	1.20	30	1.56	25	1.17
	c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W	do	1.50		1.50	25	1.125
	d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W.[6]	do	1.30	30	1.69	25	1.2675
	Wrought iron or steel:						
38	Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each—						
	a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W	do	1.35	30	1.755	25	1.316
39	Cast in pieces, finished—						
	a. Wheels, weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W	do	.60	30	.78	25	.585
	b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W	do	1.40	30	1.82	25	1.365
40	Pipes—						
	a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W	do	1.40	30	1.82	25	1.365
	b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W	do	1.40	30	1.82	25	1.365
41	Wire, galvanized or not—						
	a. 2 millimeters or more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	b. More than $\frac{1}{3}$ and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.30	30	1.69	25	1.2675
	c. $\frac{1}{3}$ millimeter or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.60	30	2.08	25	1.56
42	In large pieces, composed of bars,[7] or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W	do	1.80	30	2.34	25	1.755

43	Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W	do	.80	30	1.04	25	.78
44	Anvils, G. W	do	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
45	Wire gauze—						
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch,[8] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	25	4.875
	b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.10	30	.13	25	.0975
46	Cables, fencing (except barbed wire for fencing), netting, furniture springs, G. W	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
47	Tools and implements (not apparatus)—						
	a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[9]	do	8.00	30	10.40	25	.780
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[10]	do	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
48	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; nails, clasp nails, tacks, and brads, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.50	30	1.95	25	1.4625
49	Saddlery hardware:						
	a. Made of iron or steel, bits, spurs, and all finishes for common harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
	b. Made of composition or materials other than iron or steel shall be dutiable according to its chief component material.						
50	Buckles:						
	a. Nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.20	30	.26	25	.195
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.15	30	.195	25	.146
51	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	do	.30	30	.39	25	.2925
52	Crochet hooks, hooks, and hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	do	.30	30	.39	25	.2925
53	Cutlery:						
	a. With common wooden handles, such as used by butchers, shoemakers, saddlers, and cooks, including table knives and forks with common wooden handles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[11]	do	.20	30	.26	30	.182
	b. All other cutlery (except pocket cutlery), including scissors; fishing hooks, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.40	30	.52	30	.364
	c. Surgical, including dental instruments; pocket cutlery, side arms (not fire) and pieces for same; razors, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.60	30	.78	30	.546
54	Small arms and barrels:						
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W	do	.25	30	.825	25	.24375
	b. Barrels, finished, for portable arms, G. W	do	.60	30	.78	25	.585
	c. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, except barrels, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[12]	do	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375

[1] By "*tochos*" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross is comprised in No. 37*b*.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

[2] "Bars," as here used, is to be interpreted to mean bars without screws or rivets, or without being prepared for rivets or screws, or cut to measure. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)

[3] The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

[4] Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

[5] By hoop iron (*flejes*) shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

See also footnotes to No. 35.

[6] Galvanized-iron gutters, not riveted, screwed, or adorned in any way, are classified under No. 37*d*. (Order No. 18, ruling No. 14, July 7, 1900.)

[7] "Bars," as used here, is to be interpreted to mean bars with rivets or screws, or bars unriveted but perforated or cut to measure, for bridges, frames, and other structures. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)

[8] This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

[9] Compasses of iron and steel (not apparatus), and clearly for use in the arts, trades, and professions, are classified under No. 47*a*. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

[10] Irons (planchas para ropas) are classified under No. 47*b*. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1900.)

Scrubbing sticks (*fregadores*) are classified under No. 47*b*. (Order No. 59, ruling No. 46, October 25, 1900.)

[11] Common knives and forks with iron handles are classified under No. 53*a*. (Order No. 38, ruling No. 32, August 16, 1900.)

[12] All small arms, including pistols and revolvers, are classified under No. 54*c*. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 3.—*Wrought iron and steel*—Continued.		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
55	Sporting arms, breech and muzzle loading, and detached parts thereof, except barrels [1]	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	25	24⅜
56	Manufactures of tin plate, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.90
	Wrought iron or steel:						
57	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) [2]	do	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
58	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.90
	GROUP 4.—*Copper and alloys of common metals with copper (brass, bronze, etc.)*						
59	Copper scales (laminæ), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W	100 kilos	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	Copper and alloys of copper:						
60	In ingots, G. W	do	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
61	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W	do	4.50	25	5.625	20	4.50
62	Rolled in sheets, G. W	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
63	Wire, galvanized or not—						
	a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
	c. Gilt, silvered or nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.50	25	.625	20	.50
64	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares, [3] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
65	Wire gauze—						
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch, [4] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.40	25	.50	20	.40
66	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W	100 kilos	4.50	25	.5625	20	4.50
67	Nails and tacks, except as included in paragraph 301—						
	a. Gilt or nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.12	25	.15	20	.12
68	Pins or pens, crochet hooks, or hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	do	.60	25	.75	20	.60
69	Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) [5]	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
70	Articles, gilt or nickeled, not specially mentioned, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, [6] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	a. In articles, gilt or nickeled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20

	GROUP 5.—*Other metals and their alloys.*						
71	Mercury, G. W	kilog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
72	Nickel, aluminum, and their alloys:						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W	100 kilos	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W	do	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	c. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.50	25	.625	20	.50
73	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal):						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W	100 kilos	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W	do	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	c. Hammered in thin leaves (tin foil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[7]	kilog	.04		.04	20	.032
	d. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
74	Zinc, lead, and other metals, not specially mentioned, and their alloys:						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W	100 kilos	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, including shot, G. W	do	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	c. In articles, gilt or nickeled, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.30	25	.375	20	.30
	d. In articles, gilt or nickeled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions,[6] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	e. Zinc nails and tacks, neither gilt nor nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.07	25	.0875	20	.07
	f. In other articles, including type, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.15	25	.1875	20	.15
	GROUP 6.—*Wastes and scoriæ.*						
75	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for resmelting, G. W	100 kilos	.15		.15	20	.12
76	Scoriæ resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W	do	.03		.03	20	.024
	CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.						
	GROUP 1.—*Simple drugs.*						
77	Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W	100 kilos	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82
78	Resins and gums:						
	a. Colophany, pitch (vegetable), and similar products, G. W	do	.50		.50	30	.35
	b. Spirits of turpentine; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.50	30	3.25	30	2.275
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted, in lumps, G. W	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73

[1] All long arms, including all kinds of rifles, and detached parts thereof, except barrels, are classified under No. 55. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Parlor rifles are classified under No. 55. (Order No. 102, September 2, 1901.)

[2] See footnote to No. 32*c*.

Corset stays of iron or steel, covered with tissue, are classed under the tariff number corresponding to the tissue without surtax. (Order No. 73, January 15, 1901.)

[3] By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper, without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

[4] This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

[5] Compasses of copper, or alloys of copper and other common metals, not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, are classified under No. 69. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

See also footnote to No. 32*c*.

[6] By "sanitary constructions" are meant fixtures and attachments used in modern sanitary house plumbing and for bathrooms.

Compasses of copper, or alloys of copper and other common metals, gilt or nickeled, but not coated or ornamented with gold, silver, or other precious metal, are classified under No. 70. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

[7] Tin foil, plain, corrugated, fringed, with stars or with any other similar design produced by a similar process without constituting a process of manufacture subsequent to the production of the same, as well as when the latter are bronzed, even if that should constitute a process of subsequent manufacture, whenever they can not logically be classed under any other tariff number, shall be dutiable under No. 73*c*. (Customs circ. No. 69 of February 26, 1903; Gaceta Oficial, August, 1904, p. 1491.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.						
	GROUP 1.—*Simple drugs*—Continued.		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
79	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W	100 kilos	5.25	30	6.825	30	4.7775
80	Tan bark, G. W	do	.25	30	.325	30	.2275
81	Opium, G. W.[1]	kilog	6.00	30	7.80	30	5.46
82	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W.[2]	100 kilos	2.75	30	3.575	30	2.5025
83	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W	do	1.80	30	2.34	30	1.638
	GROUP 2.—*Colors, dyes, and varnishes.*						
84	Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W.[3]	100 kilos	.60		.60	30	.42
85	Artificial colors of metallic bases:						
	a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)[4]	do	2.55		2.55	30	1.785
	b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
86	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)[5]	kilog	.25		.25	30	.175
87	Natural dyes:						
	a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W	100 kilos	.20		.20	30	.14
	b. Madder, G. W	do	4.50		4.50	30	3.15
	c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W	kilog	.20		.20	30	.14
88	Artificial dyes:						
	a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kilos	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
	b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00		3.00	30	2.10
	c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	kilog	.20		.20	30	.14
89	Varnishes, G. W.; T. Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kilos	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
90	Blacking, G. W	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	GROUP 3.—*Chemical and pharmaceutical products.*						
91	Simple bodies:						
	a. Sulphur, G. W	100 kilos	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
	b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus;[6] T. (Disp. III, rule 5); other, G. W	kilog	.18	30	.234	30	.1638
92	Inorganic acids:						
	a. Hydrochlorie, boric, nitric, and sulphuric; also aqua regia, G. W	100 kilos	.30		.30	30	.21
	b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
	c. Other, G. W.[7]	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
93	Organic acids:						
	a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W	do	1.00		1.00	30	.70
	b. Oleic, stearic, and palmetic, G. W	do	1.40		1.40	30	.98
	c. Acetic, G. W	do	6.00		6.00	30	4.20
	d. Other, G. W	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50

94	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W	do	.25		.25	30	.175
95	Inorganic salts:						
	a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W	do	[8]1.00		1.00	30	.70
	b. Chloride of sodium (common salt), ground, powdered, manufactured, or otherwise, G. W	do	[9]1.30		1.30	30	.91
	c. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W.[10]	do	.45		.45	30	.315
	d. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W.[7]	do	.03		.03	30	.021
	e. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda and borax; sal soda, G. W	do	.75		.75	30	.525
	f. Chlorites of soda and potash, G. W	do	1.80		1.80	30	1.26
96	Organic salts:						
	a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W	do	2.50	30	3.25	30	2.275
	b. Citrates and tartrates; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
97	Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W	kilog	6.75	30	8.775	30	6.1425
98	Chemical products not specially mentioned, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)[11]	do	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
99	Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like;[1] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.25	30	.325	30	.2275
100	Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[11]	do	.10	30	.13	30	.091
	GROUP 4.—*Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives.*						
101	Vegetable oils:						
	a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W	100 kilos	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	b. Liquid, except olive oil and cotton-seed oil, G. W	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	c. Cotton-seed oil, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of soap, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the manufacturers of soap, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W	do	.50		.50	20	.40
102	Crude oils and animal fats:						
	a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W	do	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W.[12]	do	1.40		1.40	20	1.12
	c. Other crude oils and fats, including olein and tallow, when to be used in the manufacture of soaps, G. W	do	.50		.50	20	.40

[1] The above rate applies to opium in a pure state only. Medicinal preparations containing opium in combination with other substances are classed under tariff No. 99. (Customs decision of November 4, 1904; Circular No. 317; Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 5238.)

[2] Pearled barley is classified under No. 82. (Order No. 39, ruling No. 33, August 16, 1900.)

Hops and malt, for making beer, are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

[3] All paints of nonmetallic base which have been prepared in any way except by simple grinding are excluded from No. 84. (Order No. 101, August 27, 1901.)

[4] Common lampblack is classified under No. 85*a*. (Order No. 125, March 19, 1902.)

[5] Charcoal pencils for drawing are classified under No. 86. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

[6] Phosphorus for making matches is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

[7] The substance known as "rehmanita" is classified as follows:

The phosphoric acid under No. 92*c*.

The phosphate of lime under No. 95*d*. (Order No. 9, ruling No. 5, June 28, 1900.)

[8] Increased from $0.20 to $1 by official decree July, 1903.

[9] Increased from $0.50 to $1.30 by official decree July, 1903.

[10] Silicate of soda is classified under No. 95*e*. (Order No. 8, ruling No. 4, June 28, 1900.)

[11] The products or substances comprised in Nos. 98, 99, and 100 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declaration simultaneously with the customs employees.

Extract of lupulin, or flour of hops, for making beer is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 98, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Antipyrine is dutiable under tariff No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 205 of January 12, 1904; Gaceta Oficial January, 1904, p. 588.)

Acetic ether is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 207 of January 19, 1904.)

Potassium cyanide is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 334 of February 15, 1905.)

[12] Lanoline is dutiable under No. 102*a*. (Customs circ. No. 206 of January 19, 1904; G. O., January, 1904, p. 589.)

Classification and rates of Cuban tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unity of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.						
	GROUP 4.—*Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives*—Continued.		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
103	Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W.[1]	100 kilos	2.50	30	3.25	20	2.60
104	Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
105	Soap:						
	a. Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compositions, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
	b. Ordinary toilet soaps in cakes or tablets, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	10.00	30	13.00	30	9.10
	c. Fine toilet soaps, whether fancy, perfumed, or not, and all others, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	20.00	30	26.00	40	15.60
106	Perfumery and essences:						
	a. Of value less than $1.25 per kilog	kilog	.25	30	.325	40	.195
	b. Of value more than $1.25 per kilog.[2] and 25 per cent ad valorem.	do	.25	30	.325	40	.195
	GROUP 5.—*Various.*						
107	Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W	100 kilos	.05		.05	20	.04
108	Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin[3] G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	1.40	30	1.82	20	1.456
109	Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W	do	3.90	30	5.07	20	4.056
110	Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12
111	Gunpowder and explosives:[4]						
	a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miner's fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.16
	b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds, N. W	kilog	.20	30	.26	20	.208
	CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
	GROUP 1.—*Cotton in the wool and yarn.*						
112	Cotton in the wool and cotton waste,[5] G. W	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
113	Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing,[6] including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	kilog	.33	30	.429	30	.3003
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues.*						
	NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. 1): 1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these						

threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):

(*a*) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(*b*) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(*c*) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(*d*) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, blankets, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

[1] Paraffin in lumps, for making matches and candles, is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

[2] Perfumery assessable under No. 106*b*, paying both ad valorem and specific duty, and with the official tare of 20 per cent, will not be considered as net-weight goods on account of the 25 per cent ad valorem duty, and when such perfumery is packed with other gross-weight merchandise Disposition III, rule 10, will not apply. (Order No. 47, ruling No. 39, August 30, 1900.)

[3] Dextrin continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Glucose is dutiable at the new rate, but with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

[4] All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter shall be considered as sporting. The importation of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives is prohibited, unless the importer produces a special authorization for landing same, issued to him by the President of Cuba.

[5] Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

Only to manufactured articles does the increase in this number apply. In all other cases the old rate is applicable, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Cotton wicks are classed under this number. (Customs Circular No. 351, April 24, 1905. Gaceta Oficial, 1905, p. 3792.)

[6] Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be classed under No. 148, Class VII.

Thread for making textiles is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues*—Continued.						
	Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, except corsets, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissues on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.						
	Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.						
114	Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and—						
	Tissues,[1] plain and without figures, napped or not, measuring not over 65 centimeters in width, weighing 8 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. Up to 9 threads, N. W	kilog	0.13	20	0.156	30	0.1092
	b. From 10 to 15 threads, N. W	do	.17	20	.204	30	.1428
	c. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W	do	.23	20	.276	30	.1932
	d. 20 threads or more, N. W	do	.35	20	.42	30	.294
114*e*	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:[2]						
	Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
115	Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W	do	.27	20	.324	30	.2268
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W	do	.37	20	.444	30	.3108
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W	do	.50	20	.60	30	.42
115*f*	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:[2]						
	Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.						
116	Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W	do	.18	20	.216	30	.1512
	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2688
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W	do	.42	20	.504	30	.3528
116*f*	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:[2]						
	Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
117	Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W	do	.18	20	.216	30	.1512
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W	do	.23	20	.276	30	.1932

	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2688
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W	do	.43	20	.516	30	.3612
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W	do	.55	20	.66	30	.462
117*f*	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:[2] Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.						
118	Tissues for counterpanes, N. W	do	.24	20	.288	30	.2016
119	Piqués of all kinds, N. W	do	.45	20	.54	30	.378
120	Carded tissues:						
	a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, N. W	do	.08	20	.096	30	.0672
	b. Bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
121	Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, N. W	do	.47	20	.564	30	.3948
122	Knitted goods, even with needlework[3]	do	.30	20	.36	40	.216
	a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W	do	.70	20	.84	40	.504
	b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, N. W	do	.80	20	.96	40	.576
	c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W	do	.70	20	.84	40	.504
	d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, N. W	do	.90	20	1.08	40	.648
123	Tulles:[2]						
	a. Plain, N. W	do	.70	20	.84	30	.588
	b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W	do	.92	20	1.104	30	.7728
124	Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds,[4] N. W	do	1.46	20	1.752	30	1.2264
125	Carpets of cotton, N. W	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
126	Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, manufactured with dyed yarns: table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2688
127	Wicks for lamps and candles,[5] N. W.	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
128	Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons,[6], [7] N. W	do	.52	15	.598	30	.4186
	CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.						
	GROUP 1.—*Raw and spun.*						
129	Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels);[8] also the fibers of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared or manufactured in any way,[9] N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	kilog	.10	25	.125	20	.10
130	Bags for sugar, G. W	100 kilos	2.00		2.00	20	1.60

[1] This number, inserted by order No. 84, March 16, 1901, does not apply to cut tissues nor to those known under the name of "splits." (Customs Circular No. 342, of March 13, 1905. G. O., 1905, p. 1923.)

[2] The surtax applicable to tissues manufactured with dyed yarns is to be levied whenever the latter are of different colors only. (Customs Circular No. 316, of November 12, 1904. G. O., 1904, p. 5237.)

[3] Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

Undershirts of cotton knitted goods, consisting of the body complete, all except cutting, and the sleeves complete, except sewing, and constituting a half-finished garment, are classified under No. 122, with a surtax of 100 per cent. (Order No. 95, June 14, 1901.)

[4] When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall, respectively, be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

[5] Wicks for making candles and matches are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Cotton ribbons, or bands, to be used in the manufacture of cinches, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 60, ruling No. 47, October 30, 1900.)

Mops of cotton waste, for scrubbing floors, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

[6] See Disp. I, rules 9, 13.

[7] Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool, or silk, shall, respectively, be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)

[8] Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal are classed under No. 148, Class VII.

[9] Reins and bridles of hemp are classified under No. 129. (Order No. 62, ruling No 48, November 5, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classsification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 1.—*Raw and spun*—Continued.						
131	Rope and cordage:[1]		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W..	100 kilos	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	b. Cordage and rope makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W..	do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	c. Cordage and rope makers' wares of abaca, henequen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W....	do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues.*						
	NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):						
	1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.						
	When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.						
	2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.						
	When the number of silk or floss silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject the corresponding duties of Class VII.						
	3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. I, rule 4, letter *b*) with a surtax of 60 per cent, provided that the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.						
	When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.						
	The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 8).						
	NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. I):						
	(*a*) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.						
	(*b*) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.						
	Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.						

	When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.						
	(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.						
	When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.						
	(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.[2]						
	Sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.[3]						
	Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.						
	Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of a surtax for making up.						
132	Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:						
	a. Up to 5 threads, N. W	100 kilos	3.00	15	3.45	30	2.415
	b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W	kilog	.075	15	.08625	30	.0634
	c. 9 threads or more, N. W	do	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
	d. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent, N. W.						
	e. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.						
133	Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:						
	a. Up to 5 threads, N. W	do	.09	15	.1035	30	.07245
	b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W	do	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
	c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W	do	.18	15	.207	30	.1449
	d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W	do	.24	15	.276	30	.1932
	e. 17 threads or more, N. W	do	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
	f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.						
	g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.						
134	Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:						
	a. Up to 8 threads, N. W	do	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
	b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W	do	.18	15	.207	30	.1449
	c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W	do	.27	15	.3105	30	.217
	d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W	do	.375	15	.43125	30	.302
	e. 21 threads or more, N. W	do	.525	15	.60375	30	.4226
	f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
	g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W.						

[1] Rope and cordage of cotton are classified under No. 131. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

[2] Quilts are classified for 20 per cent of their weight, under the number corresponding to their tissue, with a surtax of 100 per cent for the making up, and such other surtaxes as may properly correspond thereto; and the remaining 80 per cent of their weight is classified under the number corresponding to the filling or stuffing. (Order No. 37, ruling No. 31, August 16, 1900.)

[3] Cotton blankets, single or in pairs, hemmed or not, are subject to a surtax of 30 per cent. (Order No. 122, January 24, 1902.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues*—Continued.						
135	Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. Up to 8 threads, N. W	100 kilos	0.15	15	0.1725	30	0.121
	b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W	do	.21	15	.2415	30	.169
	c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W	do	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
	d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W	do	.525	15	.60375	30	.4226
	e. 21 threads or more, N. W	do	.90	15	1.035	30	.7245
	f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
	g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W.						
136	Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W	do	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
137	Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework:[1]						
	a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers, N. W	do	1.20	15	1.38	30	.966
	b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W	do	1.50	15	1.725	30	1.2075
138	Tulles:[2]						
	a. Plain, N. W	do	.90	15	1.035	30	.7245
	b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W	do	1.125	15	1.294	30	.9056
139	Lace, blonde, and tulles for borders,[2] [3] N. W	do	3.00	15	3.45	30	2.415
140	Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, N. W	do	.075	15	.08625	30	.060375
141	Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W	do	.42	15	.483	30	.3381
142	Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, N. W.[3] [4]	do	.60	15	.69	30	.483
	CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.						
	GROUP 1.—*Raw and spun.*						
143	Bristles, hair, and horsehair:						
	a. Bristles	p. c. ad. val	10	.....	10	20	8
	b. Bristle brushes, in which the bristles give the value	do	35	25	43¾	20	35
	c. Hair and horsehair	do	40	.....	40	20	32
144	Wool, raw[5]	do	20	.....	20	40	12
145	Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted[5]	do	45	15	51¾	40	31 1/10
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues and fulled stuffs.*						
146	Swanskin of pure or mixed wool[5]	p. c. ad. val	40	15	46	40	27⅗
147	Manufactures of wool, including knitted stuffs with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers[5]	do	40	15	46	40	27⅗

	CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
	GROUP 1.—*Yarns.*						
148	Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins[6]	p. c. ad. val	45	15	51¾	40	31 1/20
149	Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. III, rule 9)	do	45	15	51¾	40	31 1/20
	GROUP 2.—*Tissues.*						
	NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. 1, rule 5.) This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed-silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when containing threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool, or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. I, rules 6 and 7.)						
150	Tissues of silk, pure or mixed	p. c. ad. val	45	15	51¾	40	31 1/20
	CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.						
	GROUP 1.						
151	Paper pulp,[7] G. W	100 kilos	.15		.15	40	.09
	GROUP 2.—*Printing and writing paper.*						
152	Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[8]	100 kilos	4.00	25	5.00	30	3.50
153	Common paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, etc., not including manila,[9] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.50	25	3.125	30	2.1875
	NOTE.—Paper, except manila, manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable, when without printing, with a surtax of 30 per cent. If printed, whether in sheets or bags, it shall be dutiable with a surtax of 50 per cent.						
154	Paper in sheets, ruled or not, unprinted, white, or colored, used for writing purposes, including blank books of the same, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[10]	do	8.00	25	10.00	30	7.00
	NOTE 1.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty under this number with a surtax of 30 per cent.[11]						
	NOTE 2.—Blank books with printed headings shall be classified under No. 156.						

[1] Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

[2] When such goods are mixed with silk they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

[3] See Disp. I, rules 8 and 12.

[4] Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk, shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)

[5] The new rates to the United States, as above, in numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147, apply only to manufactures of wool. All other articles classified in these numbers are subject to a reduction of only 20 per cent, on importations from the United States.

[6] Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

[7] This number includes only paper pulp perforated in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard only. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard. Wood pulp for making paper is free of duty.

[8] By official decree in July, 1903, printing paper, made from wood pulp, in rolls, if imported by the publisher himself, to be used solely by him for printing and publishing purposes, is admitted free of duty.

The rate to the United States in No. 152 is here figured at 30 per cent. Printing paper for newspapers, however, enjoys only 20 per cent reduction. See the Cuban secretary of treasury's circular as to this point.

[9] And not including "cellulose manila paper." (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)

Paper of the sort imported generally for the purpose of wrapping pineapples is classified under No. 153. (Order No. 127, April 5, 1902.)

[10] Mourning writing paper is classified under No. 154. (Order No. 46, ruling No. 38, August 29, 1900.)

[11] Printed or headed envelopes (to be carefully discriminated from paper bags) are classified under No. 154.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS—Continued.						
	GROUP 3.—*Paper, printed, engraved or photographed.*		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
155	Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter,[1] G. W.	100 kilos	1.25	30	1.625	20	1.30
156	Headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like,[2] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.10	30	.13	20	.104
157	Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, engravings, and pictures; lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:[2]						
	a. Of one to three printings, inclusive, including articles printed solely in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
	b. Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	30	.026	30	.182
	c. Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.40	30	.52	30	.364
	d. Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.80	30	1.04	30	.728
	NOTE.—Importers shall, at the demand of the customs authorities, be required to furnish a lithographer's certificate showing the number of printings, which certificate shall be only advisory in the assessment of duty.						
	GROUP 4.—*Wall paper.*						
158	Wall paper, printed:						
	a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.00	30	5.20	30	3.64
	b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	6.00	30	7.80	30	5.46
	c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.27	30	.351	30	.246
	GROUP 5.—*Pasteboard and various papers.*						
159	Common packing paper, straw, sand, or glass paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.75	30	2.275	30	1.5925
160	Blotting paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.30	30	2.99	30	2.093
161	Other paper not specially mentioned, including manila paper and press copy books,[3] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.60	30	5.98	30	4.186
	NOTE.—Manila paper manufactured into bags of any kind and cigarette paper in books or rolls (bobinas) shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent.[4]						
162	Pasteboard in sheets:						
	a. Cardboard paper, and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard,[5] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.50	30	4.55	30	3.185
	b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
163	Manufactures of pasteboard:						
	a. Boxes of common pasteboard lined with ordinary paper,[6] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82

	b. Boxes of fine pressed or glazed cardboard or with ornaments or lined with fine paper, and articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)[7]	kilog	.20	30	.26	30	.182
164	Paste and carton-pierre:						
	a. Unwrought, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
	b. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	15.00	30	19.50	30	13.65
	CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.						
	GROUP 1.—*Wood.*						
165	Staves	thousand	.80		.80	20	.64
166	Ordinary wood:						
	a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, and timber for shipbuilding,[8] G. W	cubic meter	.40	25	.50	20	.40
	b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed,[8] G. W	100 kilos	.16	25	.20	20	.16
167	Fine wood for cabinetmakers:						
	a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W	100 kilos	1.20	25	1.50	20	1.20
	b. Sawn in veneers, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.75	25	2.1875	20	1.75
168	Cooper's wares:						
	a. Fitted together, G. W	do	.65	25	.8125	20	.65
	b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W	do	.36		.36	20	.288
169	Wood, cut for making hogsheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W	do	.06		.06	20	.048
170	Laticework and fencing,[9] G. W	do	.60	25	.75	20	.60
	GROUP 2.—*Furniture and manufactures of wood.*						
171	Common wood manufactured into furniture and other wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chisled, inlaid, nor carved,[10] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.75	25	5.9375	20	.457

[1] Bookbindings are dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards they are dutiable as printed matter.

[2] Tin foil, printed or lithographed, is classified under No. 156 and No. 157, respectively.

Lithographed checks and letters of exchange are classified under No. 156.

According to Article IV, Schedule B, of the convention, maps and charts imported from the United States are excepted from the 30 per cent reduction applicable to No. 157, and enjoy only a 20 per cent reduction.

[3] Chinese lanterns, classified under No. 161, are dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent when of plain paper, and with a surtax of 50 per cent when of paper, printed. (Order No. 27, ruling No. 21, July 17, 1900.)

Paper straws, waxed, are classified under No. 161, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up.

Cigarette paper continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Cigarette paper in books or rolls, however, is liable to a surtax. (See note to No. 161.)

[4] "Cellulose manila paper" is classified under No. 161. (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)

[5] Ordinary ice-cream boxes are classified under No. 162*a*, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up, when without printing; and of 50 per cent when printed. (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)

[6] Ordinary pasteboard in tubes is classified under No. 163*a*. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

[7] Boxes made of fine cardboard or pasteboard, printed or not, are to be classed under No. 163*b*. (Customs Circ. No. 310, of November 8, 1904. Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 4700.)

[8] Wood prepared in the form of rafters and boards for use in the erection of a house is classified under No. 166*a*; if planed or dovetailed for flooring, under No. 166*b*; if in the form of shingles, under No. 166*b*. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote to No. 315.

Boxes or cases of common wood, divided with wooden partitions to contain bottles of mineral water, etc., are classified under No. 166*b*. (Order No. 50, ruling No. 41, September 25, 1900.)

[9] Brackets for insulators for telegraph poles or houses, of common wood, roughly painted, are classified under No. 170. (Order No. 12, ruling No. 8, June 29, 1900.)

[10] Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 29, 1900.)

Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

Hames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ETC.—Cont'd.						
	GROUP 2.—*Furniture and manufactures of wood*—Continued.		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
172	Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chisled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal,[1] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
173	Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	12.00	25	15.00	20	12.00
174	Barber's and dentist's chairs, billiard tables and appurtenances thereto, and bar fixtures[2]	p. c. ad. val	25	25	31¼	20	25
175	Battens:[3]						
	a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
	b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.15	25	.1875	20	.15
176	Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chisled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather	p. c. ad. val	40	25	50	20	40
	GROUP 3.—*Various.*						
177	Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel,[4] G. W	1,000 kilos	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
178	Cork:						
	a. In the rough or in boards, G. W	do	1.40		1.40	20	1.12
	b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.50		4.50	20	3.60
179	Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W	do	1.85	25	2.3125	20	1.85
180	Esparto manufactured into fine articles, rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, including wicker furniture,[5] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	13.00	25	16.25	20	13.00
	CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.						
	GROUP 1.—*Animals.*						
181	Horses and mares:						
	a. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 4.9 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon"), will enter free of duty.						
	b. Stallions that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height	Each	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
	c. Geldings that exceed 150 centimeters in height	do	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
	d. Geldings that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
	e. Mares suitable for breeding	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	f. Mares not suitable for breeding	do	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
182	Mules:						
	a. Mules exceeding 150 centimeters in height	do	10.00	25	12.50	20	10.00
	b. Mules under that height	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00

183	Asses:						
	a. Males exceeding 130 centimeters in height (4.27 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon"), will enter free of duty.						
	b. All others, both male and female	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
184	Cattle:						
	a. The following cattle will enter free of duty: Cows suitable for breeding and calves; cows with their sucking calves, Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, provided that the importer shall duly prove their breed.						
	b. Yearlings	do	1.00	30	1.30	40	.78
	c. Male cattle from Florida, weighing over 500 pounds	do	5.00	30	6.50	40	3.90
	d. Male cattle from Honduras, weighing over 600 pounds	do	6.00	30	7.80	.....	.....
	e. Male cattle from Mexico, weighing over 700 pounds	do	7.00	30	9.10	.....	.....
	f. Fat cattle from Venezuela or Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, when exceeding 800 pounds in weight	do	8.00	30	10.40	40	[6] 6.24
	g. Lean cattle from other countries than the United States, weighing less than the figures given above	do	2.00	30	2.60	.....	.....
	h. Lean cattle from the United States, weighing less than 500 pounds if from Florida, and less than 800 pounds if from other points in the United States	do	2.00	30	2.60	40	1.56
185	Swine	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
186	Sheep and goats:						
	a. Ewes, free of duty.						
	b. Goats and male sheep	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
187	Animals not expressly classified	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
188	Singing birds, parrots, etc	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	GROUP 2.—*Hides, skins, and leather wares.*						
189	Pelts in their natural state or dressed	p. c. ad val	10	25	12½	20	10
190	Hides or skins, raw or uncured, dry, salted, or pickled	do	10	25	12½	20	10
191	Hides tanned with the hair	do	15	25	18¾	20	15
192	Hides tanned, dressed, and finished, without the hair, including rough leather, sole leather, sole leather cut soles for mending, belting leather, upper leather, harness and saddlery leather	do	15	25	18¾	20	15

[1] Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 29, 1900.)

Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

Hames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

[2] Surgeons' operating tables made of wood, or partially of wood, are classified under No. 174; all others, under No. 226. (Order No. 90, May 8, 1901.)

[3] Picture frames of wood, made up, are classified under the proper numbers relating to manufactures of wood, and not under No. 175, which pertains to batten or the material out of which picture frames are manufactured. (Order No. 54, ruling No. 43, October 8, 1900.)

[4] Charcoal in powder, commercially known as foundry facing, and used in the casting of iron and steel, is classified under No. 177. (Order No. 87, April 12, 1901.)

[5] Dressmakers' manikins or models, when manufactured of wicker or rattan, are classified under No. 180. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

See also footnote to No. 171.

Straw for making hats is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 180, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

[6] From points other than in Florida.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—*Hides, skins, and leather wares*—Continued.						
			Dollars.	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
193	Skins tanned, dressed and finished, including calf, kangaroo, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins	p. c. ad val	15	25	18¾	20	15
194	Hides and skins, varnished, japanned, or enameled, and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed	do	20	25	25	20	20
195	Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and also manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
196	Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	3.50	25	4.375	20	3.50
	a. Common baseball and boxing gloves [1]	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
197	Boots, shoes, and slippers: [2]						
	a. Men's, size 5 and up (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem.	pair	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
	b. Boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do	.10	30	.13	30	.091
	Boots and shoes, size 9⅛ (children's) and under (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
198	Other boots, shoes, and slippers, fancy or ornamented and 10 per cent ad valorem. [2a]	do	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
199	Riding boots	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
200	Sandels made without leather [3]	dozen	.40	25	.50	20	.40
201	Saddlery and harness:						
	a. Draft harness other than for carriages, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.05	25	.0625	20	.05
	b. Carriage harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.10	25	.125	20	.10
	c. Other saddlery and harness makers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, [4] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
202	Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather [5]	p. c. ad val	25	25	31¼	20	25
	GROUP 3.—*Various.*						
203	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W	kilog	2.00	.....	2.00	20	1.60
204	Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.40	25	.50	20	.40
205	Intestines, dried, N. W	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
206	Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W	100 kil	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.						
	GROUP 1.—*Instruments.*						
207	Pianos: [6]						
	a. Grand	p. c. ad val	40	30	52	30	36⅜
	b. Other	do	40	30	52	30	36⅜
208	Harmoniums and organs	do	40	30	52	30	36⅜

209	Harps, violins, violincellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments, of wood or copper	do	40	30	52	30	36⅔
210	Musical instruments, other	do	40	30	52	30	36⅔
211	Watches and chronometers:							
	a. Of gold	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	b. Of silver or other metals	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	c. Watch cases and works for watches	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
212	Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks and detached parts	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
213	Works for wall or table clocks, finished or unfinished, with or without cases	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
	GROUP 2.—*Apparatus and machines.*							
	NOTE.—For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed: 1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine, and incapable of any other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery. 2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery. 3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry, can not be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.							
214[7]	All weighing machines, including scales and detached parts thereof	p. c. ad val	20	25	25	20	20
215	Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy[8 9]	do	10		10	20	8

[1] As modified by order No. 11 (ruling No 7), June 29, 1900: "Boxing, baseball, or fencing gloves, of skin alone, No. 196*a*; stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, No. 202."

[2] For the purpose of application of rule 10, Disp. III, No. 197 and No. 198 are considered as paying ad valorem; hence net weight. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

[3] Alpargatas, made without leather soles, are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

Common "Chinese slippers," such as, by their extreme cheapness, as well as by their use, may be assimilated to "sandals," are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 31, ruling No. 25, August 4, 1900.)

[4] Cinches or saddle girths of cotton are classified under No. 201*c*. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

[5] Gloves for boxing, baseball, or fencing, stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 11, ruling No. 7, June 29, 1900.) See also footnote to No. 196*a*.

Leather belting, when not imported as a part of machinery, is dutiable under No. 202. (Order No. 105, September 10, 1901.)

Circular tapes, or field tapes, manufactured of leather, or covered with leather, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 53, ruling No. 42, October 5, 1900.)

[6] Strung frames for pianos are liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

[7] Nos. 214–226, inclusive, as here presented, are as modified by order No. 107, September 28, 1901.

[8] For the application of duty it should be observed:

(*a*) That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (flues), belting, etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

(*b*) That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 222 when of copper, and to No. 226 in all other cases.

(*c*) That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments are liable to the duties stipulated in No. 222 and No. 226, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

[9] This tariff number includes:

(*a*) The following articles, whoever be the importer: Complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam dessicators; centrifugal machines, vessels called "bombonas," "cachimbas" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel to another), skimmers, distributers, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

(*b*) The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments: Steam plows; stills; donkey engines, with or without pumps; weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; gasometers for lighting the works; material for narrow-gauge plantation railways, and spare parts for trucks; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—*Apparatus and machines*—Continued.						
			Dollars.	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
216	Agricultural machinery and apparatus[1 2]	p. c. ad val	10		10	20	8
217	Steam motors, stationary[1]	do	20	25	25	20	20
218	Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors[3]	do	20	25	25	20	20
219	Boilers:[3]						
	a. Of sheet iron	do	20	25	25	20	20
	b. Tubular	do	20	25	25	20	20
220	Locomotives and traction engines	do	20	25	25	20	20
221	Turntables, hydraulic cranes, and columns	do	20	25	25	20	20
222	Machines of copper and its alloys, detached parts of the same metals[4]	do	20	25	25	25	18¾
223	Dynamo electric machines, inductors and detached parts	do	20	25	25	20	20
224	Sewing machines and detached parts thereof	do	20	25	25	20	20
225	Velocipedes, bicycles, and detached parts and accessories thereto, including bicycle lamps	do	20	25	25	20	20
226	Machines and apparatus, other, or of material not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys[5]	do	20	25	25	20	20
	GROUP 3.—*Carriages.*						
	NOTE.—Lamps, rubber tires, and other accessories or detached parts not specifically provided for are included under the following paragraphs:						
227	Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired	p. c. ad val	25	25	31¼	20	25
228	Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
229	Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
230	Tramway carriages of all kinds	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
231	Wagons, carts, and handcarts	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
	GROUP 4.—*Vessels.*						
	NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails, and masts necessary for the maneuvers and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon. NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel. The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.						

	National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage. Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a duty of $6 per horsepower when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery. Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a duty of $3 per each square meter of heating surface. Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.						
232	Sailing vessels:						
	a. Of wood, or other material, other than iron or steel	gross ton	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	b. Of iron or steel	do	1.50	25	1.875	25	1.40625
233	Steam vessels with wooden hulls	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
234	Steam vessels with hulls of iron, or other metals, or of mixed construction:						
	a. Of wood, or other material, with iron or steel	do	2.50	25	3.125	20	2.50
	b. Of iron or steel	do	2.50	25	3.125	25	2.34375
235	Salvage from wrecked vessels[6]	p. c. ad val	8	25	10	20	8
	CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.						
	GROUP 1.—*Meat and fish, butter and greases.*						
236	Poultry and small game, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.08	30	.104	20	.0832
237	Meat in brine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):						
	a. Beef, brine or salt[7]	100 kil	2.80	30	3.64	20	2.912
	b. Pork, brine or salt[8]	do	2.80	30	3.64	20	2.912
238	Lard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.80	30	3.64	20	2.912
239	Tallow, except when imported for the manufacture of soap, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.00	30	2.60	20	2.08
240	Bacon,[9] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.19
241	Hams or shoulders,[10] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.50	30	7.15	20	5.62
242	Jerked beef (tasajo), G. W	do	3.95	20	4.74	20	3.727

[1] Footnote [8] to No. 215 also applies to No. 216 and No. 217.

[2] The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

Hay presses, used exclusively for baling hay, are classified under No. 216 as agricultural machinery and apparatus. (Order No. 41, ruling No. 35, August 18, 1900.)

[3] Articles corresponding to No. 218 and No. 219, and which are expressly imported by shipowners, and on proper verification, intended for use in the repair of registered steam vessels of Cuba, are dutiable at the rate of 8 per cent ad valorem.

[4] Machines and separate pieces of same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, are also taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight. (See also footnote [8] to No. 215.)

Machines classified under other paragraphs, when copper predominates in their construction, shall also enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent, if products of the industry of the United States.

[5] It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number. (See also footnote [8] to No. 215, and footnote to No. 174.)

Water-closets and parts thereof are classified under No. 226 as "apparatus." (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.)

Piston packing, of rubber and tissue, is classified under No. 226. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote [6] to No. 309*a*.

Boiler tubes of iron or steel, which are integral parts of the boiler itself, and have no other application, are classified under No. 226. The "tubes" mentioned in note 2 at the head of group 2, "Apparatus and machines," refer to tubes which, though applicable to machines, water conduction, etc., might be used for other purposes. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

[6] The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

[7] Dry salt meat included in No. 237, packed in boxes, has 12 per cent tare. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

[8] Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted or wet salted (pickled in brine), but not smoked, including dry-salted shoulders, is classified under No. 237*b*. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

[9] Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted and smoked, including shoulders dry salted and smoked—in other words, bacon—is classified under No. 240. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

[10] Hog meat, including hams and shoulders, those called "picnics," and those called "California," when the same are sugar cured (that is, pickled in brine with sugar) and smoked, or when the same are plain pickled and smoked, is classified under No. 241. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS XII.—ALIMANTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.						
	GROUP 1.—*Meat and fish, butter and greases*—Continued.						
243	Meat of all other kinds:		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. Beef, canned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
	b. Beef, fresh, N. W	do	4.50	30	5.85	20	4.68
	c. Mutton, fresh, N. W	do	4.50	30	5.85	20	4.68
	d. Pork, fresh, N. W	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.16
244	Butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	7.00	30	9.10	30	6.37
	a. Oleomargarine, and butter mixed with oleomargarine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	7.00	30	9.10	20	7.28
245	Cheese, T. (Dist. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	40	3.90
246	Condensed milk	p. c. ad val	10	30	13	20	10⅖
247	Salt cod and stock fish, hake and haddock, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
248	Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marianated, and skate, salted, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
249	Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marianated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.00	30	2.60	25	1.95
250	Salmon, smoked, salted, or marianated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	25	4.875
251	Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W	do	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04
252	Eggs, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
	GROUP 2.—*Cereals.*						
253	Rice, husked or not, G. W	100 kil	1.00	20	1.20	40	.72
254	Wheat, G. W	do	.60		.60	25	.45
255	Cereals:						
	a. Corn, G. W	do	.30	30	.39	30	.273
	b. Rye, G. W	do	.40	30	.52	20	.416
	c. Barley,[1] G. W	do	.50	30	.65	20	.52
	d. Oats, G. W	do	.40	30	.52	20	.416
256	Flour:						
	a. Of wheat, G. W.[2]	do	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
	b. Of rice, G. W	do	2.00	30	2.60	20	2.08
	c. Of corn, G. W	do	.50	30	.65	30	.455
	d. Of oats, G. W	do	1.20	30	1.56	20	1.248
	GROUP 3.—*Pulse, garden produce, and fruits.*						
257	Beans, G. W	100 kil	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
258	Pease, G. W	do	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
259	Onions, G. W	do	.70	30	.91	20	.728
260	Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned, G. W	do	.50	30	.65	20	.52
261	Flour of pulse, G. W	do	2.50	30	3.25	20	2.60
262	Fruits, fresh, G. W	do	.60	30	.78	20	.624
263	Almonds of all kinds	p. c. ad val	25		25	20	20

264	Fruits, dried or drained, G. W	100 kil	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
265	Chestnuts, dried or fresh, G. W	do	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
	GROUP 4.—*Seeds and fodder.*						
266	Clover seed, G. W	100 kil	3.60	25	4.50	20	3.60
267	Flaxseed, G. W	do	.82	25	1.025	20	.82
268	Timothy seed, G. W	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
	NOTE.—The importation of foreign tobacco seed into the island of Cuba is prohibited until further orders.						
269	Fodder and bran	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
	a. Corn or broom straw (*millo*), G. W	100 kil	.80		.80	20	.64
	GROUP 5.—*Preserves.*						
	NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. III, rule 5.)						
270	Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	25	24⅜
271	Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner	do	25	30	32½	30	22¾
272	Fruits, preserved:						
	a. In brandy	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	b. Other	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
273	Alimentary preserves, not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
	GROUP 6.—*Oils and beverages.*						
274	Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap):						
	a. In receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kil	2.40	25	3.00	20	2.40
	b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
275	Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	hectol	14.00	30	18.20	25	13.65
276	Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:[3]						
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	do	21.00	30	27.30	25	20.475
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	do	34.00	30	44.20	25	33.15
	c. Whisky, rum, and gin, in casks, barrels, or half barrels	do	18.00	30	23.40	25	17.55
	d. Whisky, rum, and gin, in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles	do	23.00	30	29.90	25	22.425
277	Wines, sparkling,[3] S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	liter	.85		.85	30	.595
278	All white wines (except sparkling), including the so-called generous wines (*vinos generosos*), and all red or white dessert or liqueur wines:[3]						
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	.07		.07	30	.049
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	.20		.20	30	.14

[1] Excepting barley for making beer, which is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

[2] To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it is dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.

[3] By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:

On "rum, geneva, whisky, and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

Classification of rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unity of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.						
	GROUP 6.—*Oils and beverages*—Continued.						
279	Other wines:[1]		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	hectol	4.50		4.50	20	3.60
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	13.00		13.00	30	9.10
280	Beer and cider:[1]						
	a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. III, rule 14)	do	3.30	30	4.29	30	3.432
	b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. III, rule 14)	do	4.00	30	5.20	30	3.64
	c. Cider, natural or artificial; ginger ale, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not otherwise provided for,[1] T. (Disp. III, rule 14)—						
	In casks, barrels, or half barrels	do	1.60	30	2.08	30	1.456
	In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
	GROUP 7.—*Various.*						
281	Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar"	p. c. ad val	25	25	31¼	20	25
282	Cinnamon of all kinds	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
283	Cinnamon, Chinese (*cánelon*), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
284	Vanilla[2]	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
285	Tea	do	25	25	31¼	20	25
286	Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	[3] 18.00	30	23.40	20	18.72
287	Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste,[4] cocoa butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	20.25	30	26.325	20	21.06
288	Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
289	Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes	do	25	30	32½	20	26
290	Biscuits:						
	a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
	b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.50	30	4.55	20	3.64
291	Honey	gallon	.20	30	.26	20	.208
292	Molasses	do	.06	30	.078	20	.0624
293	Sugar, raw	pound	.015		.015	20	.012
294	Sugar, refined	do	.02	25	.025	20	.02
295	Saccharine	do	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
	CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.						
296	Fans	p. c. ad val	30	30	39	20	31⅛
297	Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold or silver, or of gold or silver plate, or except those in which the predominant substance is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, or mother-of-pearl, or except those in which the predominant substance is horn, whalebone, celluloid, bone, or compositions imitating these materials, or compositions imitating those mentioned in § 298, N. W	kilog	.75	30	.975	20	.78

298	Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, meerschaum:						
	a. Unwrought, N. W	do	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04
	b. Wrought, N. W	do	1.80	30	2.34	20	1.872
299	Horn, whalebone, celluloid, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:						
	a. Unwrought, N. W	do	.60	30	.78	20	.624
	b. Wrought, N. W	do	1.20	30	1.56	20	1.248
300	Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
301	Coffins and undertakers' fixtures	do	25	30	32½	20	26
302	Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W	kilog	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
303	Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	30.00	30	39.00	20	31.20
304	Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W	do	.28	30	.364	20	.291
305	Oilcloths:						
	a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12
	b. Other,[5] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.06	30	.078	20	.0624
	NOTE.—Pads and brief cases of oilcloth, or bands for hats, shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.						
306	Cases:						
	a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W	do	.75	30	.795	20	.78
	b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, including letter files, N. W	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
307	Artificial flowers of tissue, or wax, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W	do	1.00		1.00	20	.80
308	Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages,[6] N. W	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
309	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not otherwise provided for, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):						
	a. Rubber hose and piston packing[7]	do	.05	30	.065	20	.052
	b. All other articles	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
310	Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, and except those made of articles mentioned in Nos. 298 and 299,[8] T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.10	30	.13	20	.104
311	Umbrellas and parasols	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	40	19½
312	Oil and water-color paintings	do	25	30	32½	20	26
313	Hats, bonnets, and caps of all kinds, finished or unfinished	do	20	30	26	20	20⅘

[1] By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:

On "rum, geneva whisky and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

[2] The chemical product known as "*vainiletina*" is classified under No. 284. (Order No. 123, February 12, 1902.)

[3] Altered from $12.15 to $18 by official decree of May 30, 1903.

[4] Referring to Disp. III, rule 5, under the heading of "Cocoa," it is hereby ruled that "cocoa, ground or in paste, in double receptacles, shall have a tare of 15 per cent." (Order No. 72, January 15, 1901.)

[5] Linoleum is classified under No. 305*b*. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1900.)

[6] By the law of February 27, 1903, vestas, in boxes, each containing up to 60 matches, on entering Cuba, must pay one-fifth centavo per box, or 30 centavos per gross of 144 boxes, in addition to the existing tariff rate on matches.

[7] Piston packing of rubber or caoutchouc is classified under No. 309*a*. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote [5] to No. 226.

[8] Ordinary dominos, made of wood and bone or wood and paste, are classified under No. 310. (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)

By the law of February 27, 1903, playing cards, which are classified under No. 310, must pay 5 centavos per pack, in addition to the tariff rate of No. 310.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS—Continued.						
314	Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs, including boots and shoes of rubber:[1]		*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars.*
	a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	0.25	30	0.325	30	0.2275
	b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.50	30	.65	40	.39
	NOTE.—Confections or manufactures of articles dutiable under this number shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent, except boots and shoes of rubber.						
315	On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials[2]	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
316	On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated[2]	do	10	30	13	20	10⅖
	CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.						
317	Tobacco:						
	a. In cakes, so-called "*breva*," or in carrots, N. W	100 kilos	10.50	.....	10.50	.....	10.50
	b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured, N. W	pound	.12	.....	.12	.....	.12
	c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler, N. W	do	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
	d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.						
318	(Special provision, lapsed October 1, 1902.)						

[1] All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

[2] Stuffed or mounted birds or animals (specimens of zoology, etc.), except when the requisites of No. 324 of the free list are complied with, are dutiable under No. 315. (Order No. 19, ruling No. 15, July 7, 1900.)

Mantles, or incandescent gauze films, for Welsbach burners or lights, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

Breast or chest protectors and masks, for baseball or fencing, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

Albumenized paper is classified under No. 315. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

Those articles (related to advertising matter) which are excluded from classification under No. 345 by reason of not complying with the condition that they shall have no commercial value are classified under No. 315, except where the character of the article as printed matter makes it properly classifiable under the schedule for printed matter. (Order No. 77, February 7, 1901.)

Such manufactures of wood as columns, cornices, and other parts of a knock-down house which can not properly be classified under the various paragraphs of group 1 of Class IX, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote [13] to No. 166*a*.

Compasses, nautical, for mariners, not gold or silver plated, and compasses coming in cases, with ruler, divider, liner, drawing pencil, arch rule, etc., and known collectively as a "drawing outfit," "mathematical set," "geometrical set," etc., are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.) See also footnotes to No. 30, No. 47*a*, No. 69, and No. 70.

Grooved tiles of tarred roofing paper are dutiable under No. 315. (Cust. Circ. No. 272 of June 25, 1904.)

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariff on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs regulations.[1]

Tariff No.	Articles.
319	Manures, natural, including the cowpea.
320	Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.
321	National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.
322	Trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily for not longer than three months, unless extension be granted by the collector of customs, provided bond be given.
323	Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, brandy, alcohol, and cocoanut oil, and reimported empty, including iron drums containing cordage oil.
324	Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination, and archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination.[2]
325	Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island, provided the same has been in use for one year.[3]
326	Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues when they comply with the following conditions: (*a*) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press. (*b*) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. (*c*) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.
327	Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application. NOTE.—No other samples than those provided for in § 326 and § 327 are admitted free of duty; provided that ordinary and usual commercial samples, imported by bona fide commercial travelers in their baggage, after examination and identification by the custom-house, upon reexportation within three months after the date of their importation, are entitled to a refund of 75 per cent of the duties paid thereon, if upon presentation at the custom-house for reexportation said samples shall be positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty has been paid, and provided further that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed $500.
328	Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.
329	Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also silver or bronze coins.
330	Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position. NOTE.—The collector of customs may exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when deemed necessary by him.
331	Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.[4]
332	Plows, hoes, machetes, cane knives, etc., exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and other exclusively agricultural implements not machinery.[5] NOTE.—In the interpretation of this paragraph, in the case of an instrument claimed to be for agricultural purposes, the classification will be determined by the use to which the implement is to be put, proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.
333	Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, except quinine pills.

[1] The following have been added to the free list since its promulgation:
Printing paper, under certain conditions. (See footnote [2] to No. 152.)
Cheese cloth. (By law of July 29, 1902.)
Ewes. (See No. 181.)
Cows suitable for breeding, and calves. (See No. 181.)
Cows with calves. (See No. 181.)
Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, under certain conditions. (See No. 181.)
Stallions and asses under certain conditions. (See No. 181.)
Barbed wire and staples used in building fences.
Wood pulp for making paper.

[2] See footnote [9] to No. 315.

[3] This provision includes a used carriage or buggy. (Order No. 124, March 13, 1902.) And provided this privilege of free entry has never previously been granted them. (Order No. 32, ruling No. 26, August 7, 1900.)

[4] Siliceous, clean, sharp-grained, coarse sand is classified under No. 331. (Order No. 104, September 2, 1901.)

[5] Parts of cultivators, harrows, plows, and seed planters (except when these implements are propelled by steam, electric, or other unusual power) are classified under No. 332, provided said parts are well known and recognized to be exclusively destined to the above-mentioned implements, and that they be of such nature that they could be used for no other purpose. (Order No. 55, ruling No. 44, October 9, 1900.)

Tariff No.	Articles.
334	Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow.
335	Abaca, henequen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow.
336	Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturer only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags.
337	Standard text-books for the use of schools, whoever be the importer, and maps and scientific instruments for the use of schools, which have been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of said schools, in quantities not exceeding the absolute requirements of such schools, conclusive evidence being furnished to the customs officers that such purchases were made prior to the importation of the articles entered, together with the certificate of the superintendent or principal of the school that the same is to be used exclusively for such institution.
338	Coal and coke.
339	Natural mineral waters.[1]
340	Fresh fish.
341	Articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the island of Cuba exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.
342	Common bricks, unglazed, for building purposes.
343	Undressed common pine lumber.
344	Beehives and bee-keepers' supplies, as follows: Wooden beehives with grooves in the corners; squared honeycomb boxes; small wheels for cutting honeycomb; tin honey extractors; extractor frames; honey knives, straight and triangular, "Navajon;" apparatus for extracting new honey and making sirup for the bees; Swiss wax extractor (Root); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Doolittle); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Boardman); perforated zinc for separating beehives (Tinker and Root); department for queen bee and drone; honeycomb frames; hot smoking apparatus (Corneil); hot smoking apparatus (Crane); cold smoking apparatus (Clark); cold smoking apparatus (Binghan); brushes for cleaning beehives; net for closing bees; swarm catchers; veil wax protectors; globe wax protectors; boxes for shipping beehives, with apartments; wire apparatus for taking out beehives; pasteboard boxes for honeycombs; tanks to keep sirup for bee nourishment; apparatus for protecting queen bee's cell (West); apparatus for catching queen bees and transferring them to their cells (Muller).[2]
345	Lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars, and folders, for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution.[3]

[1] Natural mineral waters which are simply "charged" with carbonic-acid gas are classified under No. 339. (Order No. 17, ruling No. 13, July 7, 1900.)

[2] Live bees are classified under No. 344. (Order No. 64, ruling No. 50, November 6, 1900.)

[3] Newspapers and periodicals are free from duty if unbound or only paper-covered, but this does not include paper-covered novels, poetical and historical works, etc., even if issued serially. (Order No. 109, October 7, 1901.)

Export Tariff.

[As modified by official decree, April 1, 1901.]

Tobacco:[1]		
Manufactured—		
a. Cigarettes in boxes	thousand..	$0.45
b. Tobacco, cut	100 kilos..	1.88
c. Cigars	thousand..	.68
Tobacco—Continued.		
In the leaf or filler tobacco—		
a. Harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses at Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo	100 kilos..	$1.10
b. Other	do....	3.15

[1] Extract from the law dated February 27, 1903, relative to the creation of special duties on certain goods, as published in Gaceta oficial, No. 50, of February 28, 1903:

"ART. 3. With the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and interest thereon, there shall be created a special permanent tax on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of the undermentioned articles:" * * *

6. (A) Cigars for exportation shall pay 1 peso per thousand when such number weighs more than 3 pounds.

(B) Cigarettes, thousand weighing not more than 3 pounds, intended for export, shall pay 10 centavos per thousand.

(E) Cut tobacco in packets shall pay 6 centavos per pound.

9. The taxes referred to in subsections A and B of paragraph 6, namely those affecting cigars and boxes of cigarettes for exportation, shall not be applied until the amortization of the loan commences, but the Executive power is authorized to proceed to the prior collection thereof, should it be necessary for the purpose of completing the sums required for the payment of interest on the loan. As long as the special tax established by this law is maintained, all articles and goods liable thereto shall not be subject to any new industrial taxes, whether state, provincial, or municipal.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled figures of the foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1904, which show substantial increase in the trade relations of the island Republic. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, the figures give some idea of the relative position of American commerce with Cuba in comparison with that of the principal competing European countries as affected by the preferential tariff treatment accorded American products.

The United States furnished 42.5 per cent of the total merchandise imports during the calendar year 1904, as against 40.5 per cent during the previous year. The United Kingdom, the most serious competitor, furnished 16.4 per cent, as against 17 per cent in 1903. Spain's share has fallen from 14.3 to 12.6 per cent, while Germany's and France's relative shares have risen inconsiderably, though the absolute figures of imports from all these countries show substantial gains during the most recent calendar year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into Cuba from the principal countries during the calendar years 1903 and 1904:

	1903.	1904.
United States	$25,703,100	$32,742,000
Great Britain	10,709,800	12,684,700
Spain	9,113,500	9,707,600
Germany	3,922,000	5,023,800
France	3,372,000	4,224,100
American countries, n. e. s	8,337,500	9,686,500
European countries, n. e. s	1,892,000	2,450,100
Other countries	324,600	563,300
Total	63,464,500	77,082,100

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, APRIL–JULY, 1905.

In July, 1905, all of the ports of the Dominican Republic produced $193,673 in customs revenue. That figure is a high-water mark for the American régime, the next best month being June, when $190,467 were collected and divided between the Dominican Government and the trust fund in New York, which will be held by the receiver until the Senate has acted on the Dominican treaty.

The Dominican share of the July collections, 45 per cent, was $87,153, and the receivers' 55 per cent was $106,520.

During the four months, April, May, June, and July, in which the receiver has been in possession of the ports, $352,258 has gone into the

trust fund. The showing is regarded as highly satisfactory. During these months the Dominican Government has been paid $313,975.

The first complete report of the controller and general receiver of the customs service of Santo Domingo shows the customs receipts and other fiscal data for April, 1905, the first period of administration of the island revenues by the Americans.

The most striking feature of the showing for the month was the handsome balance of trade in favor of the Republic, amounting to $473,224; the total value of exports have been $722,448, against imports valued at $249,224.

Dutiable imports to the value of $245,255 paid $145,133 duties, or, say, an average of 58 per cent, upon the invoice values.

The United States heads the list of countries of origin and destination, having received Dominican products to the value of $516,187, of which $404,099 represents 13,336,477 pounds of raw sugar and $64,645.13 represents 548,047 pounds of cacao, the bean from which chocolate is made. During the same period the United States exported to Santo Domingo merchandise valued at $159,546.

The report shows that the total customs receipts for the month of April were $191,695, as against $157,964 for the corresponding month of 1904, representing an annual rate of collection of $2,300,343, as against $1,850,084 for the year 1904 and $1,568,374 for the year 1903.

Of the total imports, merchandise to the value of $157,869, or 63.3 per cent of the whole, was carried in American bottoms. Next followed German vessels, with cargoes valued at $62,912,93, and then French, with cargoes to the value of $20,246.62.

There are 11 ports of entry to the Republic, as follows: Monte-Christi and Puerto Plata on the north, Samana and Sanchez on the east, and Macoris, Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barahona on the south coasts, and the land ports of Tierra Nueva, Commendador, and Dajabon on the west, along the Haitian frontier.

The foreign-carrying trade of the country is practically monopolized by American, German, and French transportation lines. The only railroads now in operation are those of an English company connecting Sanchez, La Vega, and Macoris, 68.2 miles in length, and an American company connecting Puerto Plata with Santiago, covering a distance of 68 miles.

American currency is the legal-tender money of the Republic and all commercial and fiscal transactions are based upon values expressed therein.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The following decrees, having been previously enacted by the National Congress, are proclaimed by President MORALES, of the Republic of Santo Domingo. The decrees are preceded by the decla-

ration that "considering that facilities for transportation are the best means of encouraging agriculture, and considering that the State should encourage and promote means to open highways for commerce and transportation," it is decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1906, 30 per cent of the revenue received from exportations, which will be termed internal revenue, will be devoted to the construction of railroads for account of the State, according to contracts which will be made by the Executive and approved by the National Congress.

"*Paragraph 1.* The Executive is authorized to distribute this revenue to pay the premiums or guarantee the interest on the capital invested in the construction of private railroads by virtue of concessions duly given.

"*Par. 2.* The interest can be as high as 6 per cent per year, as determined, and a premium to the amount of $2,000 will be allowed for each kilometer of road constructed.

"ART. 2. The proceeds from this source can not be devoted to any other purpose other than that stipulated in this decree.

"*Paragraph 1.* All compromises or obligations contracted bearing on these receipts will be null and void if not given as stipulated in the preceding article.

"ART. 3. The Executive power in celebrating contracts and giving concessions to construct railroads will endeavor, under equal conditions, to grant them on an equal basis, giving preference to the railroad from Moca to Monte Christi, connecting with the Dominican Central Railroad; from Barahona to Laguna del Fondo; from the Romano or Macorís del Este to the Seybo; and from Azua to Bánica."

ECUADOR.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The President of Ecuador, Señor GARCIA, has named the following Ministry:

Minister of the Interior, Señor GONZALO S. CORDOVA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor CARLOS R. TOBOR.
Minister of Public Instruction, Señor ANGEL ESPIÑOZA.
Minister of Finance, Señor JUAN F. GAME.
Minister of War and Marine, Colonel TOMÁS LARREA.

GUATEMALA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1904.

[From Report of the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit to the National Legislative Assembly in 1905.]

Customs receipts, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Amount estimated in budget.	Amount collected.	Excess of actual receipts over estimated receipts.
Receipts from—			
Imports, reshipments, fines, etc	$4,770,000.00	$11,398,285.46	$6,628,285.46
Exports	5,125,000.00	9,779,461.87	4,654,461.87
Total	9,895,000.00	21,177,747.33	11,282,747.33

Receipts in 1904	$21,177,747.33
Receipts in 1903	10,054,140.74
Excess in 1904	11,123,606.59

Receipts from liquors and Government monopolies, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Amount estimated in budget.	Amount collected.	Increase.	Decrease.
Liquors	$4,306,000.00	$5,593,017.07	$1,287,017.07	
Tobacco	25,000.00	25,359.00	359.00	
Powder	100,000.00	137,000.00	37,000.00	
Nitrate	75,000.00	63,080.75		$11,919.25
Cartridges	50,000.00	33,075.55		16,924.45
Total	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37	1,324,376.07	28,843.70

Receipts in 1904	$5,851,532.37
Receipts in 1903	4,977,126.38
Excess in 1904	874,405.99

Taxes, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Budget.	Actual receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sealed paper	$210,000.00	$321,755.30	$111,755.30	
Stamps	80,000.00	98,202.10	18,202.10	
Registration of books	10,000.00	11,016.19	1,016.19	
Real estate	400,000.00	432,430.77	32,436.77	
Road tax	200,000.00	240,710.00	40,710.00	
Military tax	70,000.00	222,661.00	152,661.00	
Slaughterhouse	160,000.00	147,685.44		$12,314.56
Tax on salt	25,000.00	26,877.96	1,877.96	
Inheritances and wills	35,000.00	86,462.97	51,462.97	
Sale and transfer of lands	200,000.00	426,881.64	226,881.64	
Public lands	70,000.00	56,571.02		13,428.98
Sugar cane	40,000.00	32,375.04		7,624.96
Pawn shops, fines, etc	100,000.00	284,321.02	184,321.02	
Total	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45	821,324.95	33,368.50

Receipts in 1904	$2,387,956.45
Receipts in 1903	1,788,017.21
Excess in 1904	599,939.24

Receipts from posts and telegraph, 1904.

Source of revenue.	Estimated in budget.	Actual receipts.	Increase over budget estimate.
Telegraphs	$575,000.00	$682,282.61	$107,282.61
Posts	175,000.00	215,894.32	40,894.32
Total	750,000.00	898,176.93	148,176.93

Total receipts from all sources above mentioned, 1904.

Source of revenue.	Budget estimates.	Actual receipts.
Customs receipts	$9,895,000.00	$21,177,747.33
Liquors and Government monopolies	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37
Taxes	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45
Posts and telegraphs	750,000.00	898,176.93
Total	16,801,000.00	30,315,413.08

Total revenues in 1904	$30,315,413.08
Total revenues in 1903	17,586,884.70
Excess of revenues in 1904	12,728,528.38

Receipts and expenditures, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1904	$2,539,780.66
Receipts from all sources enumerated in the foregoing tables	30,315,413.08
Sundry receipts and receipts from contracts	13,325,881.64
	46,181,075.38

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures in 1904	$40,503,380.65	
Balance on hand	5,677,694.73	
		46,181,075.38

TRADE VALUATIONS, 1896-1904.

The following table shows the amount of exports and imports composing the foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the years 1896–1904 according to official statistics:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1896	£2,285,840	£1,994,565	1901	£851,791	£1,503,897
1897	1,716,964	1,582,069	1902	803,374	1,806,301
1898	970,167	976,347	1903	594,328	1,343,797
1899	751,511	1,674,111	1904	1,008,228	1,510,373
1900	625,420	1,478,641			

The quantity of coffee exported is represented approximately by the following table:

	Spanish quintals.		Spanish quintals.
1897–98	737,550	1901–2	782,300
1898–99	749,350	1903–4	588,226
1899–1900	656,700	1904–5	600,000
1900–1901	684,000		

The principal imports consist of dry goods, almost exclusively cotton manufactures, brought from Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. In this branch British manufacture commands the market, the imports from the United States and Germany being relatively small. The more important articles are gray cloths; bleached shirtings; $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ prints; fancy cloths; gray, white, and blue drills; colored drills; handkerchiefs; gray and dyed yarns; Turkey red yarns; sewing cottons; trimmings; cotton blankets, etc. Of these goods about 75 per cent are of British origin, 15 per cent American, and 10 per cent German. American manufacturers compete chiefly in drills, denims, blankets, prints, gray cloths, and bleached shirtings, while German goods imported consist chiefly of drills, prints, Turkey red yarns, blankets, and trimmings.

Woolen goods are not in very great demand; the principal lines are blankets, shawls, braids, hats, Berlin wool, and but few piece goods.

Hats are imported mostly from the United States, Germany, and only a few from the United Kingdom; shawls from Germany, principally; piece goods from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Silks are not in demand, excepting floss silks imported from China, ribbons from Switzerland, France, and Germany. Regarding hardware generally, approximately 50 per cent is imported from Germany, 30 per cent from the United States, and 20 per cent from the United Kingdom.

The principal imports from the United States consist of machetes, axes, and hoes, besides tools generally of the better classes, corn mills, plows, sewing machinery, outfits for building purposes, saws, barbed wire, files, screws, cutlery, ropes, brushes, enameled goods, paints, and varnishes.

The imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly composed of galvanized-iron sheets, galvanized-iron goods, coffee machinery, copper sheets, tin goods, machetes, hoes, sickles, picks, pickaxes, saltpeter, pans (used on sugar plantations), iron sheets, saws, padlocks, cutlery, saddlery, bits, spurs, brass valves and cocks, pottery, cartridges, also preserves and biscuits.

From Germany are brought all kinds of cheap tools, machinery, sewing machines, cutlery, machetes, bar iron, enameled goods, pottery, locks, screws, nails, window glass, brushes, paper, matches, stearin and ceresin, part of these goods being also brought from Belgium and the Netherlands, while France ships tools for shoemakers and saddlers' use.

METHODS OF EDUCATION.

United States Consul-General Winslow, in describing methods of education in Guatemala, says:

"The educational methods employed in the Republic of Guatemala

are quite primitive, but there are few villages in the country where there are no schools. In the city of Guatemala of late much attention has been given to education, under the direction of President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA. There are in the city of Guatemala 25 public schools 8 institutes, and 3 colleges.

"During the last few months President ESTRADA CABRERA has given much attention to his pet scheme of establishing an industrial school for boys and girls at his own personal expense, aided by several of the more progressive citizens of Guatemala City, where the most improved methods of instruction are to be employed. The President has engaged two able educators from the United States, and proposes everything shall be up to date.

"The Boys' Industrial College is in charge of Prof. Y. C. PILGRIM, a well-known educator of New Jersey, assisted by Professor BELLINGHAM and wife, who have charge of the languages, and Prof. LORENZO DE CLAIRMONT, who instructs in gymnastics and military tactics. These are assisted by several native teachers. The boys are selected from the best families in the Republic and are limited to 50, and are all required to live in the dormitory. The college buildings are situated on a tract of land of about 60 acres, convenient to the city, with a campus where the boys are to be instructed in the modern sports and military tactics as taught at West Point, and all orders are to be given in the English language.

"The Girls' Industrial School is in charge of Miss ALICE DUFOUR, a prominent educator of New York City, assisted by several native instructors. This institution is located in the city and is to be conducted on the same high plan as the boys' college. The idea is to teach the principles on which the American home is founded.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA means these institutions shall be the nucleus around which a solid and up-to-date system of education shall be built for the Republic. It is his ambition to firmly establish an educational system modeled after that in use in the United States, where the watchword shall be industry, promptness, and honesty."

BOUNTY FOR THE CULTIVATION OF HENEQUEN.

An Executive decree of the President of Guatamala, dated May 31, 1905, offers the following bounties to the cultivators of henequen:

On plantations containing—	
From 10,000 to 30,000 plants	$2,000
From 30,000 to 50,000 plants	4,000
From 50,000 to 100,000 plants	6,000
Over 100,000 plants	8,000

In addition to the above a bounty of $7.50 per quintal will be paid on all the henequen fiber exported. The payment of these bounties

will be made in national bonds receivable for any of the taxes levied by the Federal Government.

Machinery for the preparation of the henequen fiber will be admitted free of duty.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for May, 1905, and for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year, 1904–5, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eleven months under review was $78,627,296.16 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of $7,284,660.58 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the eleven months were valued at $174,755,484.82 silver, showing a decrease of $6,029,300.16, as compared with the same period of 1903–4.

The detailed imports during the eleven months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

Article.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Animal substances	$554,584.81	$573,846.26	$6,274,262.00	$5,196,138.12
Vegetable substances	1,194,608.36	1,128,551.98	13,609,430.55	12,818,348.47
Mineral substances	2,414,080.97	1,913,552.91	23,270,267.19	20,711,774.39
Dry goods	841,916.18	849,262.99	10,203,852.38	9,063,316.22
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	438,056.76	328,859.19	3,093,244.91	2,874,150.79
Beverages	359,197.97	343,454.37	3,132,744.14	3,002,463.79
Paper and its applications	240,596.06	222,599.27	2,416,462.73	2,112,636.49
Machinery and apparatus	1,054,451.07	978,258.65	9,918,172.09	9,333,854.51
Vehicles	213,557.88	158,835.86	1,820,471.15	1,944,785.67
Arms and explosives	148,687.51	233,619.80	2,482,231.10	2,016,547.31
Miscellaneous	275,961.48	223,652.03	2,406,157.92	2,268,619.82
Total	7,735,699.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,635.58

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$10,269,251.69	$5,287,814.77	$71,690,056.30	$82,617,970.69
Other articles	11,083,356.03	11,443,348.81	103,065,428.52	98,166,814.29
Total	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,784.98

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Mexican gold coin		$70,986.00	$85,911.00	$82,668.00
Foreign gold coin	$875.00	300.00	39,122.50	2,926.00
Gold in bars	1,393,415.77	720,410.29	11,307,354.80	9,261,956.62
Gold in other forms	87,851.54	44,556.54	921,393.49	455,211.10
Total gold	1,482,142.31	836,252.83	12,353,781.79	9,802,761.72
Mexican silver coin	1,215,435.02	1,087,820.00	1,892,071.27	16,999,495.00
Foreign silver coin	6,940.00	10,035.00	76,471.00	81,398.60
Silver in bars	6,676,488.15	2,397,213.06	47,385,298.92	42,332,589.68
Silver in other forms	888,246.21	956,493.88	9,982,433.32	13,401,725.69
Total silver	8,787,109.38	4,451,561.94	59,336,274.51	72,815,208.97
Copper	2,820,697.46	2,695,079.05	26,237,018.96	20,891,384.35
Lead	463,936.00	250,393.00	5,112,408.00	4,481,471.87
Other mineral products	136,828.60	169,400.00	1,049,206.39	1,280,611.52
Coffee	1,542,269.81	944,805.00	8,017,179.94	8,105,616.76
Henequen, in fiber	2,315,013.00	3,937,131.00	27,294,312.12	29,789,141.75
Woods	119,832.77	260,252.58	2,056,173.57	2,509,083.45
Dyewoods	45,302.63	94,305.00	621,589.10	695,807.43
Tobacco, in leaf	334,448.00	633,522.00	2,560,124.00	1,512,021.00
Other vegetable products	1,401,009.35	1,325,131.41	12,557,653.96	13,230,822.69
Cattle	530,309.50	349,214.00	2,746,620.50	3,288,598.50
Raw hides	500,228.27	392,466.21	6,235,572.69	6,157,651.58
Other animal products	74,121.75	74,739.26	519,868.55	631,023.09
Henequen, manufactnred	40,300.00	1,505.00	41,785.00	922,742.00
Tobacco, manufactured	23,382.79	43,217.90	369,136.34	314,910.71
Other manufactures	682,314.10	238,531.50	6,963,918.74	3,897,617.63
Miscellaneous	53,362.00	33,655.90	652,860.66	458,309.96

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europe	$3,073,866.32	$3,264,039.80	$33,243,530.85	$31,664,414.50
Asia	63,008.96	72,990.98	613,895.65	604,802.36
Africa	3,808.50	10,051.00	58,700.50	72,988.00
North America	4,543,874.06	3,564,533.21	44,257,846.01	38,676,878.62
Central America	6,388.81	14,628.32	54,950.07	29,280.23
South America	29,534.40	16,992.00	251,353.07	179,075.87
West Indies	12,646.00	11,258.00	112,733.75	109,721.00
Oceania	2,572.00		34,286.26	5,475.00
Total	7,735,699.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,625.58

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Europe	$5,452,454.31	$3,365,802.28	$43,409,942.77	$47,265,196.25
Asia			10,500.00	6,129.00
North America	15,356,190.20	12,883,823.80	126,916,185.36	129,080,681.88
Central America	57,796.02	29,606.50	884,574.70	411,548.05
South America	45,382.19	4,493.00	132,544.99	147,067.80
West Indies	440,785.00	447,438.00	3,400,137.00	3,874,162.00
Oceania			1,600.00	
Total	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,784.98

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1904–5.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico has recently issued the official statistics relating to the revenues derived from the maritime and frontier custom-houses, including the month of June, thus completing the figures for the fiscal year 1904–5.

The figures show that the customs revenues in the fiscal year 1904–5 amounted to $240,736,356.14, consisting of—

Import duties	$35,261,803.33
Extra import duties	3,529,485.30
Export duties	922,788.37
Port duties	895,840.80
Arrears	126,438.34
Total	40,736,356.14

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
	I.—Live Animals.		
1	Live animals, not specified		Free.
2	Geldings	Each	$45.00
3	Swine and sucking pigs (when in cages the weight of the latter shall be taken into consideration).	100 kilos	2.00
	II.—Animal Products.		
	Comestibles.		
4	Fresh meat of all kinds	Kilo, net	.10
5	Meat, fish, and shellfish, dried, salt, smoked, or in brine	Kilo, legal	.15
6	Fish and shellfish, fresh (even though preserved on ice)	Kilo, gross	.03
	For industrial purposes.		
7	Animals prepared for collections of natural history		Free.
8	Whalebones, raw, and quills without feathers		Free.
9	Flock wool	100 kilos, gross	2.00
10	Tortoise shells		Free.
11	Horsehair, bristles, and cowhair	Kilo, gross	.04
12	Horn, unwrought		Free.
13	Spermaceti in cakes	Kilo, legal	.15
14	Animal fats not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.08
15	Bone, unwrought and grated or powdered		Free.
16	Wool, raw and carded	Kilo, gross	.07
17	Wool, raw and washed	do	.11
18	Wool, carded	Kilo, net	.14
19	Ivory, unwrought, grated or powdered		Free.
20	Mother-of-pearl, unwrought, and sawdust and waste of the same.		Free.
21	Hair, human	Kilo, net	10.00
22	Goat and camel hair	Kilo, gross	.12
23	Beaver fur	Kilo, legal	3.00
24	Hair of the vicuña, rabbit, hare, muskrat, and the like	do	2.00
25	Pearls, unset	Kilo, net	100.00
26	Beaver skins, untanned	Kilo, gross	.30
27	Skins of vicuña, rabbit, hare, muskrat, and the like, with hair, untanned.	do	.22
28	Hides, untanned, not specially mentioned	100 kilos, gross	3.50
29	Feathers, ornamental	Kilo, legal	3.50
30	Feathers and down, for beds, not specially mentioned	do	.90
	For medicinal purposes.		
31	Musk	Kilo, legal	6.50
32	Cantharides	do	.60
33	Castoreum	do	2.25

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos,
	ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Continued.		
	III.—Animal Products.		
	Comestibles.		
34	Animal foods, preserved	Kilo, legal	$0.18
35	Eggs, fresh		Free.
36	Milk, fresh		Free.
37	Lard	Kilo, gross	.12
38	Butter	Kilo, legal	.25
39	Honey	Kilo, gross	.06
40	Cheese of all kinds	Kilo, legal	.15
	For industrial purposes.		
41	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in glass vessels	Kilo, legal	.14
42	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in cans or wooden vessels.	Kilo, gross	.12
43	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in tank cars and tank vessels.	Kilo, net	.15
44	Albumen, from eggs or blood	Kilo, legal	.05
45	Charcoal, animal		Free.
46	Wax, animal	Kilo, net	.55
47	Glue, Cologne	Kilo, gross	.05
48	Coral, unwrought or powdered		Free.
49	Sponges, fine	Kilo, legal	2.50
50	Sponges, common	do	.50
51	Stearin in cakes	Kilo, gross	.11
52	Glycerin		Free.
53	Gelatin (grenetina) and ichthyocoll	Kilo, legal	.12
54	Guano		Free.
55	Silk, raw, of all kinds	Kilo, net	1.10
	For medical purposes.		
56	Cod-liver oil in glass vessels	Kilo, legal	.14
57	Col-liver oil in cans or in wooden vessels	Kilo, gross	.12
58	Bacteriological cultures, vaccine, and serum for hypodermic injections.		Free.
	IV.—Industrial Products and Manufactures.		
	Articles of fur and leather.		
59	Articles of leather not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	2.00
60	Leather belting for machinery	Kilo, gross	.55
61	Cowhair belting for machinery	do	.11
62	Calfskins, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other common prepared skins, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	1.60
63	Leather gloves, plain or embroidered, without lining	do	6.00
64	Leather gloves, plain or embroidered, lined	do	3.00
65	Leather gloves, lined or unlined, with strengthened wrists.	do	1.50
66	Manufactures of tanned skins containing fine furs	do	4.50
67	Tanned skins containing fine fur	do	2.25
68	Sole leather	do	1.00
	Footwear of all kinds.		
69	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, up to 12 centimeters in length.	Pair	30
70	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, from 12 to 20 centimeters in length.	do	.40
71	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, of more than 20 centimeters in length.	do	.60
72	Leather boots, for men	do	3.00
73	High and low shoes, up to 12 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds and materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.	do	.70
74	High and low shoes, over 12 and up to 20 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds or materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.	do	1.15
75	High and low shoes, over 20 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds of materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.	do	1.75

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Continued.		
	IV.—Industrial Products and Manufactures—Cont'd.		
	Miscellaneous articles.		
76	Fans with mounting or ribs of horn or bone	Kilo, legal	$1.40
77	Fans of tortoise, shell, or ivory, not combined with fine metal.	Each	3.00
78	Fans of tortoise, shell, or ivory, with gold, silver, or platinum ornaments or attachments.	do	6.00
79	Manufactures of whalebone, horn, or bone, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.45
80	Manufactures of tortoise, coral, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, not specially mentioned.	do	2.00
81	Articles or manufactures of human hair	Kilo, net	15.00
82	Wax candles or tapers	Kilo, gross	.70
83	Candles or tapers of spermaceti, stearin, and of pressed or unpressed tallow.	do	.20
	VEGETABLE MATERIALS.		
	I.—Textile Fibers.		
84	Cotton, raw, unginned	100 kilos, gross	3.30
85	Cotton, unginned	do	7.70
86	Cotton, carded	Kilo, legal	.22
87	Cotton waste	100 kilos, gross	2.20
88	Hemp, flax, ramie, and other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, raw or hackled.	do	2.20
89	Artificial silk or "artisela," raw, of all kinds	Kilo, net	.55
90	Jute, abaca or manila hemp, pita, ixtle, sisal hemp, and New Zealand fiber (Phormium tenax), raw or combed.	100 kilos, gross	.55
	II.—Fruits and Cereals.		
	Comestibles.		
91	Caraway seed and green aniseed, almonds, sweet or bitter, shelled; cocoa and pepper of all kinds.	Kilo, net	.30
92	Almonds, sweet or bitter, in the shell	do	.15
93	Rice	Kilo, gross	.08
94	Oats in the grain, and barley in the grain, crushed or fermented.	100 kilos, gross	1.50
95	Coffee in the bean, with or without film		Free
96	Cinnamon of all kinds, including cassia and vanilla	Kilo, net	1.10
97	Cloves	do	.70
98	Fruits, dried, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.10
99	Fruits, in brine	do	.07
100	Fruits, in their juice, in sirup, and in spirits	Kilo, legal	.80
101	Fruits, garden products, vegetables, and tubers, fresh, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross	.03
102	Fruits, garden products, vegetables, and tubers, preserved, not specially mentioned.	do	.18
103	Corn	100 kilos, gross	.80
104	Alimentary seeds and grains, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.03
	For medical purposes.		
105	Medicinal seeds and berries	Kilo, legal	.10
106	Medicinal seeds and berries, ground, grated, or in pulp	do	.20
	For industrial purposes.		
107	Oleaginous seeds and fruits, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.01
	Live plants and seeds.		
108	Live plants, moss, natural flowers, seeds for horticultural purposes, and seeds for agricultural purposes, of all kinds, when the latter are imported with the previous consent of the Treasury Department.		Free.
	III.—Miscellaneous Vegetable Materials.		
109	Saffron	Kilo, net	2.20
110	Cane for furniture	Kilo, legal	.10
111	Cork, rough, in sheet, or ground		Free.
112	Cork, cut in cubes, for the manufacture of stoppers	Kilo, gross	.17
113	Cork, in sheets and stoppers	Kilo, legal	.55
114	Vegetable hair, straw of Guinea corn or millet	Kilo, gross	.02
115	Firewood, wood shavings and fodder		Free.

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rates of duty, Mexican pesos.
	VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Continued.		
	III.—Miscellaneous Vegetable Materials—Continued.		
116	Hops		Free.
117	Medicinal roots, barks, flowers, herbs, and leaves	Kilo, legal	$0.10
118	Medicinal roots, barks, flowers, herbs, and leaves, ground, grated, or in pulp.	do	.20
119	Virginia leaf tobacco	Kilo, net	.55
120	Leaf tobacco, filler, not specially mentioned	do	.80
121	Leaf tobbacco, wrapper, not specially mentioned	do	2.50
122	Tea	do	.55
	IV.—Sundry Vegetable Products.		
	Comestibles.		
123	Olive oil in jars or cans	Kilo, net	.17
124	Olive oil in glass vessels	do	.22
125	Sugar, common, rock candy, and refined sugar of all kinds.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
126	Coffee, roasted in the bean or ground, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.05
127	Preserves, sweetmeats, and chocolate	do	.80
128	Potato meal	Kilo, gross	.03
129	Biscuits of all kinds	do	.16
130	Flour of wheat and other cereals, and meal not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.10
131	Molasses of sugar cane or glucose, and sugared preparations for dycing wines, liquors, etc.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
132	Alimentary pastes of flour	Kilo, gross	.12
	Medicinal purposes.		
133	Fixed oils for medicinal use, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	.22
134	Gums, resins, and natural balsams, not specially mentioned.	do	.12
135	Opium and its extracts	do	3.50
	For industrial products.		
136	Oil, of cocoanut, linseed, corn, and cottonseed, in tank vessels or tank cars.	100 kilos, net	5.50
137	Oil, of cocoanut, linseed, corn, and cottonseed, in drums or cans.	Kilo, gross	.05
138	Oils, fixed, for industrial uses, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	.22
139	Oils, essential, not specially mentioned	do	2.20
140	Oil of turpentine, and turpentine	do	.10
141	Vegetable tar, and common rosin or colophony	Kilo, gross	.05
142	Charcoal		Free.
143	Vegetable wax	Kilo, net	.25
144	Gum arabic, copal, damar, pounce or sandarac, lac, Senegal, and tragacanth.	Kilo, legal	.12
145	Tannin	do	.10
	V.—Wood.		
146	Wood, ordinary, for construction purposes, worked into blocks, beams, planks, and ordinary boards.		Free.
147	Wood, common, for building purposes, wrought into dovetailed boards.	100 kilos, gross	.10
148	Wood, fine, sawn into blocks, beams, planks, and boards	do	2.20
149	Woods and barks for dyeing and tanning, even though they be pulverized.	Kilo, gross	.05
150	Wood, fitted for carriage bodies	100 kilos, gross	2.20
151	Wood, common, sawn into sheets or veneer	do	1.10
	VI.—Manufactures of Vegetable Materials.		
	Wood.		
152	Articles of common wood, roughly wrought, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross	.06
153	Articles of common wood, when the weight of each exceeds 1 kilo, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.15
154	Articles of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, when the weight of each exceeds 1 kilo, not specially mentioned.	do	.35
155	Articles of all kinds of wood, gilded or inlaid or with ornaments of any material except fine metal, not specially mentioned.	do	.70

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Continued.		
	VI.—MANUFACTURES OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Cont'd.		
	Wood.—Continued.		
156	Articles of all kinds of woods when the weight of each does not exceed one kilo, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	$0.45
157	Barrels, casks, and kegs, of wood, fitted together or not, of more than 15 liters capacity.		Free.
158	Cases of common wood for packing purposes, fitted together or not.		Free.
	Furniture.		
159	Furniture, of common wood, without cushions, inlays, or ornaments of metal nor cloth combined with silk.	Kilo, legal	.20
160	Furniture of common wood, with cushions and without inlays or ornaments of metal nor cloth combined with silk.	do	.30
161	Furniture, of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, without ornaments of metal, inlays, cushions, nor cloth combined with silk.	do	.35
162	Furniture of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, with cushions and without inlays, ornaments of metal, nor cloth combined with silk.	do	.45
163	Furniture, of wood of all kinds, gilded or with inlays or ornaments other than fine metal, or with cloth combined with silk.	do	.70
	Articles of divers vegetable materials.		
164	Sandals of cloth, with soles of esparto or hemp, up to 20 centimeters in length.	Pair	.16
165	Sandals of cloth, with soles of esparto or hemp, of more than 20 centimeters in length.	do	.25
166	Articles of straw, cane, or rushes, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.45
167	Articles of amber, not specially mentioned	do	2.00
168	Cordage, of cotton, aloe, hemp, and other similar fibers, when measuring 3 centimeters or more in diameter.	Kilo, gross	.09
169	Sacks made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, or hemp, enumerated in Nos. 382 and 383.	do	.12
170	Straw wrappers for bottles	do	.03
171	Brooms and brushes of heather or millet	Kilo, legal	.22
172	Mats of esparto or palm	Square meter	.30
173	Rope and cordage up to 1 centimeter in diameter	Kilo, legal	.14
174	Rope and cordage of more than 1 and less than 3 centimeters in diameter.	Kilo, gross	.09
175	Cotton wicks for lamps	Kilo, legal	.33
176	Tobacco, in cakes, for chewing	do	1.10
177	Tobacco, sifted or cut in threads, for cigarettes	do	1.70
178	Tobacco in powder or snuff	do	3.30
179	Cigarettes of tobacco	do	2.20
180	Cigars	Kilo, net	7.70
	MINERALS.		
	I.—METALS.		
	GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM.		
	Ores and metals.		
181	Gold, silver, and platinum ores, or in ingots or dust		Free.
	Manufactured articles.		
182	Wire, purl, and other wire-drawn articles of silver, gilded or not.	Kilo, net	11.00
183	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or of both metals, combined with pearls or precious stones.	do	100.00
184	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or of both metals, without pearls or precious stones.	do	55.00
185	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of silver or of silver and gold, combined with pearls or precious stones.	do	60.00
186	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of silver or silver and gold, without pearls or precious stones.	do	12.00
187	Crucibles of platinum		Free.
188	Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, without settings or mounted on any material.	Kilo, net	100.00
189	Galloons and tissues of silver up to 15 centimeters in width.	do	15.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM—continued.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
190	Galloons and tissues of gilded silver up to 15 centimeters in width.	Kilo, net	$18.00
191	Current coin, of gold or silver, of any nation		Free.
192	Mexican silver coin, in pieces of 1 peso, when imported in amounts exceeding 5 pesos.	Kilo, gross	15.00
193	Gold beaten into leaves, for gilding	Kilo, legal	18.00
194	Silver beaten into leaves, for silvering	do	2.50
	COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS.		
	Ores and metals.		
195	Bronze, brass, and white metal, in pigs or granulated	Kilo, gross	.05
196	Copper in pigs or granulated, copper ores in natural state, and copper matte.		Free.
197	Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, in bars	Kilo, gross	.13
198	Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, in plates, sheets, or tubes.	do	.17
	Manufactured articles.		
199	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, covered with any material.	Kilo, gross	.10
200	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not covered with any material, up to 2 millimeters in diameter.	do	.10
201	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not covered with any material, of more than 2 millimeters in diameter.	do	.06
202	Wire, spangles, thread, and tinsel of common metal, gilded or silvered.	Kilo, legal	1.10
203	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not specially mentioned.	do	.50
204	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilos.	do	.22
205	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or of any other common metal, gilded or silvered, when the weight of each article does not exceed 10 kilograms.	do	1.80
206	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or any other common metal, gilded or silvered, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms.	do	.50
207	Cable, without copper, brass, bronze, or white-metal core, covered with any material, and cable uncovered, cylindrical or flat, of the same metals and of different diameters.	Kilo, gross	.06
208	Cables provided with cores and covered with any insulating substance.		Free.
209	Purl, tinsel, and other wire, drawn products, not specially mentioned, of common metal, not gilded or silvered.	Kilo, legal	1.00
210	Purl, tinsel, and other wire, drawn products, not specially mentioned, of common metal, gilded or silvered.	do	2.20
211	Galloons and gauze of common metal, not gilded or silvered, up to 15 centimeters in width.	do	3.00
212	Galloons and gauze of common metal, gilded or silvered, up to 15 centimeters in width.	do	4.00
213	Jewelry or jewels of any common metal, not gilded or silvered.	do	.80
214	Jewelry or jewels of any common metal, gilded or silvered	do	2.00
215	Tinsel and enamel in leaves or cut	do	1.10
216	Bronzing powder	do	.60
	TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC.		
	Ores and metals.		
217	Tin in bars and granulated	Kilo, legal	.10
218	Ingots of alloys, of lead and antimony, for casting printing type.		Free.
219	Tin, lead, or zinc ores		Free.
220	Lead in bars, pigs, or ingots	Kilo, gross	.04
221	Zinc in ingots, filings, grains, and wire		Free.
	Manufactured articles.		
222	Articles of tin, zinc, and of zinc, lead, and tin alloys, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC—continued.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
223	Articles of lead, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	$0.10
224	Lead in sheets, in tubes or piping, and lead used by glaziers.	Kilo, gross	.06
225	Zinc in sheets of 1 meter in width by 2.25 in length and 1 millimeter in thickness, when imported in such conditions that it can only be used for treating ores.		Free.
226	Zinc in sheets, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.08
	IRON AND STEEL.		
	Ores.		
227	Iron ores		Free.
	Construction and mining materials.		
228	Steel in bars, round, square, platen, channel, in an octagonal or hexagonal section, or cruciform.	100 kilos, gross	5.50
229	Iron or steel wire of more than 1 millimeter in diameter	do	5.50
230	Iron or steel wire 1 millimeter in diameter or less	Kilo, gross	.09
231	Iron wire for fences, and hoops of iron with their rivets, for packing purposes.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
232	Plows and loose parts or pieces thereof, spades, sickles, and other agricultural and grading tools.	do	1.65
233	Iron barrels, empty	do	3.30
234	Iron or steel wire cables	do	1.10
235	Iron piping up to 15 centimeters interior diameter, even though tinned.	do	2.50
236	Iron tubing of more than 15 centimeters interior diameter, even though tinned.	Kilo, gross	.01
237	Iron piping coated with bronze, brass, copper, or white metal.	do	.06
238	Iron manganese, containg 25 per cent or more	100 kilos, gross	1.50
239	Iron in ingots of first fusion or in filings or scrap	Kilo, gross	.02
240	Iron, roughly wrought (tocho), in ingots, and steel in ingots.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
241	Iron, round, square, flat (platina), channel, angle, and T shaped.	Kilo, gross	.06
242	Hoop iron	do	.08
243	Iron or steel in smooth sheets, not specially mentioned, also corrugated and in tiles for roofs, even when painted or galvanized.	100 kilos, gross	6.60
244	Tin plate in sheets up to 55 centimeters in length by 40 in width, neither painted nor galvanized.	do	1.10
245	Tin plate in sheets, not specially mentioned, stamped, painted, or varnished.	Kilo, gross	.08
246	Steel springs for cars and carriages	do	11.00
247	Posts, and iron or steel cross bars for overhead electrical conductors.	do	.03
248	Rails of iron or steel for railroads, when the weight per lineal meter exceeds 10 kilograms.	do	.02
249	Rails of iron or steel for railroads, when the weight per lineal meter does not exceed 10 kilograms, needles, disks, sleepers, frogs, bolts, and unions for fixing rails.	do	.01
250	Beams and joists of iron or steel, when not specially perforated or cut.	do	.03
251	Beams, joists, and columns of iron or steel, when specially perforated or cut; frames, brackets, base plates for columns, butt or junction plates, tensors or braces, with or without nuts, and other parts, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel for construction purposes.	do	.04
	Articles of iron or steel.		
252	Iron or steel wire, covered with cotton, linen, wool, silk, or paper.	Kilo, legal	.14
253	Articles, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel, tin plate, of tinned iron, nickeled, covered with copper or brass, painted or galvanized with zinc, wholly or in part, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms.	do	.12
254	Articles, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel, of tin plate, of tinned iron, nickeled, covered with copper or brass, painted or galvanized with zinc, wholly or in part, when the weight of each article does not exceed 10 kilograms.	do	.22

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	IRON AND STEEL—continued.		
	Articles of iron or steel—Continued.		
255	Articles of iron, enameled, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	$0.30
256	Chains of iron, when the links thereof are not smaller in diameter than No. 5 Birmingham gauge.	do	.11
257	Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets of iron or steel, not specially mentioned.	do	.12
258	Stoves of iron for cooking or heating purposes, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross	.08
259	Rods of iron or steel, covered	Kilo, legal	.22
	Other metals.		
260	Aluminium, in powder or bars	Kilo, legal	.60
261	Antimony, arsenic, cadmium, magnesium, and nickel	do	.30
262	Mercury		Free.
263	All other metals, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	1.00
	II.—STONES AND EARTHS.		
264	Asbestos in filaments or powder, emery in powder or lumps, marble and alabaster, rough or in powder, pumice stone and lava, unwrought, gypsum and stucco.	Kilo, gross	.01
265	Clay and sand of all kinds, fire clay, rotten stone, and tripoli		Free.
266	Jet, unwrought	Kilo, legal	.25
267	Sulphur		Free.
268	Common and hydraulic lime, Roman or Portland cement, and carbonate of lime or Spanish white.	100 kilos, gross	.55
269	Coal		Free.
270	Carbonates of lime, of barytes, of strontia, and peroxide of manganese.	100 kilos, gross	3.30
271	Spar	Kilo, gross	.10
272	Marble and alabaster, sawn in slabs, not polished	do	.05
273	Mineral stone of all kinds		Free.
274	Black, plumbago	Kilo, gross	.06
275	Talc	Kilo, legal	.04
	Mineral products.		
276	Mineral oil, not refined	100 kilos, net	3.30
277	Mineral oil, refined, benzine, mineral wax, and paraffin	Kilo, legal	.09
278	Coal tar and asphalt	Kilo, gross	.04
279	Coke		Free.
280	Vaseline	Kilo, gross	.11
	Manufactured articles.		
281	Paving stones and slabs		Free.
282	Articles of alabaster or marble, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each does not exceed 50 kilos.	Kilo, gross	.30
283	Articles of alabaster or marble, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each exceeds 50 kilos.	do	.18
284	Articles of clay, cement, and lava, not specially mentioned.	do	.05
285	Articles of gypsum or stucco, not specially mentioned	do	.15
286	Articles of agate, jet, and meerschaum	do	2.00
287	Ceramic tiles (Dutch tiles), with moldings	do	.06
288	Ceramic tiles (Dutch tiles), not specially mentioned	Per 1,000	8.00
289	Paraffin candles	Kilo, gross	.20
290	Chalk	Kilo, legal	.15
291	Bricks, slabs, tiles, angle roofing, ventilators, and tubes of clay.	Per 1,000	2.75
292	Pencils of all kinds	Kilo, legal	.15
293	Sand or emory on paper or cloth	do	.08
294	Slabs of cement or artificial stone, even though worked in colors.	Kilo, gross	.01
295	Marble slabs for floors	100 kilos, gross	1.60
296	Marble slabs for furniture, and slabs with polished edges or molded.	Kilo, gross	.15
297	Mosaics of artificial stone for flooring	do	.02
298	Millstones		Free.
299	Slates in slabs, polished on both surfaces	Kilo, gross	.17
300	Slates for roofing	do	.01
301	Slates for schools, even though framed and with slate pencils.	do	.10

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican pesos.
	CRYSTALS, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN.		
302	Insulators of glass, crockery, and porcelain	Kilo, gross	$0.01
303	Bottles of common glass, without stoppers of the same material, used generally for bottling wines, brandies, liquors, and beers.	100 kilos, gross	2.20
304	Bottles or flasks of common glass, without stoppers of the same material, for bottling special liquids, provided that some characteristic feature which renders the vessel unique be indelibly impressed in the body of the glass.	Kilo, gross	.06
305	Demijohns	do	.04
306	Mirrors with frames of brass, zinc, tin plate, white metal, wood, or pasteboard, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	do	.22
307	Mirrors with frames of celluloid, gutta-percha, or covered with cloth not combined with silk, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	do	.30
308	Mirrors with frames of crystals or covered with leather or cloth combined with silk, and those ornamented with artificial flowers or feathers, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	do	.45
309	Mirrors with frames of any material, except fine metal, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	do	.60
310	Mirrors without frames, of more than 75 centimeters in their greatest length.	do	.22
311	Mirrors without frames, the greatest length of which does not exceed 75 centimeters.	do	.40
312	Bottles, jars, and vessels of common earthenware, for packing industrial products.	do	.01
313	Flasks of glass, covered with leather, cane, cloth, gutta-percha, or common metal.	Kilo, legal	.60
314	Spectacles of all kinds, with handles or frames other than fine metal.	do	1.00
315	Faïence and porcelain in articles not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross	.24
316	Glass and crystal in wares not specially mentioned	do	.22
317	Glass or crystal in wares, cut or engraved, not specially mentioned.	do	.30
318	Glass and crystal in wares not specially mentioned, with gold, silver, or colored ornaments.	do	.40
319	Glass, crystal, china ware, and porcelain, figured, in articles not specially mentioned, with mountings or settings of common metal, not gilded or silvered.	do	.45
320	Glass, crystal, china ware, and porcelain, figured, in articles not specially mentioned, with mountings or settings of common metal, gilded or silvered.	do	1.25
321	Glass and crystals in smooth sheets, not specially mentioned.	do	.07
322	Glass and crystal in smooth sheets, beveled, engraved, or ornamented, or with mountings of common metal for joining them to form windows.	do	.20
323	Glass, flat, for flooring, of at least 1 centimeter in thickness.	do	.04
324	Glasses for lenses and watches	Kilo, legal	1.00
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
	I.—COTTON.		
	Yarns.		
325	Cotton cord, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter	Kilo, legal	1.32
326	Cotton cord, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter	do	.18
327	Cotton yarn	do	.50
328	Cotton thread in balls, skeins, and spools	Kilo, net	1.25
329	Cotton wicks	Kilo, legal	.22
	Textiles.		
330	Cotton lace and point lace of all kinds, and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal	6.00
331	Handkerchiefs, of cotton fabric, neither cut nor hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made.		
332	Handkerchiefs, of cotton fabric, cut or hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.		
333	Cotton fabrics, raw or bleached, of smooth texture, not exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter	.08

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	I.—COTTON—Continued.		
	Textiles—Continued.		
334	Cotton fabrics, raw or bleached, of smooth texture, exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter	$0.11
335	Cotton fabrics, colored, printed, or dyed, of smooth texture, not exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	.11
336	Cotton fabrics, colored, printed, or dyed, of smooth texture, exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	.17
337	Cotton fabrics, raw, bleached, or colored, not smooth	do	.20
338	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, embroidered with wool	do	.28
339	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of metal of inferior quality in the form of drops, or with woven or embroidered designs or patterns.	Kilo, legal	2.20
340	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of metal of fine quality in the form of drops or threads.	do	3.30
341	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of fine metal, in woven or embroidered designs or patterns.	do	5.50
	Manufactured articles.		
342	Carpets and rugs of uncut cotton velvet or shag, with a basis of any vegetable fiber.	Square meter	.28
343	Cotton tassels, even with core of any other material	Kilo, legal	.70
344	Cotton tassels, with cords of the same material	do	1.80
345	Cotton hosiery, even when containing ornaments of other material, except fine metal or silk.	do	1.90
346	Cotton hosiery, with silk ornaments	do	2.20
347	Cotton drawers, undershirts, and shirts for men and children.	do	2.00
248	Cotton undershirts and shirts for men and children, with ornaments of wool or silk, or with fronts, collars, and cuffs of linen.	do	2.50
349	Cotton undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of cotton network, not specially mentioned, even with ornaments of other material than fine metal or silk.	do	2.40
350	Undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of cotton network, not specially mentioned, with ornaments of silk.	do	2.80
351	Bed coverlets, bedspreads, quilts, curtains, table covers, shawls, furniture covers, and pillow cases, of cotton fabric, without embroidery.	do	1.10
352	Bed coverlets, bedspreads, quilts, curtains, table covers, shawls, furniture covers, and pillow cases, of cotton fabric, embroidered.	do	1.70
353	Cotton corsets, even with ribbons and small ornaments, other than fine metal.	do	3.00
354	Dress patterns of cotton fabrics, even though with embroidered ornaments or trimmed with cotton or linen lace, for ladies and children.	do	1.60
355	Dress patterns of cotton fabrics, with ornaments of fabrics containing silk, with skirts or overskirts of lace or guipure of cotton.	do	2.50
356	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and cotton nettings.	do	2.30
357	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and cotton nettings, combined with glass beads, common metal, or paste.	do	1.15
358	Garters and suspenders, of cotton	do	1.20
359	Cotton handkerchiefs with cotton or linen lace trimming.	Each	.22
360	Cotton umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	do	.66
361	Shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, of cotton fabrics, neither embroidered nor open worked.	Kilo, legal	1.70
362	Shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, of cotton fabrics, embroidered or open worked.	do	2.20
363	Shawls of cotton, up to 26 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter	1.30
364	Shawls, of cotton, of more than 26 and up to 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	2.40
365	Shawls, of cotton, of more than 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	5.50
366	Elastics of cotton and rubber, exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal	.66
367	Elastics of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	do	1.00

Modifications of the customs tariff--Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	I.—COTTON—Continued.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
368	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and the loose parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, even though ornamented with lace or embroidery, silk, ribbons, or common metals, for adults and children.	Kilo, legal	$2.75
369	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and the loose parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, when ornamented with silk ribbons, pure or mixed silk fabrics, with skirts or overskirts of lace or guipure of cotton.	do	3.30
370	Cotton strips, open worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen.	do	2.20
371	Cotton strips, open worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen, with beads of glass, common metal, or paste.	do	1.40
	II.—FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS.		
	Yarn.		
372	Cord of linen or hemp not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	Kilo, legal	1.65
373	Cord of linen or hemp exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	do	.18
374	Linen or hemp yarns, and other similar fibers, not specially mentioned.	do	.18
375	Yarn of heniquen, ixtle, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), crotalaria or sunn (crotalaria juncea), or an admixture of said material, the weight of each kilogram not exceeding 403 meters, and the weight of each kilogram of abacá or manila hemp yarn not exceeding 437 meters.		Free.
376	Thread of linen or hemp, in balls, spools, or skeins	Kilo, legal	.25
377	Thread of linen or hemp, in spools	do	1.10
378	Pressed linen thread for shawls	do	1.50
	Fabrics.		
379	Linen lace and open work of all kinds and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal	7.00
380	Linen handkerchiefs, neither cut nor hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.		
381	Linen handkerchiefs, cut or hemmed, shall pay duty according to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.		
382	Rough fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of all textures, up to 32 threads of warp and woof, in a square of 2 centimeters, and each square meter thereof weighing up to 400 grams.	Square meter	.06
383	Rough fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of all textures, up to 32 threads of warp and woof, in a square of 2 centimeters, and each square meter thereof weighing more than 400 grams.	do	.09
384	Fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of smooth texture, not included in the two preceding numbers, and having up to 12 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	.15
385	Linen fabrics, or of other similar fibers, not included in Nos. 382, 383, and 384, white, brownish, or colored, of smooth texture, having up to 12 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	.15
386	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, of a smooth texture having up to 12 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	.22
387	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, not of a smooth texture.	do	.25
388	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, embroidered with wool.	do	.40
389	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of imitation metal in figures or designs, woven or embroidered.	Kilo, legal	2.20

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	II.—FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.		
	Fabrics—Continued.		
390	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fabrics, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of fine metal in drops or threads.	Kilo, legal	$3.30
391	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of fine metal in figures or designs, woven or embroidered.	do	5.50
	Manufactured articles.		
392	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, of a smooth, crossed, figured, or of the Wilton type.	Square meter	.28
393	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, of woolen shag.	do	.40
394	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber with fringes or borders of wool.	do	.45
395	Tassels of linen or hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, even with cords of other material.	Kilo, legal	.70
396	Tassels of linen or hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, when provided with cords of the same material.	do	1.80
397	Linen hosiery, even when containing ornaments of other material than fine metal or silk.	do	2.50
398	Linen hosiery having ornaments of silk	do	2.80
399	Linen drawers and shirts for men and children	do	3.30
400	Shirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of linen network, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with silk.	do	3.60
401	Undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of linen network, not specially mentioned, even though with trimmings of other material than fine metal or silk.	do	3.20
402	Linen or hemp corsets, even with ribbons and small trimmings other than fine metal.	do	3.50
403	Linen dress patterns, even with embroidered trimmings or of cotton or linen lace for ladies and children.	do	2.00
404	Linen dress patterns, with silk trimmings or with skirts or overskirts of cotton or linen lace.	do	3.00
405	Curtains, quilts, bedspreads, table covers, furniture covers, and pillow-cases of linen or hemp fabric, not embroidered.	do	1.40
406	Curtains, quilts, bedspreads, table covers, furniture covers, and pillow-cases of linen or hemp fabrics, embroidered.	do	2.00
407	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and nettings of linen.	do	2.50
408	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and nettings of linen, combined with glass beads, common metal, or paste.	do	1.25
409	Garters and suspenders of linen or hemp, of all kinds, with or without fittings.	do	1.50
410	Linen handkerchiefs, with trimmings of cotton or linen lace.	Each	.45
411	Linen parasols, umbrellas, and sunshades	do	.66
412	Linen shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, neither embroidered or open-worked.	Kilo, legal	2.20
413	Linen shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, embroidered or open-worked.	do	3.30
414	Linen shawls up to 26 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter	2.20
415	Linen shawls exceeding 26 and up to 38 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	3.30
416	Linen shawls exceeding 38 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	6.60
417	Linen or hemp elastics, combined with rubber, of more than 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal	.66
418	Linen or hemp elastics, combined with rubber, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	do	1.00
419	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when not sewn, of linen fabrics of all kinds and textures, even when trimmed with lace, embroidery, or common metal, for adults and children.	do	3.30
420	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when sewn, of linen fabrics of all kinds and textures, when trimmed with ribbon or any fabric containing silk, or skirts or overskirts of cotton or linen lace or guipure.	do	4.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	II.—FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
421	Insertions of linen, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen.	Kilo, legal	$2.75
422	Insertions of linen, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen, when trimmed with glass, common metal, or imitation beads.	do	1.70
	WOOL.		
	Yarn.		
423	Cord of wool, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter	Kilo, legal	2.75
424	Cord of wool, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter	do	1.10
425	Cord of cotton or hemp, covered with wool, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	do	1.70
426	Cord of cotton or hemp, covered with wool, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	do	.55
427	Worsted or woolen yarn, even with admixture of imitation metal and woolen yarn.	do	2.00
	Fabrics.		
428	Woolen lace or guipure of all kinds, and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal	9.00
429	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing up to 100 grams per square meter.	Kilo, net	3.00
430	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 100 and up to 250 grams per square meter.	do	2.60
431	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 180 and up to 450 grams per square meter.	do	4.00
432	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 450 grams per square meter.	do	2.60
	Manufactured articles.		
433	Carpets of coarse frieze, plain or twilled, or of fulled wool.	Square meter	.85
434	Carpets and rugs, Wilton, with warp of hemp or any other material.	do	1.00
435	Carpets and rugs of woolen shag, with warp of hemp or any other material.	do	1.70
436	Carpets of corded wool, with warp of hemp or any other material.	do	1.00
437	Hosiery or knitted goods of wool or worsted, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with other material than fine metal or silk.	Kilo, legal	2.50
438	Tassels of wool, even though with cord of other material	do	1.10
439	Tassels of wool, with cords of the same material	do	2.20
440	Undershirts or shirts and drawers of woolen fabric, with small trimmings of silk.	do	2.75
441	Woolen corsets, even with ribbons and small trimmings other than fine metal.	do	3.00
442	Dress patterns of wool of all kinds, even though embroidered with cotton, linen or wool, or even though with trimmings of cotton, linen, wool, silk ribbons, or glass, common metal or imitation beads, for ladies and girls.	do	3.00
443	Dress patterns of woolen stuffs mixed with silk in the texture or in the embroidery, even though with trimmings of silk or glass, common metal or imitation beads, for ladies and girls.	do	4.50
444	Woolen curtains ready for use, or with cotton, linen, or woolen lining, even though containing embroidery, trimmings or fittings of other material than fine metal or silk.	do	3.00
445	Ruffling of woolen stuffs, even with woolen lace and small ornaments of silk or of imitation metal, and fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, edging, ribbons, and woolen nettings.	do	3.30
446	Woolen felt, weighing up to 350 grams per square meter	do	1.10

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	II.—Flax, hemp, etc.—Continued.		
	wool—continued.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
447	Woolen felt, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter.	Kilo, legal	$0.30
448	Woolen felt, in endless bands, for machinery, whether imported with the corresponding machinery or not.	Kilo, gross	.06
449	Fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, edgings, ribbons, and woolen nettings, with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, legal	2.00
450	Woolen gloves, neither knitted nor lined	do	3.30
451	Woolen gloves, not knitted, and lined	do	1.70
452	Chenille, woolen, even when combined with imitation metal.	do	2.75
453	Garters and braces of wool, of all kinds, with or without fittings.	do	2.00
454	Woolen umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	Each	1.10
455	Woolen shawls up to 26 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter	1.70
456	Woolen shawls, exceeding 26 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	2.75
457	Elastics of wool and rubber exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal	.90
458	Elastics of wool and rubber not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	do	1.60
459	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof unsewn, of woolen fabrics of all kinds of texture, even though trimmed with materials other than fine metal or silk.	do	6.00
460	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when sewn, of woolen fabrics mixed with silk in the texture, in embroidery or trimmings, even though with other trimmings than fine metal.	do	7.00
461	Woolen shawls for men (sarapes), imitating those of Saltillo, figured or printed.	Square meter	8.00
462	Insertions of woolen fabric, openworked or embroidered, with cotton, wool, or linen.	Kilo, legal	3.30
463	Insertions of woolen fabric, when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation metal.	do	2.20
	IV.—Silks.		
	Yarns.		
464	Silk cord	Kilo, net	17.50
465	Spun silk, twisted or not, of all kinds, in skeins, balls, or spools.	do	6.60
	Silk fabrics.		
466	Blondes, lace and guipure, of silk	do	17.50
467	Silk fabrics of all kinds of texture	do	17.50
468	Silk bolting cloth	do	5.00
	Manufactured articles.		
469	Articles and manufactures not specially mentioned, of knitted or other silk fabric.	Kilo, net	17.50
470	Dress patterns of silk fabric, even though trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	17.50
471	Silk umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	Each	2.50
472	Shawls of silk, up to 26 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net	18.00
473	Shawls of silk exceeding 26 and up to 38 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	25.00
474	Shawls of silk exceeding 38 threads in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	34.00
475	Silk ready-made clothing, and loose parts thereof, even though trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	17.50
	V.—Silk with admixture of other materials.		
	Yarn.		
476	Yarn of silk and wool, even though combined with imitation metal.	Kilo, net	3.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	V.—SILK WITH ADMIXTURE OF OTHER MATERIALS—Con.		
	Fabrics.		
477	Blondes, lace and guipure, of silk, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, net	$13.20
478	Ribbons and insertions of cotton, wool or linen, embroidered with silk.	do	4.00
479	Ribbons and insertions of cotton, wool or linen, embroidered with silk, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	2.75
480	Fabrics with warp and woof of cotton, linen or wool, when having an admixture of silk only in the warp or woof.	do	4.00
481	Fabrics with warp of silk and woof of cotton, linen or wool or vice versa.	do	5.50
482	Fabrics with warp of silk and woof of cotton, wool or linen, with admixture of silk or vice versa.	do	8.25
483	Fabrics of cotton, linen or wool, with admixture of silk, both in the warp and woof, when the silk does not predominate on the surface of the fabric.	do	5.50
484	Fabrics of cotton, linen or wool, with admixture of silk both in the warp and woof, when the silk predominates on the surface of the fabric.	do	8.25
485	Silk fabrics combined with cotton, wool or linen and admixture of imitation metal.	do	6.00
486	Silk fabrics with admixture of imitation metal	do	7.20
487	Silk fabrics combined with cotton, wool or linen and admixture of imitation metal.	do	11.00
488	Silk fabrics with admixture of fine metal	do	17.50
	Manufactured articles.		
489	Articles of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, not specially mentioned, even though embroidered or trimmed with other than fine metal or beads.	Kilo, net	10.00
490	Articles of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	9.00
491	Articles of silk of all textures, not specially mentioned, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	13.20
492	Cotton goods, knitted, with trimmings of silk, not specially mentioned.	do	1.70
493	Articles of linen or woolen thread, knitted, with trimmings of silk, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	2.20
494	Articles of cotton, linen or wool, knitted, with admixture of silk in the texture, not specially mentioned, provided said fibers predominate in said fabric.	Kilo, net	4.00
495	Articles of silk, knitted, with admixture of cotton, linen or wool in the texture, not specially mentioned, when said fibers do not predominate on the surface of the fabric.	do	8.00
496	Silk tassels, even with core of other materials	do	4.50
497	Silk tassels with cords of the same material	do	6.60
498	Silk tassels, with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, even with core of any other material and with cords of the same mixed materials.	do	3.10
499	Hemp cord covered with silk	do	4.50
500	Hemp cord, covered with silk, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool.	do	3.10
501	Corsets of silk with an admixture of cotton, linen, or wool.	do	5.00
502	Dress patterns of silk fabrics mixed with cotton, linen or wool, even with embroidery or trimmings other than fine metal, or glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do	10.00
503	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, mixed with cotton, linen or wool, even embroidered or with galloons of imitation metal or admixture of imitation metal in the texture.	Kilo, legal	10.00
504	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, mixed with cotton, linen or wool, with embroidery or galloons of silver, gilded silver, or an admixture of silver or gilded silver in the texture.	do	15.00
505	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, even with embroidery or galloons of silver or gilded silver or an admixture of silver or gilded silver, in the texture.	do	25.00
506	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of silk, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool.	Each	2.00
507	Shawls of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, up to 26 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net	10.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican pesos.
	TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.		
	IV.—Silk with Admixture of Other Materials—Con.		
	Manufactured articles—Continued.		
508	Shawls of silk mixed with cotton, linen, and wool, exceeding 26 and up to 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net	$15.00
509	Shawls of silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, exceeding 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do	25.00
510	Elastics of rubber and pure silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal	1.50
511	Elastics of rubber and pure silk or mixed with cotton, linen or wool, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	do	3.50
512	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof, of silk, with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, in the texture or in embroideries when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, net	10.00
513	Woolen shawls for men (sarapes), imitating those of Saltillo, figured or printed, of silk with admixture of cotton, wool or linen.	do	15.00
	Artificial or vegetable silk.		
514	Yarns, fabrics, and manufactured articles of vegetable silk only, mixed with other vegetable fibers, shall pay duty corresponding to yarns, fabrics, and similar manufactured articles of linen, plus a surcharge of 20%.		
	CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.		
515	Aniline oil, alizarine, natural or artificial, and anthracene.	Kilo, gross	.08
516	Acetates of alumina, ammonia, lime, copper, chrome, iron, lead, and soda.	Kilo, legal	.06
517	Arsenious acid	do	.02
518	Sulphuric acid		Free.
519	Chlorhydic and sulphurous acids	100 kilos, gross	1.50
520	Acetic, boric, citric, chromic, nitric, oxalic, pyroligeneous, and tartaric acids.	Kilo, legal	.04
521	Liquid acids, not specially mentioned	do	.10
522	Acids in crystals or in powder, not specially mentioned	do	.20
523	Size for fabrics, liquid soaps, alcaline sulfo-oleates, and sulfo-resinates.	Kilo, gross	.04
524	Aromatic waters, distilled, not containing alcohol	Kilo, legal	.55
525	Alcohol or spirits of wine	Kilo, net	.80
526	Amylic, methylic, or wood alcohol	Kilo, legal	.10
527	Aseptic and anticeptic cotton and gauze	do	.25
528	Ammonia	Kilo, gross	.01
529	Milk sugar	Kilo, legal	.25
530	Varnishes, white and colored, and blacking and polish, in paste or liquid.	do	.22
531	Bicarbonate of potash and of soda	do	.09
532	Medicine chests	do	1.00
533	Cases with chemical reagents		Free.
534	Carbonate of potash or of soda	Kilo, gross	.02
535	Carburtæ of calcium	do	.04
536	Alkaline cyanides		Free.
537	Chloral	Kilo, legal	1.00
538	Chlorate of potash or of soda	do	.07
539	Chloroform	do	1.00
540	Chloride or hypoclorite of calcium, soda, or potash, chloride of zinc, and protochloride of tin.	Kilo, gross	.01
541	Chlorides of gold and platinum	Kilo, legal	4.00
542	Collodion	do	.50
543	Colors, in powders or crystals	Kilo, gross	.08
544	Prepared colors	do	.15
545	Cream of tartar	Kilo, legal	.11
546	Creoline, and all kinds of disinfectants, not specially mentioned.	do	.03
547	Medicinal drugs and chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specially mentioned.	do	1.00
548	Drugs and preparations of all kinds for veterinary uses	do	.05
549	Ether of all kinds	do	.40
550	Extracts of dyewoods	Kilo, gross	.08
551	Phosphorus, white or red	Kilo, legal	.35
552	Wood and wax matches of all kinds	do	1.70
553	Hyposulphite of soda		Free.
554	Medicinal soaps	Kilo, legal	1.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican pesos.
	CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—Con.		
555	Yeast of all kinds	Kilo, legal	$0.90
556	Photographic dry plates	do	.40
557	Salt, common or table	Kilo, gross	.02
558	Salts and oxides of all substances, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	.18
559	Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or soda		Free.
560	Silicates of alumina, potash, or soda	Kilo, gross	.03
561	Caustic soda and potash	do	.01
562	Sulphate of copper		Free.
563	Sulphate of iron and ammonia	Kilo, gross	.01
564	Sulphate of alumina, magnesia, potash, and of soda	100 kilos, gross	4.50
565	Sulphite, bisulphite, and trisulphite of lime, of potash, and of soda.	do	1.50
566	Sulphide and bisulphide of carbon	Kilo, legal	.10
567	Writing ink	Kilo, gross	.12
568	Medicinal wines and elixirs	Kilo, net	.45
	SPIRITUOUS, FERMENTED, AND NATURAL BEVERAGES.		
569	Aguardiente in earthen or glass vessels	Liter	.75
570	Aguardiente in wooden vessels	do	.55
571	Mineral waters, natural or artificial	Kilo, legal	.02
572	Beer, cider, and refreshing beverages in bottles	Kilo, net	.25
573	Beer and cider in barrels	Kilo, gross	.10
574	Bitters of all kinds	Kilo, net	.45
575	Liqueurs	do	.45
576	Vinegar in wooden vessels	100 kilos, gross	5.50
577	Vinegar in glass vessels	Kilo, net	.11
578	Wines in wooden vessels	Kilo, gross	.13
579	Wine in glass vessels	Kilo, net	.25
580	Sparkling wines	do	.65
	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS.		
	I.—Wastes and Paper Stock.		
581	Refuse and waste of paper and pulp of vegetable fiber in sheets for the manufacture of paper, not dyed, perforated at spaces not exceeding 10 centimeters.		Free.
	II.—Paper and Cardboard.		
582	Paper of all kinds weighing up to 50 grams per square meter.	Kilo, legal	.16
583	White paper containing more than 40 per cent of mechanical wooden pulp and weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	100 kilos, legal	7.50
584	White paper containing up to 40 per cent of mechanical wooden pulp and weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	Kilo, legal	.20
585	Paper of dyed pulp, and all paper not specially mentioned, weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	do	.20
586	Paper of the natural color of the pulp weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	do	.09
587	Paper and cardboard of the natural color of the pulp weigning more than 150 grams per square meter.	do	.06
588	White paper and cardboard weighing more than 150 grams per square meter.	do	.15
589	Paper and cardboard of dyed pulp weighing more than 150 grams per square meter.	do	.12
	III.—Manufactured Papers.		
590	Advertisements, printed, engraved, or lithographed on paper or cardboard, unframed.	Kilo, legal	.22
591	Paper cut in strips not exceeding 5 centimeters in width	do	.22
592	Paper cut in sheets, of less than 45 centimeters on any of its sides, ruled paper, and watermarked paper.	do	.33
593	Paper with monogram, letter heads printed, engraved, or lithographed.	do	1.10
594	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, not bronzed, gilded, or silvered.	do	.15
595	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, when bronzed, gilded, or silvered in whole or in part.	do	.30
596	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, with cloth, silk, or any other material not specially mentioned.	do	.55

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued.		
	IV.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
597	Manufactured articles of paper, not specially mentioned..	Kilo, legal.....	$0.45
598	Geographical, topographical, and nautical charts, wall pictures, not framed, for schools, drawing and copying books, with samples, for primary schools, books, periodicals of all kinds, and printed music, unbound.	.....	Free.
599	Pictures, printed, engraved, or lithographed, oleographs, and paintings, on paper or cardboard.	Kilo, legal.....	.90
600	Blank or ruled books, with cardboard, leather, or cloth binding, even with metal corners and clasps other than gold, silver, and platinum.	.....do	1.40
601	Books, printed or blank, bound in velvet, shell, ivory, tortoise shell, gutta-percha, wood, celluloid, or other than fine metal.	.....do	2.00
602	Books and music, printed or manuscript, bound in cardboard, leather, or cloth.	Kilo, gross.....	.05
603	Playing cards	Kilo, legal.....	3.00
604	Paper bags, for packing, even with labels, not specially mentioned.	.....do	.20
605	Common envelopes	.....do	.40
	MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.		
606	Fire-extinguishing apparatus, with not more than six spare charges.	.....	Free.
607	Apparatus for reproducing manuscripts	Kilo, gross.....	.06
608	Globes for incandescent electric lighting, switches, light extinguishers, contacts and their pins, fusibles, circuit closers, rings, and detents.	.....do	.11
609	Scientific instruments and apparatus	.....	Free.
610	Automatic toys operated by spring, steam, or electricity...	Kilo, legal.....	.80
611	Electric arc lamps.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
612	Machinery of all kinds for industrial purposes, agriculture, mining, and the arts, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, and extra pieces.	100 kilos, gross	1.65
613	Movements for clocks of all kinds	Kilo, legal.....	.70
614	Movements for repeating watches.....	Each	6.00
615	Movements for watches other than repeating.....	.....do	1.25
616	Clocks for towers and public buildings	Kilo, gross.....	.02
617	Table or wall clocks of all kinds	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
618	Repeating watches of gold, or gold filled, even containing precious stones.	Each	16.00
619	Watches, other than repeating, of gold or gold filled, even containing precious stones.	.....do	8.00
620	Repeating watches of silver or other material, except gold, when containing incrustations or parts of gold or gold filled.	.....do	6.50
621	Watches, not repeating, of silver or other materials, except gold.	.....do	1.25
622	Watches, not repeating, of silver, common metal, or other material, except metal containing incrustations of gold or parts of gold or gold filled.	.....do	2.50
	VEHICLES.		
623	Carts, cars, wagons, and all kinds of vehicles, not specially mentioned, for commerce, agriculture, and the transportation of merchandise, when the weight of each does not exceed 200 kilos.	Kilo, net	.22
624	Carts, cars, wagons, and all kinds of vehicles, not specially mentioned, for commerce, agriculture, and transportation of merchandise, when the weight of each exceeds 200 kilos. (Each of the first 200 kilos of each vehicle pays 22 cents, and each additional kilo pays its corresponding quota.)	100 kilos, net	5.50
625	Wheelbarrows of one or more wheels, loose parts thereof, and extra pieces, when not used for other purposes.	100 kilos, gross	1.65
626	Railroad cars and coaches of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof, when not used for any other purpose.	.....	Free.
627	Carriages and automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used for the exclusive transportation of persons, weighing not more than 250 kilos.	Kilo, net.....	.66
628	Carriages and automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used for the exclusive transportation of persons, weighing more than 250 and not exceeding 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 66 cents, and each additional kilo, up to the limit of the weight specified, shall pay 55 cents.)	.....do	.55

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	VEHICLES—Continued.		
629	Carriages or automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used exclusively for the transportation of persons, weighing more than 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 66 cents, each of the 500 kilos following shall pay 55 cents, and each additional kilo shall pay 45 cents.)	Kilo, net	$0.45
630	Carriages, skeleton, not upholstered or painted, weighing up to 550 kilos.	do	.33
631	Carriages, skeleton, not upholstered or painted, weighing more than 250 kilos and not exceeding 450 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 33 cents, and each additional kilo, up to the limit specified, shall pay 22 cents.)	do	.22
632	Carriages, in skeleton, neither upholstered nor painted, weighing more than 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 33 cents, each of the following 500 kilos shall pay 22 cents, and each additional kilo shall pay 11 cents.)	do	.11
633	Craft of all kinds		Free.
634	Shafts or front running gear, and loose wheels for wagons or carriages.	Kilo, net	.30
635	Tricycles without rubber tires	do	.30
636	Velocipedes of all kinds, not specially mentioned, and loose and extra parts thereof.	do	1.10
	ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.		
637	Side arms of all kinds, and loose blades thereof	Kilo, legal	.90
638	Firearms, repeating or breech-loading, of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof.	do	2.00
639	Firearms, other than repeating or breech-loading, of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof.	do	.60
640	Loaded and unloaded cartridges and percussion caps for firearms.	Kilo, gross	.60
641	Primers of all kinds for explosives	do	.06
642	Dynamite, blasting powder, pyroxylin, or gun cotton, and other explosives, not specially mentioned.	100 kilos, gross	3.30
643	Fireworks	Kilo, gross	.40
644	Slow matches and quick matches for mines	100 kilos, gross	3.30
645	Powder, other than blasting	Kilo, gross	.60
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
646	Fans with ribs of wood	Kilo, legal	1.40
647	Lubricating oils	Kilo, gross	.06
648	Hat frames of all kinds	Each	.30
649	Articles of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, with ornaments of skins or cloth containing silk, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	2.50
650	Articles of all materials, not specially mentioned, ornamented with skins or cloth containing silk.	do	.75
651	Articles of all kinds of materials, not specially mentioned, with ornaments or attachments of gold, silver, or platinum.	do	6.00
652	Articles, not specially mentioned, of gutta-percha and of celluloid.	do	.45
653	Articles, not specially mentioned, for artificial flowers	do	1.70
654	Rubber belts for machinery, whether they are imported with the corresponding machinery or not.	Kilo, gross	.11
655	Walking sticks and whips, not specially mentioned, without ornaments of fine metal.	do	1.40
656	Buttons covered or woven with silk or with fabrics mixed with silk.	Kilo, legal	1.50
657	Buttons covered with fabrics not mixed with silk	do	.50
658	Caps of all kinds and materials, without peaks	Each	.55
659	Paint boxes of all kinds	Kilo, legal	.30
660	Traveling baskets, with spoons, forks, etc.	do	1.00
661	Rubber hose, even though combined with cloth	do	.12
662	Masks of all kinds	Each	.30
663	Sieves and riddles of silk, horsehair, leather, or wire gauze.	Kilo, legal	.30
664	Belts, not specially mentioned, not containing fine metal.	do	.75
665	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with feathers, when the lining does not contain silk.	do	1.25
666	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with feathers, when the lining contains silk.	Kilo, net	4.50
667	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with any material, not specially mentioned, when the lining does not contain silk.	Kilo, legal	.80

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.		
668	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with any material, not specially mentioned, when the lining contains silk.	Kilo, net	$3.00
669	Collections of all kinds for educational purposes		Free.
670	Numismatical, geological, or zoological collections for museums, etc.		Free.
671	Slippers, shoes, gaiters, cut out, not made up, of cloth not containing silk.	Kilo, legal	1.00
672	Slippers, shoes, gaiters, cut out, not made up, of cloth containing silk.	Kilo, net	9.00
673	Transparent curtains of painted cloth	Kilo, legal	.55
674	Strings for musical instruments	do	1.00
675	Artificial teeth of all substances	do	4.00
676	Designs, molds, patterns, or models, for artistic and industrial purposes.		Free.
677	Packing of all kinds and materials for machinery	Kilo, legal	.04
678	Frames for parasols and umbrellas, with handles other than fine metal.	do	1.00
679	Artificial flowers of cloth not containing silk	do	4.00
680	Artificial flowers and feathers of silk or cloth containing silk.	do	9.00
681	Linings of all kinds for hats	Kilo, net	2.25
682	Hand bellows and feather dusters	Kilo, legal	.50
683	Sheaths of all kinds for umbrellas and parasols	do	.60
684	Mucilage for offices, rubber erasers, sealing wax, and wafers.	do	.50
685	Tools of all kinds	100 kilos, legal	5.50
686	Ice		Free.
687	Rubber footwear, even containing cloth	Kilo, legal	1.00
688	Rubber in sheets, combined with cloth	do	.10
689	Caoutchouc prepared for dentists	do	3.00
690	Sanitary water-closets, and loose and extra pieces thereof, when not used for any other purpose.	Kilo, gross	.10
691	Musical instruments	Kilo, legal	.55
692	Soap, perfumed	do	1.00
693	Soap, not perfumed	do	.25
694	Sheets of asbestos, cardboard, and tarred tow, for roofing.	Kilo, gross	.04
695	Miner's lamps		Free.
696	Pencilholders and penholders, not specially mentioned, not containing fine metal.	Kilo, legal	.50
697	Type, rules, chases, dashes, rollers, molds, galleys, composing sticks, and other appliances for printing and lithographing.	100 kilos, gross	1.50
698	Memorandum books of real or imitation slate	Kilo, legal	.70
699	Billiard tables of any material, not including cloth and attachments.	Kilo, gross	.40
700	Toilet and sewing cases, of all kinds, not specially mentioned, with attachments.	Kilo, legal	2.00
701	Tapistry, unfinished or finished, on canvas, felt, or cloth, not containing silk, not specially mentioned.	do	1.00
702	Perfumery	do	1.25
703	Artificial plants	do	1.25
704	Ready-made clothing, of oilcloth	do	2.50
705	Game bags	do	.90
706	Felt hats, unfinished, without fittings or trimmings	Each	.75
707	Hats of esparto, shavings, prepared cotton texture or paper pulp, unfinished or with fittings or trimmings other than feather, silk, or articles containing silk.	do	.25
708	Hats of all kinds, not specially mentioned, and hats known as "jipijapa" or Panama hats, or imitation thereof, with or without fittings or trimmings.	do	1.50
709	Hats, not specially mentioned, unfinished, without fittings or trimmings.	do	.35
710	Hats or caps for miners or firemen		Free.
711	Oilcloth of all kinds	Kilo, gross	.33
712	Tents of all kinds, not including the poles for setting same.	do	.22
713	Black ink for printing purposes		Free.

ART. 3. Foreign merchandise on being imported shall only pay the duties specified in article 1 of this law and the additional duty of from 1½ to 2 per cent charged by custom-houses for account of municipalities, in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the General Tariff Regulations, and shall also pay (whenever circumstances may so require) the "charges for loading and unloading" established by the decree of the 1st of July, 1898. Consequently, the decree of November 25, 1902,

establishing the present basis of settlement and of collection of the duties on importation of foreign merchandise, article 106 of the law of April 25, 1893, and article 4 of the law of May 4, 1895, which respectively imposed a stamp duty on foreign playing cards and on alcoholic and fermented beverages of the same origin, are hereby repealed. Article 3 of the decree of February 25, 1897, which reduced to 50 per cent the importation duties corresponding to iron piping destined to the water supply of towns, as well as the ordinance of all the laws, circulars, and other legal provisions, so far as they are opposed to the compliance of the present decree, are likewise hereby repealed, except those prescribed in the law of March 25, 1905, which granted certain exemptions to the mining industry, and those contained in the law of May 30 of the same year, which exempted from the payment of duty the foreign merchandise which, being included in the merchandise specified by the Executive, may be imported into the Territory of Quintana Roo to be used therein, which ordinances shall continue in force for the term specified by said laws.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In his report on the trade of the "Consular District of Mexico" for the year 1904, the British consul at the City of Mexico embodies some interesting statements concerning the progress, along industrial lines, of the Mexican Republic. He states that private companies use electric force produced from water power and steam to a very great extent in various parts of Mexico, notably the Rio Blanco and Santa Rosa cotton mills in the State of Veracruz, the Atlixco cotton mills near Puebla, and the many factories in the City of Mexico, as well as the steel works in Monterey.

The manufacture of cotton continues to progress; there are more than 150 mills in operation, employing about 30,000 persons of both sexes, working at 632,601 spindles and 20,271 looms. The production amounts to about 6,000,000 pieces, estimated at 350,000,000 yards, and, roughly estimated, the value of the total annual output is £6,000,000. The output is continually increasing. Wool is manufactured into blankets and such suitings as are required in the various sections of the Republic, though the quality has not, as yet, attained the same degree of excellence as characterizes English or European manufactures.

A comparison of the figures covering tobacco manufactures for the years 1899 and 1904, show that in the former period there were 743 factories in operation, as against 605 in the latter year; the trade has, however, increased considerably, as may be seen from the following table:

Article.	1899.	1904.
Cigarettes.....kilos..	4,915,730	7,723,079
Do.....packets..	328,605,915	467,950,007
Cigars.....kilos..	607,593	833,119
Cigars, manufactured.....number..	109,741,041	141,695,965
Snuff.....kilos..	414	13
Pipe tobacco, cut.....do....	22,828	26,963
Do.....packages..	29,269	32,662
Tobacco, leaf.....kilos..	111	3,703
Do.....packages..	174	21,469
Tobacco used in factories.....kilos..	5,546,677	8,587,356

With the exception of 62, all of the above factories are in the consular district of Mexico, and the three largest and most important are in the City of Mexico. The principal tobacco plantations are in the Valla Nacional, in the State of Oaxaca, in the valleys bordering on the State of Veracruz, in Chiapas, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Colima, Tepic, and Sinaloa; it is also grown in other States.

Alcohol, from molasses, maize, barley, or from various kinds of agave, is made all over the Republic, there being about 1,361 factories in all. The most interesting are the tequila factories at Tequila, in the State of Jalisco. Tequila is made from an agave plant, not unlike that which produces henequen, the flavor is not unpleasant, and it is said to possess medicinal qualities.

Beer is made in many towns in Mexico, notably at Toluca, Monterey, Mexico City, Orizaba, Chihuahua, and in several places in the State of Jalisco. The beer produced by the breweries of Monterey, Toluca, and Orizaba is of very good quality and resembles the light beers of Germany.

Liqueurs of various kinds are also manufactured throughout the Republic, such as fine cognacs, brandy, curaçao, and the like. Natural mineral springs, notably those of Topo Chico, near Monterey, Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla Peñon near Mexico City, are bottled and aerated. The trade is said to be considerable. Seltzer water and syphons are made in nearly all the large towns, the syphon bottles being imported from France, Germany, and Belgium. Pulque, the national drink of the plateau around the City of Mexico, is made from the agave, which is very considerably cultivated in the States of Hidalgo, Mexico, and Puebla. The daily pulque trains to the capital are a considerable source of revenue to the railway companies, especially the Mexican, the Interoceanic, the Hidalgo, and the Central. The new main line of the National also runs through the pulque country.

The importance of the sugar industry in the Republic is evidenced by the fact that there are over 3,000 factories in operation. There is a tendency to increase the acreage under cultivation and to continue the introduction of modern methods and machinery in the sugar houses. A good deal of the machinery comes from the United States, as the managers of the factories are principally from that country. A vigorous effort has been recently made to introduce Mexican sugar into the United Kingdom.

There are in the country over 500 mills grinding flour from wheat and other cereals, besides innumerable hand mills to grind maize or Indian corn, from which the tortillas are made, which, together with beans, form the staple food of the lower orders throughout the Republic.

In the City of Mexico are the following factories: 5 oil, 3 alcohol, 2

starch, 3 white lead, 4 candle, 2 bed, 5 carriage and wagon, 10 cigar and cigarette, 6 match, 2 beer breweries, 3 cement and artificial stone, 6 chocolate, 5 conserved and candied fruit, 1 looking-glass, 3 ice, 2 silk textile, 13 cotton textile, 1 earthenware, 6 soap, 6 brick and tile, 6 furniture, 1 cartridge and explosive, 7 Italian pastes, 1 cardboard, 1 papier-maché, 4 perfumery, 4 paint and varnish, 1 glass, 3 felt hat, 10 alcoholic beverage, 4 cork, 2 piano and musical instruments, 4 iron and steel works, 2 chemical works, 2 flour mills, 14 tanneries, 1 boot and shoe factory, and numerous small shops for making such articles as passementerie, also carpenters' shops and woodyards; while in the suburbs there are, at Tacuba, 1 oil factory, 1 chemical establishment, 1 cigarrette factory, and 6 brick kilns. At San Angel and Contreras are several cotton mills as well as at Tlalpam. Paper and boots are made in Tacubaya, bricks at Mixcoac and Coyoacan. In the valley of Mexico there are important paper factories at San Rafael, peat fuel works at San Nicolas, woolen mills at San Ildefonso; and with the increased power to be brought from Necaxa, the City of Mexico will, in another five years, be a very important manufacturing center, and many of the raw products of the neighborhood, such as *raiz de Zacatón*, or broom root, will be made into manufactured articles for export. Building statistics show a marked development in this line of industry, both as regard the number of constructions and the architectural skill employed.

There are about 90 smelters for the reduction of precious metals in the Republic, the most important being situated about 4 miles from Aguascalientes, and employing several hundred men, with an annual consumption of about 150,000 tons of ore. The others are those of Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Mapimi, and Parral.

The steel and iron works at Monterey are of great value in the industrial life of the country, the buildings and works covering 600 acres, besides a number of dwellings for the accommodation of the staff, offices, and stores. The output of the mills when at full working capacity is 40,000 tons of rails, 40,000 tons of beams and shapes, 10,000 tons of billets and bars, 30,000 tons of pig iron, and 8,000 tons of castings. The mills are planned for a much greater output, and would be able to handle the product of four blast furnaces.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The "Mexican Herald" for July 30, 1905, states that the most important event in the development of the resources of the great State of Chihuahua during the present year is the formal opening of the Temosachic Branch of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad, which took place on July 29. Trains have been running from La Junta over a portion of the line for several weeks, but the 16 kilometers from Matachic to Temosachic were not accepted by the Federal inspector until the 25th of July.

This extension, 86 kilometers in length, opens up one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, passing as it does through the rich Guerrero and Temosachic valleys. This branch begins at La Junta, on the main line, 7 kilometers east of Miñaca and 186 kilometers west of Chihuahua. La Junta is in the Basuchil Valley, down which the new road passes to the junction of that valley with the Guerrero Valley, a distance of about 20 kilometers. From that point for a distance of about 22 kilometers it runs through a broad valley of almost level land which is as rich as can be found in all northern Mexico, and the greater part of which is and has been for one hundred years or more in a high state of cultivation. From kilometer 42 to 56 the line passes through a narrow canyon skirting the banks of the river, and affording a bit of mountain scenery just sufficient to break the monotony of level valley and waving corn.

Work was begun on this extension about sixteen months ago, and would have been finished at least four months ago had it not been for the unusual rainfall during several months of the time, which greatly delayed the work.

The valleys through which the road passes are from 3 to 8 kilometers in width, and that the land is level and well adapted to agriculture may be judged by the remarkably low maximum grade of 35 to 100 per cent of the road. The land is so productive that up to the present time the owners have been content to accept what nature gave them, without any serious attempt at irrigation, allowing the abundant water that might have been used for irrigation to flow on to the Pacific Ocean. The principal crops raised have been corn and wheat, and it is said that a minimum crop without irrigation has been 20 hectoliters of wheat and 40 hectoliters of corn to the hectare of land (22.9 and 45.8 bushels per acre, respectively). Corn is worth from $3 to $6 per hectoliter and wheat from $5 to $8 per hectoliter at the railroad, and there is a ready market for all that can be grown. Alfalfa grows well and affords from three to four cuttings per year of 1½ tons per acre, but so far but little attention has been given its cultivation owing to the expense of hauling it to market, but now that cheap transportation can be had, it is sure to become a favorite crop. Beans are also a good paying crop and are extensively grown on the mesa lands and along the foothills.

But little attention has been given to fruits and vegetables, but wherever they have been tried they have done remarkably well and it is safe to say that these lands will soon be the chief source of supply of all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits in the Chihuahua markets. The elevation of these valleys is from 6,200 to 6,500 feet above the sea level.

On the high mesa lands, along the main line, from Bustillos station to the foothills of the Sierra Madres, is perhaps the finest body of

grazing land left on the continent. These lands lie at an elevation of from 6,500 to 7,000 feet above sea level and comprise probably 2,000,000 acres of beautiful rolling prairies, dotted here and there by wooded hills and lakes of pure clear water.

Until within the past three years the land has been considered of but little value except for grazing purposes, but recent experiments indicate that it is to become the greatest potato-growing district in North America. So far only a few small farms have been planted to potatoes, but these have given such excellent results that many others will undoubtedly be planted next year. Last year, one farm of 70 acres produced 40 carloads of potatoes of a very superior quality. This year the acreage has been doubled, and the indications are that the yield will be at least 80 carloads of 20,000 kilograms each, which gives a yield of about 27,000 pounds per acre, which are sold at an average price of 4 cents per pound in Chihuahua and other places in this state. At this rate it may readily be seen that this one section can be made to produce more potatoes than can be consumed in the whole Republic of Mexico. This land can not be irrigated, and for potatoes it does not require it, though in ordinary seasons it is rather dry for corn or wheat. It is believed that certain varieties of the Kaffir or Egyptian corns will grow well, and experiments should be made with these in order to diversify the crops as far as possible.

The land is held is large tracts and affords fine investments for companies or a good opening for a colonization scheme on a large scale.

Great as are the agricultural possibilities of this section, the Chihuahua and Pacific road will depend more on the mines tributary to its lines for tonnage during the next few years than upon all other sources combined, though other extensions will be required before the mineral resources can be developed to anything like their full capacity. At present, Temosachic is to be the chief distributing and shipping point for the mines, though it is at an inconvenient distance from any large producing mine.

Wagon roads are being built from there to Ocampo, Pinos Altos, Concheño, Yopache, Cerro Boludo, Mulatos, Derick, Guaynopa, Guaynopita, and other mining camps, which will place them in comparatively easy communication with the railroad and enable many new mines to be opened which have been waiting for better transportation facilities.

EXTENSION OF FREE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO QUINTANA ROO.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905, states that the period during which certain articles imported into Quintana Roo, for consumption in that territory, may be imported free of duty has been extended until June 30, 1906.

It is to be noted that if such articles are subsequently removed to places outside the territory of Quintana Roo they are liable to be seized as smuggled goods.

PORT DUES AT TAMPICO.

The following list of port dues at Tampico, furnished by the British Vice-Consul at that port, is published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905:

Pilotage (payable in and out; per meter)	$8.02
Permit to discharge	8.00
Permit to load	12.00
Jetty dues (per meter; equivalent to $3 per foot)	9.84
Tonnage dues, payable at first port only on the gross tonnage:	
Steamships	.06
Sailing vessels	.01
Sanitary dues (on gross tonnage)	.02

Fifty per cent reduction is granted to vessels carrying the mails and making frequent visits, provided the necessary concession has been acquired from the Mexican Government. A vessel shifting her berth in the river has to pay each time $4.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The development of banking in Mexico during the six months from January to June 30 of the year 1905 is shown in the following statements compiled from the monthly balances of the 5 chartered city banks and the 27 chartered banks of the capitals or leading cities of the various States, and reproduced from the "Mexican Herald" of August 27, 1905:

The combined capital authorized by the 32 respective charters and approved by the Treasury Department was, in each month, January to May, $109,600,000, and in June it was increased to $120,600,000 by the addition of $11,000,000 of new capital to the then Banco Central, an addition duly authorized by the Treasury Department.

The Bank of London and Mexico, during the six months, was also authorized to increase its capital of $15,000,000 by the addition of $6,500,000, but this addition does not become effective until January 1, 1906, and its capital is in the meantime rated at the actual sum of $15,000,000.

Of the authorized capital of each month a certain small proportion was not called in, and the actual capital in operation was:

Month.	Uncalled.	Paid up.
January	$6,403,029	$103,196,971
February	6,305,359	103,294,641
March	6,152,759	103,447,241
April	6,152,559	103,447,441
May	6,152,559	103,447,441
June	6,146,182	114,453,818

Comparing the actual increase in the paid-up capital in January and in June, the result is $11,256,847 actually paid up by the following banks in the given amounts during the six months:

Banco Nacional de Mexico	$27,027
Banco Central Mexicano (with addition)	10,979,200
Banco de Tabasco	100,000
Banco de Tamaulipas	100,620
Banco Comercial Refaccionario de Chihuahua	50,000
Total	11,256,847

Of the total authorized capital of $120,000 the 5 city chartered banks represented on June 30 the following values:

National Bank	$26,000,000
London and Mexico	15,000,000
Banco Central	21,000,000
International and Mortgage	5,000,000
Agricola é Hipotecario	2,000,000
Total	69,000,000
Twenty-seven State banks	51,000,000
Grand total	120,000,000

The cash holdings of the city banks and of the State banks in each month from January to June, were:

Month.	City banks.	State banks.
January	$56,737,130.23	$23,881,870.97
February	57,437,382.98	23,934,377.08
March	57,942,579.04	24,856,432.15
April	58,174,998.32	25,260,296.99
May	46,400,279.91	25,859,419.25
June	45,234,123.00	26,978,023.09

It will be observed that the cash holdings of the five city banks during the four months from January to April were increased from $56,737,130.23 to $58,174,998.32, a gain of $1,437,868.09; then during May and June fell to $45,234,123, as shown by the balances of June 30, a decrease of $12,940,875.32 during the two months. This decrease in the cash holdings of the city banks is explained by the fact that early in May the National Bank withdrew ten million of hard dollars from its vaults and delivered them to the newly organized exchange and currency commission installed under the monetary reform. This amount is now held by the commission in talegas in its vaults, and is practically withdrawn from daily circulation, at least for the time being.

The cash holdings of the State or outside chartered banks during the six months under review show a steady increase in each successive month, from $23,881,870.97 in January to $26,978,023.09 on June 30, showing a positive gain of $3,096,152.12, thus turning the apparent

decrease of cash holdings of the city banks on June 30 from $2,940,-875.32 to an increase of $155,276.80 in the combined general statement of the 32 chartered banks of that date.

The total paper circulation each month, including the banks' notes, the mortgage bonds, and the cash bonds for which the banks issuing the same are respectively responsible, are given separately. The banks authorized by their charters to issue notes are the National and the London and Mexico, in the city, and the State banks; the Banco Central issues the *bonos de caja*, or cash bonds; the International and Mortage, and the Agricola é Hipotecario issue mortgage bonds. The issue limit is, in general, the amount of the capital paid up, and in each charter the respective paper issued is well protected; hence they are considered perfectly safe and are current all over the country. The statement concerning them is as follows:

Month.	Notes.	Mortgage bonds.	Cash bonds.
January	$40,781,542	$11,540,600	$1,720,100
February	41,070,655	11,721,800	1,699,900
March	41,672,497	11,684,000	1,777,700
April	42,516,286	11,641,600	1,762,100
May	42,296,056	11,820,000	1,654,000
June	44,666,170	11,782,400	2,700,000

The increase in note circulation during the six months was $3,884,628; in mortgage bonds, $241,800; in cash bonds, $979,900. The bonds are withdrawn by periodical drawings, and are liquidated in cash and the issues are regulated by charters.

The issue of notes by State banks was as follows:

January	$42,214,034	April	$44,696,790
February	43,175,806	May	44,758,075
March	44,152,071	June	44,788,085

This shows an increase of $25,574,051 in the note issue of the State banks during the six months. The circulation of the State banks is very much facilitated by the fact that under its charter the Banco Central is obliged to receive and exchange all that may be presented, giving silver coin or notes of any other that may be asked for. Thus the Banco Central becomes a sort of clearing house for the State banks.

The following table shows the combined total of the notes in circulation in each month, the proportion thereof held in the vaults of the banks, and the proportion held by the public:

Month.	Circulation.	In banks.	With public.
January	$82,995,576	$6,825,983	$76,169,593
February	84,246,461	6,696,884	77,549,577
March	85,824,568	8,219,249	77,605,319
April	87,213,076	8,418,644	78,794,432
May	87,054,131	6,647,960	80,406,171
June	89,454,255	8,404,382	81,049,873

From these figures, it appears that during the six months the average amount of notes held in the vaults of the banks was $7,535,517, and the average amount distributed among the public and in common use for the necessities of trade was $78,595,827, against an average amount of $78,782,818 in hard cash held by the banks and ready for use at any moment.

It is one of the essential points in Mexican charters that the cash holdings shall always exceed the note issues, and it is the special duty of the Government interventor to see that this condition is strictly observed in the bank to which he is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total amount of the combined operations of every class of the 32 chartered banks in each month was:

January	$475,335,500.98	April	$499,741,845.68
February	484,068,830.44	May	494,383,122.03
March	490,600,053.68	June	534,607,961.19

The amount of the discount and loan business increased considerably, the amount of bills discounted in June being $7,035,847.31 greater than in January, and the collateral loans in June showing an excess over similar operations in January of $3,964,723.17, making the total increase in loans in the various forms aggregate $11,000,570.48 for city banks.

For State banks the amount of bills discounted shows an increase of $1,079,432.86 in June as compared with January, and the loans on collaterals increased $853,217.58 in June as compared with January, making the total increase in loans by State banks aggregate $1,932,658.44. Combining the operations of the city and State banks for the six months it appears that the total increase in loans was $12,933,220.92.

The sight deposits during the six months were as follows:

January	$12,712,741.38	April	$13,018,917.75
February	12,787,528.72	May	30,543,655.27
March	12,832,563.36	June	34,507,880.54

The debtor accounts in January were $186,120,928.67 and in June $186,430,918.04, showing an increase in the six months of $50,309,989,37. For the two periods the creditor accounts were $186,120,928.67 and $248,099,072.77, respectively, showing an increase in June of $13,609,677.90.

The "Journal" making the above report states that these figures are amply sufficient, when considered in their relative bearings, to show how vastly and how soundly banking in Mexico and under Mexican charters is progressing and developing. It is also noted that not a single bank operating under a Mexican charter has failed since the first was issued to the now National Bank of Mexico, in August, 1881, and to the Monte de Piedad, in July, 1881.

METALLIC ZINC.

There is no metallic zinc mined in Mexico. Zinc oxide and sulphuric acid, of which a great quantity is used in this country, is all imported, principally from Germany. Sulphuric acid is chiefly used with marble dust or bicarbonate of soda in the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas. Zinc oxide is sold by druggists and mine and smelter supply companies.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The Mexican Foreign Office gives notice that, under the new tariff of official fees and taxes, a fee of $8 will be collected for the authentication of a document by that office, in place of $4, as heretofore. Any document forwarded by mail must be accompanied by $9 Mexican currency, or its equivalent in foreign money, postal money order, or easily converted commercial paper.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Mexican Herald" of August 21, 1904, contains the following valuable data furnished by an authority on domestic and import cattle, the statement being particularly interesting in view of the fact that cattle raising is becoming an industry of paramount importance in the Republic.

Land can be bought which is in every way suitable for running cattle at from $4 to $8 per acre, uncleared, and at from $12 to $20 per acre, cleared. Clearing and burning land costs at the rate of from $12 to $18 per acre. After it is cleared and planted in fattening grasses of the country it is necessary to clear it of weeds and small growth once every year for some years, and this work, it is estimated, costs from 12 to 15 cents per acre per year.

Two kinds of fattening grasses are the best for fattening in this section. They are para grass and guinea grass. Para seems to be the favorite of the two. These grasses grow the year around, and when eaten off all that is necessary to rejuvenate the pastures is to give them a short rest. The yearly work of clearing is best done just before the rainy season or in the months of March, April, or May. A para pasture is said to be little more expensive to keep up than a guinea-grass pasture. Occasional burning over of the pastures is a good thing. The older a pasture gets the easier it is to maintain and keep clear. A 10-year old pasture requires very little attention.

Young cows for breeding purposes can be bought at from $26 to $30 per head. A thoroughbred registered bull from the United States costs from $500 to $750 laid down on the ranch. But a good grade bull, fit for all breeding purposes, can be brought in for from $150 to $300. These bulls are young and a fine calf crop invariably comes from crossing the heavy breeds of the North with the Mexican cattle.

Taking as a basis a herd of 100 head of cattle, it is estimated that an average of 6 men will be required the year round to take care of them and the pastures. Vaqueros earn from $8 to $30 per month. The common man gets about $8 or $10 per month, while the head cow man is well paid with $30. These Mexican cowboys know their business and work well at their kind of work.

After a steer is grown and ready for the fattening pasture it costs from 62 cents to $1 per month to fatten him, and in six weeks or two months he is in condition for the market. Steers for the killing market or for shipping are generally bought on the ranch, and bring from $40 to $50 a head. There is always a fair demand for cows with calves for dairy purposes, and a cow and calf will bring anywhere from $80 to $100. Cows when sold to butchers bring from $30 to $45 a head, and there is a demand for them at these prices. There is a large trade in buying young bulls or steers for the fattening pastures, and at 2 or 3 years old these bring $30 to $36 per head. Most of the cattle bought in this way are taken to the pastures of the Huasteca and find their way to the killing markets of Mexico City, being driven overland.

Cattle in the United States bring much more money than do the cattle in Mexico, but with the grading-up process which has been going on for some years now Mexican beef steers will after a time be the equal in price and everything else to the product of the feeding pens of the United States. Mexican cattle are at present too small, but this defect will with certainty be remedied entirely.

The old-fashioned ways of handling cattle in Mexico are fast going out of fashion. Buyers are becoming excellent judges of the weight of an animal, and are buying on this plan rather than by age or counting the rings of the horn. Even color and general shape are coming to have something to do with the price of an animal.

SCHEDULE OF CONSULAR FEES.

Following is the tariff of consular fees in force in Mexico:

I. For the certification of a manifest not included in Paragraph II:	
A. If vessel carries merchandise for Mexico	$20.00
B. If the vessel sails in ballast	8.00
II. For the certification of the manifest of a vessel of less than 50 tons, gross tonnage, and bound from British Honduras to the Territory of Quintana Roo, exclusively:	
A. If the vessel carries merchandise	4.00
B. If in ballast	2.00
III. For the certification of each set of consular invoices:	
A. If the value of the merchandise covered by the invoice does not exceed the sum of $100 Mexican currency, or its equivalent	2.00
B. If the value exceeds $100, but not $500	4.00
C. If the value exceeds $500, but not $1,000	6.00
D. All in excess of the value mentioned in the previous paragraph, for every $1,000 or fraction thereof	2.00

III. For the certification of each set of consular invoices—Continued.
E. In case an invoice is presented for certification after two days have elapsed from the sailing of a vessel carrying merchandise ..... Double fees.
F. The certification of a consular invoice covering Mexican coin, in pieces of 1 peso each, is subject to the fee charged for any other merchandise.
G. The certification of consular invoices covering any other legal coin, silver or gold, Mexican or foreign, or bank notes in circulation from Mexican banks established in accordance with the banking laws, and when such invoices do not include other merchandise ..... Free.
IV. For any kind of a certificate issued to the captain of a vessel or shippers of merchandise $4.00
V. Duplicates, triplicates, etc., of the certificates referred to in the preceding paragraph, each extra copy 2.00
VI. For the certification of each set of declarations relative to the changes that may have been made in a manifest after its authentication..... 4.00
VII. For the certification of each set of declarations relative to errors noted by the shippers after authentication of invoice 4.00

Fees are payable in cash and in coin of the country in which consuls or consular agents may reside.

NEW RAILWAY IN VERACRUZ.

Consul CANADA, of Veracruz, writes that the Governor of the State of Veracruz has approved a contract for the construction of a railroad between the municipalities of Orizaba and La Perla in the county of Orizaba. By this contract T. ALFRED KENNION is authorized to construct the road, with the option of constructing several branches to neighboring points, provided he accepts the conditions imposed within two years. The main line is to be of standard gauge, as also the branch lines, with the single exception of the one to Texmala, which may be either narrow or standard gauge. Any motive power may be employed. A telegraph or telephone line is to be established and operated in connection with the road. The contract is for a term of fifty years, at the end of which time the road, with all its stations, warehouses, and shops will become the property of the municipality of Orizaba; but the latter must purchase the rolling stock, furniture, tools, and chattels the company employs for the operation of the road. If at that time the municipality should decide to rent the road, the contractor shall have the preference.

MEXICAN FREE ZONE.

United States Consul GRIFFITH, of Matamoros, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, furnishes a timely and instructive statement concerning the Free Zone, so long recognized by Mexico and the United States, the reasons that led to its establishment, and the causes that prompted its abolition, which occurred July

1, through a proclamation of President Diaz, issued by virtue of a law enacted May 24, 1904. Consul Griffith writes:

"Years ago, before Mexico had attained her present standard of prosperity, on account of inadequate transportation facilities, the isolated towns along the border were at a decided commercial disadvantage. The possibilities of being absorbed into the activities of her friendly but more vigorous American neighbor became a serious question. In order to obviate this and encourage population on the Mexican side of the border by securing for the inhabitants cheap necessaries of life, and as an incentive to the establishment of new industries, the Government created the Zona Libre or Free Zone.

"This occurred in the year 1851, and was intended for Matamoros alone, as this was the principal city of the border and most important port of Mexico at that time. Later, the Free Zone was extended to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, then to Laredo, and, about 1880, to Juarez, which was then called Paso del Norte. At the time of its abolition, however, it included a strip of territory about 20 kilometers in width, extending from the Gulf of Mexico along the contour of the Rio Grande and the New Mexico and Arizona frontiers, and ended at Tijuila, on the coast of Lower California. At first all goods from foreign countries were imported into this designated territory free of duty, but at the time of its abolishment about 11 per cent of the full duties were required to be paid.

"The advantages and benefits from the Free Zone since its creation have always been a subject for animated discussion by both Americans and Mexicans. As the importer located within this zone received all his goods practically free of duty, merchants in the interior frequently charged that they were being discriminated against and, furthermore, that it offered every inducement to the lawless element to evade the customs laws of Mexico and to clandestinely transport goods into the interior. The American merchants, on the other hand, contended that it operated against their legitimate interests, inasmuch as it created a very wide range of articles which could be smuggled back into the United States. From 1861 to 1875 the trade of Matamoros was thus developed at the expense of the American side. Since that time, the revolutions and insecurity attending business here, aided by the lower import duties levied in the United States on many European goods, and the constantly increasing demand for goods of American make, have enabled the American merchants to gradually recover a great deal of the business of the frontier. The lighter taxation on the American side, as compared with that of this side, is also a noteworthy factor. Notwithstanding the fact that the American side of the border has experienced a steady growth both in population and trade even with the Free Zone in existence, the vigilance of the United

States customs officials and records of the Federal courts show that the residents of that side, up to the time of the abolition of the Free Zone, had not entirely lost their taste for various articles which paid high duties in the United States and were admitted free into Mexico."

Following is a copy of the proclamation of President DIAZ in which the history of the Free Zone is outlined, together with the reasons for issuing the decree of abolition:

"I. That the then existing isolation of the people of the northern frontier of the Republic, in the past years, having caused the issuance in their favor of the special exemption of a Free Zone.

"II. That the cause having ceased to exist since the construction of the various lines of railway, among them the one from Monterey to Matamoros, recently inaugurated, placing the said towns in communication with the most important towns of the rest of the country, thus permitting of the easy transportation of domestic goods to the frontier points, where they are mostly consumed, and permitting of the sale of same at prices paid for similar goods of foreign origin.

"III. That, as those articles are not produced or manufactured in the Republic, it should be observed that the prices at which they are sold within the Free Zone are not, as a rule, any lower than the prices at which they can be had in the rest of the country, which demonstrates that the special exemption does not always redound to the benefit of the consumers resident in the zone, nor does it therefore respond to the principal intent of the legislator who made the decree.

"IV. That if it be true that the natural and industrial products of the interior of the Republic are benefited by the advantage of railway transportation to reach the Free Zone, it is no less the fact that articles produced or manufactured in the zone are favored or benefited, upon being interned to the rest of the country, by the discontinuance of the very regulations made necessary for the protection of the Federal revenue, which regulations, in many instances, interfered to such an extent as to be practically prohibitory.

"V. That the experience acquired by the long period of time in which this special exemption of the Free Zone has been in force permits of the conclusion that the said special exemption has been ineffectual in the formation of large centers of population, and sanctions the belief that, far from favoring or aiding the development and the wealth of that section of the country, it has been an obstacle, since the abnormal condition in which the zone is now placed obstructs the free circulation of its products and consequently retards the development of its natural resources and prevents the creation therein of remunerative industries.

"VI. That the majority of the laboring class, and also large numbers of the farmers and cattle raisers residing in the Free Zone,

realizing and being convinced of the necessity for the removal of the existing régime, which is prejudicial to them, have repeatedly petitioned for the abolition of the special exemption.

"VII. That if circumstances prescribe at times the necessity for granting concessions in the matter of taxation or the making of a special privilege in favor of a certain region of the Republic, it is the duty of the Government, as soon as there is a change of conditions, to withdraw such privileges in order to reestablish conditions of equality to all the people of the country.

"VIII. That, finally, it is equitable to provide against the damages that might be caused to importers if, by the suppression of the special privilege, they were forced to annul operations bargained for and based upon the law of the land at the time of the contract or if they were forced to carry out such contracts at a certain loss.

"I have therefore decreed as follows:

"First. The Free Zone is abolished, and therefore all merchandise imported for consumption into the places that are actually within the limits of the said zone shall pay, without deductions of any kind, the same duties and imposts provided by law for merchandise destined to the rest of the National Territory.

"Second. Merchandise of foreign origin already imported, or which may be imported under the terms of this decree, destined for points within the extinguished Free Zone may be interned to the rest of the country without the payment of additional duties, although they may have satisfied 10 per cent of the duties provided for in the tariff on imports."

* * * * * * *

"As almost every new law in any country is adopted to the detriment and dissatisfaction of a certain number of the inhabitants, so it has resulted in this instance. Some temporary embarrassment is experienced throughout this consular district within the limits of the Free Zone, and it has been the source of some adverse criticism. While it is too soon to confidently assert what the effect of the decree will be, the most intelligent and conservative, some of whom are among those personally affected, are inclined to believe that as business affairs adjust themselves to the new régime the general result will be beneficial and permanent.

"The difference of customs duties and the complexity of regulations necessarily involved in any protective method employed in such preferential or partially exempt district, while especially advantageous to many has been burdensome to others, and it has been contended that such exemption, while apparently favorably discriminative, had its complemental disadvantages, since it tended to discourage the development of agricultural and manufacturing possibilities. Notwithstanding the fact that goods might be imported into the Free Zone

from foreign countries at an approximate cost of 11 per cent of the regular duties, it must be remembered that agricultural products and manufactures originating in the Free Zone were required to pay certain customs duties on passing into Mexico beyond its limits. As this part of Mexico is but sparsely inhabited, it afforded a poor market, and the consequent result was that the fertile land along the Rio Grande has been but little developed and the attempts at manufacture are insignificant.

"With the unification of duties and with transportation facilities at hand, it is reasonable to assume that the extremely rich lands of this section will be developed to their full capacity, to meet the growing demands from the less favored portions of the interior, and, as the embargo of a discriminating internal duty is raised, many classes of factories should spring up. The land referred to above is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, and cotton, and its comparative cheapness and the ease with which it can be irrigated render it an unusual proposition, worthy of the most careful and conservative investigation of the prospective planter and investor.

"Even under former conditions, when the Matamoros District was unconnected by railway with the interior, from 2,500 to 3,000 bales of cotton per annum were ordinarily raised in this section and hauled in slow ox carts to Monterey, a distance of about 300 miles. Sugar culture suffered the same disadvantages, and although sugar cane grows luxuriantly here and requires planting only at intervals of about seven or eight years, the market has remained so small that little has been done in that direction, the product of the comparatively small area of cane under cultivation being usually converted into alcohol, thus enabling it to be more economically conveyed to a distant market. Practically nothing was done in rice culture, for the same reasons set forth above.

"In view of these facts that with the development of the rich agricultural resources of the lower Rio Grande, Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, and Mier, as well as other towns within this district, would offer unusual advantages for the location of mills and factories and the establishment of new industries, especially when consideration is taken of the plentifulness and cheapness of labor. Not only is labor plentiful and cheap in this district, but it may be stated, after several years' observation of the subject, that Mexican labor is docile and tractable. It is now being proved in other parts of the Republic, for the identical purposes mentioned above, to be peculiarly adaptable and apt.

"That the general effect of the abolition of the Free Zone has seriously affected the business of the retail and wholesale merchants who are at present located within its limits, and many of whom are

Americans, goes without saying. As a result prices have advanced proportionately, and the cost of living on the Mexican side has been almost doubled. While many of these merchants are inclined to paint a rather gloomy picture of the future, it should be borne in mind that this decree has materially appreciated the value of their stocks, which, in most instances, is considerable. It may be stated in this connection that some of the Mexicans living along the frontier may migrate to the United States in order to take advantage of the cheaper cost of living.

"The economical moment for the abolition of the Free Zone had arrived, chiefly, as the cause of its creation, the isolation of the cities located therein, had ceased to exist. The Government did not precipitate the measure, but acted deliberately only after the most careful investigation and study of all the conditions and interests likely to be involved. It is reasonable to assume that the reform will act as a stimulus, resulting in an unprecedented era of commercial and industrial development along the Rio Grande, and that the most sanguine expectations of the Finance Department of Mexico may be realized."

COPPER MINES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mexico possesses immense copper beds, most of which are still untouched. Among the most noted mines are those of Michoacan, the Oropeo, Inguaran, and Churumuco. The Inguaran mines are situated near the old hacienda, Tojamanil, on the plateau of the Jorullo volcano, and about 1,600 feet above the plains, stretching thence toward the northwest. The mountains where they exist form a succession of rugged, almost inaccessible peaks, on the upper part of which appear the croppings of metalliferous masses, trending from east to west, with a width varying from 92 to 184–185 feet. The most common ores worked are those of yellow copper or chalcopyrite, which is a double sulphide of copper and iron, the average grade being more than 25 per cent. The Oropeo beds are in feldspathic porphyry, similar to those of Pachuca and Real del Monte, and situated about 1,230 feet above the level of the plain, with a width varying from 33 to 118 inches. The most common ores extracted in Oropeo are chalcopyrites, chalcocite, bornite, and cuprite, which in the reduction yield about 50 per cent of copper, some silver, and a trace of gold, with a gangue of exceedingly hard quartz, having strong respaldos or walls separating the lode from the rock.

At a short distance from the San Cristobal, the principal mine of the Oropeo lode, is China hill, abounding in its croppings with crysocolla and carbonates of copper, and showing old excavations and dump piles, a proof that considerable work was done there in the past. The Churumuco mines, containing the highest grade ore in the belt, are situated a little more than a mile northeast of the town of its name on

the right bank of the Mexcala, and with many lodes whose croppings extend over the hills along the river's bank. The predominating rock is of dioritic porphyry, with many crystals of hornblende. The earliest working of this lode was on the Mayapito hill, and the ores extracted therefrom, notwithstanding the imperfect means of reduction, frequently yielded a grade exceeding 65 per cent. Other beds exist in the Conguripo hacienda, near Huacano, in the districts of Tacambaro, Huetano and Coalcoman, and likewise in the mining localities of Pungarabato, Purungueo, Papacindan, Curucupaseo, and Zitzio. Most of the copper beds in Michoacan have been worked only at intervals with few hands and without machinery; and their ores, after being subjected to the action of heat in a furnace, were utilized in the reduction of silver ores by the patio amalgamation process.

Copper beds are found in Tejupilco, in the State of Mexico, the metal occurring in the varieties of gray and native copper, and in either case abundantly. The Bramador lode, in Jalisco, has the Santa Catalina mine, where copper is obtained with a small grade of silver; the metal is found also in the mining districts of Ameca and Autlan, and on the Roblo, Rebozadero, and Fuerte hills, in the mining region of Comanja. The Ameca ores are oxides of copper together with malachite, flecked copper, yellow sulphides, and a large percentage of silver, and in those of Autlan sulphureous copper with malachite exists in large masses.

Sonora possesses rich beds of copper all available for profitable working, the principal deposits lying in the districts of Hermosillo, Guaymas, Sahuaripa, Oposura, Magdalena, Altar, Alamos, and Arizpo.

In Hidalgo copper lodes are found in the district of Zimapan. Zacatecas has the copper mines of Mazapil, where yellow copper is found, and with it malachite, bournonite, azurite, and other varieties. In Veta Grande, Ramos, and Bolanos, in the same State, copper ores are utilized in the amalgamation of silver ores, and the same use is made of those found in Tepezala, Aguascalientes, and the districts of Leon, Sierra Gorda, and Guanajuato.

Guerrero has copper in the district of Taxco in several varieties, gray, green, and yellow, and oxide of fluted blue copper, which class of ores also abounds in the Aldama, Morelos, Minas, and Tabares districts. There are beds near the Tlatlay Hill in Tlaxcala, and in Sinaloa in the districts of Sinaloa, Rosario, and Concordia, where flecked copper predominates, though pure black oxide exists near San Ignacio, and copper pyrites and silicates of copper in Bacamacari. Veracruz has copper in Zomelahuacan, and San Luis Potosi in Catorce and Salinas. The districts of Mihuatlan and Villa Jurez, already mentioned in connection with Oaxaca's mineral wealth, contain valuable beds, and Chihuahua is also a large producer of the metal. In the northeastern corner of the latter State, in the Galcana partido, lies the Santa Rita

del Cobre mine, on the Sierra del Cofre, where are numerous deposits; others are found in Jimenez, Iturbide, Arteaga, Matamoros, and near Mineral del Oro, where are many beds of pyrites and carbonates of copper.

Lower California contains an abundance of this metal, the famous mine of El Boleo being in this Territory. Other beds exist in the municipalities of La Paz, San Antonio, Todos los Santos, Santiago, Mulege, and Comondu. In the State of Chiapas were discovered the great copper mines of Santa Fe, in the mountainous region near Tabasco. This vast deposit is contained in a large rock about 300 feet in length by 120 in height, where explorations show that one-fourth of the portion exposed is copper ore, the yield of which will be at least 250,000 tons of metal. At the foot of the rock and at a depth of 70 feet even richer ore is disclosed, some of it yielding 30 to 35 per cent of copper, 9 to 10 ounces of gold, and $75 to $100 of silver per ton. A continuation of the Santa Fe beds toward the southeast are those of Victoria, the ores of which show 108 ounces of silver, three-fourths ounce of gold, and 30 per cent of copper per ton. In Chiapas, though, as I have said, almost entirely unknown as to its metalliferous wealth, there were extensive mineral workings in prehistoric times, for in both the above locations have been found dump piles overgrown with large trees and beneath them subterranean excavations with tunnels that have no visible outlet. A few articles of pottery and ancient relics have also been unearthed.

NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL.

United States Consul GRIFFITH, writing from Matamoros, Mexico, says:

"Interest has been created in this district by the suggestion that the fiber of the papaya, commonly known as the Mexican papaw, would probably afford an admirable material for the manufacture of high-grade paper.

"The fiber in question is the full length of the tree trunk and appears to be quite strong and rather silky in texture. With the exception of the bark and a small pithy heart, the trunk is composed entirely of this fibrous material. Some samples of the fiber have been sent to an American paper expert and manufacturer with the purpose of having it tested with reference to its adaptability for the manufacture of the higher grades of paper.

"The plant grows rapidly, attaining a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches when 1 year old. It requires no special care nor cultivation and grows luxuriantly on either the sandy or black waxy soil of this region.

"Although known as the Mexican papaw, it is claimed that the papaya is not indigenous to Mexico, but was brought to this country originally from the Moluccas by the Spaniards, a fact well worth

noting, for, if it proves to be anything like as good a paper maker as its friends urge, it might be tried in Florida and California.

"To judge from its appearance, it seems probable that no decorticating machinery would be required in its treatment, as the fibrous material is devoid of woody elements to all appearances."

ZAPUPE FIBER PLANT.

Marked interest has been developed in Mexico during the last year in the hitherto unappreciated fiber produced by the zapupe plant, which has been employed by the Indians for centuries in the manufacture of various articles, such as rope, bags, lariats, bridles, cordage, and seines. The zapupe fiber possesses many advantages over other similar fibers, and its pronounced merit as a commercial article will inevitably render it a source of great wealth to this section, where it appears to be indigenous. A tract of land exclusively devoted to its culture and for experimental purposes is now in full bearing, and the results obtained have surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

The zapupe is quite similar in appearance to the henequen plant of Yucatan. The leaves, however, are not so fleshy and are longer. Leaf for leaf it produces slightly less fiber than the henequen, but the total yield of fiber is greater, owing to the fact that there are double the number of leaves on the zapupe plant, which will yield 75 to 80 leaves. Its fiber is white when properly extracted, resistant, and flexible.

Rope made from it does not kink or mildew when exposed to dampness or immersion in water, and will freely run through ship blocks and pulleys, in which respect much difficulty and annoyance have been experienced with inferior fiber. Zapupe will yield the first cutting of leaves three years from the time the young scions are planted, and has a great advantage in this respect over other fiber-producing plants, which, as a rule, attain their period of production in five to seven years. From the first to the third year after beginning to yield it will produce 100 to 110 leaves annually, gradually decreasing to between 75 and 80 leaves, and retaining that production consecutively for fifteen years. The fiber extracted will, on an average, be from 2½ to 3 pounds annually for each plant, although in exceptional cases, where the plants have been given special attention, they have produced as high as 4 pounds. The leaves may be harvested throughout the year, from 20 to 25 leaves being cut every ninety days. If the leaves are not cut regularly, the life of the plant will be materially shortened—at the end of five to seven years it will throw up from the center a long stem about 8 feet high and will shortly thereafter cease producing leaves and die. If The leaves are constantly cut, this does not occur until the fifteenth year and frequently not until the eighteenth year. Branches develop from the summit of the stem and in time become diminutive zapupe

plants, which eventually become detached and are scattered over the ground, where they take root and become strong, vigorous plants. This stem produces from 2,000 to 2,500 of these tiny scions; in addition to this, numerous scions spring from the roots of the stump.

The plant requires but little attention. After the land has been cleared and scions planted, 6½ by 6½ feet apart each way, which permits 1,000 to be planted to an acre, it is necessary only to keep the young plants free from weeds. After the second year little or no cultivation is required, as their shade will check all undergrowth which might be injurious to them. Where vegetation is very rank it may be necessary to give the land a light cleaning once a year to permit laborers to pass freely from plant to plant to cut the leaves. This is a very simple operation, as the laborers are supplied with a long-bladed knife, having a sharp hook-like curve at the end, which is introduced between the stump and the leaf, and with a dextrous upper jerk the leaf is cut off close to the stump. This is essential, as an uneven, ragged stump will deteriorate and often die. After the required number of leaves are gathered and assembled in lots of 50, the long needle-like apexes are cut off and the leaves made up into bundles, tied, and carried to the cleaning shed, situated so as to be within convenient reach of the plants. The machinery is either of the old plain type, with a capacity of cleaning 3,000 leaves in ten hours, or of the recent modern type, with a capacity of 100,000 leaves in ten hours. The leaves are fed at the receiving table of the machine and the perfectly cleaned fiber is delivered at the outlet as fast as one man can handle it. The plain machines cost $300 to $500 gold, and the large automatic machines from $2,000 to $3,000 gold.

A plant one year old will produce fiber within two years. The present cost of such a plant is 3 cents; smaller plants may be had for 1½ cents apiece. With the cost of labor but 50 cents a day, and the laborer boarding himself, it is estimated that the cost of producing 1 pound of fiber is from 2 to 2½ cents a pound, delivered on board, as samples have been recently submitted to fiber experts in New York City, who estimated that the price would range from 8 to 9 cents gold. It is evident that after deducting cost of production a very handsome profit would be realized.

As the plants approach their final leaf production, care is taken to plant young scions between the rows of old plants, so that they will reach maturity as the others die out. The plant is extremely vigorous, as the scions can be removed from the ground, allowed to remain under cover for weeks without the least care, and when planted will grow vigorously and suffer no evil effects. The zapupe will thrive in almost any location and apparently does well on all kinds of soil, but seems to respond quicker in a slightly sandy and rocky environment. The least shade is harmful, and low, wet locations, which are exposed

to continued freshets or stagnant water, is fatal to its growth. Slightly elevated ground is preferable, so that drainage will be as perfect as possible. The scions can be set out any time of the year, but the most favorable season is from October to March, as grass and weeds are then of slower growth on account of cessation of the rains.

Owing to the powerful needle-like thorn at the end of the leaves and serrated edges, the plant is shunned by stock of all kinds after the leaves have reached their full development. This in itself is an important factor in its cultivation, as fencing becomes unnecessary, providing the young plants can be protected until they are 2 years old. After this period all animals avoid the zapupe fields. It is remarkably exempt from disease or attacks of insects or rodents; drought does not affect it, or heavy tropical rainfall prove injurious, providing it has good drainage, and unlike almost all other agricultural products, it is not urgently necessary to cut the leaves on any specified day, week, or month. If, owing to unavoidable obstacles, the leaves can not be gathered when they have reached the proper condition for fiber extraction, they may be allowed to remain on the stump two or three weeks without any apparent injury. This is a great advantage to the zapupe planter, who can bide his time to remedy difficulties, to control his laborers in case they refuse to work or demand higher wages, or if he desires to wait for more favorable market conditions.

A company has been recently formed in Mexico for the cultivation of the zapupe plant on a large scale. Sufficient stock has been subscribed to commence operations at once. Several plantations have been started and others will be developed in the near future. It is therefore safe to assume that in a comparatively short time zapupe fiber will become the principal article of export from the port of Tuxpam, which must necessarily derive many benefits and material improvements from this source of wealth.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

The increase of the postal receipts of Mexico since the inauguration of the present era of business activity and material development has been quite remarkable. The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year 1904–5 shows that postage stamps to the amount of $2,835,944.01 were sold, against $2,608,914.64 during the previous year, an increase of $227,029.37.

The receipts from rental of post-office boxes were $90,133, an increase of $9,637; from fines, etc., $32,265.23, an increase of $5,719.51; from premiums on postal money orders on Mexican post-offices, $291,916.22, an increase of $7,574.94; from premiums on postal money orders on post-offices in the United States, $6,385.08, an increase of $2,304.46; and from premiums on editor's money orders, $36,452.43, an increase of $4,492.15. Total increase, $256,960.26.

MEXICO'S FIRST TIN INGOT.

Although stream tin has been produced in Mexico for many years, the first ingot of lode tin has only recently been smelted. In January, 1905, development work was resumed on the new tin deposit near Aguascalientes, and 125 pounds of the ore smelted in an old adobe furnace fired with charcoal. The result was an ingot 2 feet 3 inches long, 3½ inches wide, and 3½ inches deep, weighing 50 pounds. This ingot is on exhibition at the assay office of WILLIAM A. PRATT, at Aguascalientes.

In clearing the ground and opening the vein the tin first encountered was a stringer only one-sixty-fourth of an inch thick. By following this on the surface down the side of the arroyo a stringer an inch and a half wide was struck. Later seven distinct stringers were found, all leading to one point on the main stringer. It is claimed that the crude ore carries as much as 4 per cent tin and only 1 per cent iron, and when properly cleaned and sorted assays from 55 to 65 per cent metal. Further concentration will raise the tenor of metal greatly. The property is owned jointly by WILLIAM A. PRATT, CARLOS REITICH, W. H. FOSTER, and HARRY MORAN, all of Aguascalientes, who have formed the Consolidated Tin Mining and Smelting Company of Mexico.

The company is working on a tunnel and a shaft, from which a crosscut will be run on the vein. In doing this development work there has been uncovered numerous stringers of ore, of which several tons have been extracted and smelted into pig tin. This has been done in a small furnace, built on the same plan as the native adobe furnace (used by the Indians in smelting stream tin), with some improvements in the blast, etc. As the first object in view is to prove that tin exists in quantity, development work only is being done, and so far the indications are satisfactory. There is plenty of water and fuel (wood and charcoal), and the character of the ore is such as to make it a fine concentrating proposition.

Many years ago the Spaniards worked float or kidney tin, which was recovered at the foot of a canyon where it had been washed down from the mountains during the rainy season. The same kind of tin is being taken out to-day by natives, who grind it for coloring the "loza" manufactured at Aguas and Guadalajara. Some tin is also smelted in rude adobe furnaces.

CUSTOMS DUTIES JUNE, 1905.

During the month of June the import duties collected by the Mexican Government were very heavy, amounting to $2,970,776.70 Mexican money. Veracruz led with $1,108,514.49, or almost half the entire collections through the 39 custom-houses. Then came Tampico, with

$559,555; Laredo, $264,910.88; Progreso, $215,048.26, and Juarez City, $199,984.43, the others contributing as follows:

Acapulco	$9,587.52
Agua Priet	19,626.15
Altata	3,585.50
Camargo	155.48
Campeche	13,225.30
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	171,128.45
Coatzacoalcos	12,988.37
Chetumal	358.31
Ensenada	7,698.39
Frontera	33,779.63
Guaymas	10,304.27
Guerrero	93.89
Isla del Carmen	2,198.66
La Morita	56,471.89
La Paz	2,609.80
Las Vacas	242.23
Manzanillo	5,009.01
Matamoros	3,922.48
Mazatlan	51,892.48
Mexicali	1,104.78
Mexico	130,132.54
Mier	18.52
Nogales	$59,676.10
Puerto Angel	16.77
Salina Cruz	1,142.54
San Blas	5,422.15
Santa Rosalia	612.29
Soconusco	8,619.01
Tijuana	813.62
Tonala	2,493.84
Topolobampo	4,089.78
Tuxpam	3,624.56
Zapaluta	119.15
Total ordinary import duties	2,970,776.70
Total extra import duties	297,431.12
Total export duties	66,777.67
Total port dues	91,820.88
Total arrears	301.41
	3,427,107.78

FISCAL REVENUE, 1892–1905.

The material development of Mexico under President Diaz is strikingly illustrated by the steady and remarkable growth of her revenues in the last thirteen years. Starting with the fiscal year 1892–93, when the total collections were $37,600,000, and ending with the year 1904–5, just completed, which can be safely estimated to have produced $92,000,000, the record is certainly a remarkable one. Throughout this period only a single year failed to maintain its proportionate share in the magnificent showing of commercial and industrial progress. That was 1900–1901, when there was a decrease of $1,300,000. The record of thirteen years is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Amount collected.	Increase.	Fiscal year.	Amount collected.	Increase.
1892–93	$37,600,000		1899–1900	$64,200,000	$4,100,000
1893–94	40,200,000	$2,600,000	1900–1901	62,900,000	1,300,000
1894–95	43,900,000	3,700,000	1901–2	66,100,000	3,200,000
1895–96	50,500,000	6,600,000	1902–3	76,000,000	9,900,000
1896–97	51,400,000	900,000	1903–4	86,400,000	10,400,000
1897–98	52,600,000	1,200,000	1904–5 (estimated)	92,000,000	5,600,000
1898–99	60,100,000	7,500,000			

It is believed by Mexican authorities qualified to estimate the probable increase of the next two fiscal years that the receipts for 1905–6 will reach $97,400,000 and will exceed $100,000,000 in 1906–7.

In order to fully appreciate the import of this object lesson in

national growth and development one must consider the trials through which Mexico has passed and the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that have had to be overcome in reaching her present high position.

STATEMENT OF ALCOHOL TAXES.

A very good idea of the relative importance of the various States of Mexico as producers of alcoholic beverages is conveyed in the following statement of taxes to be paid for the fiscal year 1905–6 by the manufacturers of such beverages.

The allotment is made by the National Government and the taxes are collected and remitted by the several State governments:

Campeche	$12,000	Oaxaca	$30,000
Coahuila	11,500	Puebla	68,000
Colima	6,000	Queretaro	2,500
Chiapas	27,000	San Luis Potosi	37,000
Chihuahua	6,500	Sinaloa	18,000
Federal District	40,000	Sonora	13,000
Durango	9,000	Tabasco	20,000
Guanajuato	52,000	Tamaulipas	7,000
Guerrero	16,000	Tlaxcala	3,500
Hidalgo	23,500	Veracruz	135,000
Jalisco	60,000	Yucatan	29,000
Michoacan	40,000	Zacatecas	14,500
Mexico	16,000	Territory of Tepic	6,000
Morelos	86,000		
Nuevo Leon	10,500	Total	800,000

SUGAR STATISTICS.

The United States consul at Veracruz has recently collected very full information regarding the sugar industry of that State, from which it is learned that in the fiscal year 1900–1901 there were exported 410 tons of this staple, all of which, except about 2 tons, came to the United States. In the previous year the entire amount exported had barely exceeded 1 ton, but in 1902–3 it reached 8,250 tons, the most of which went to Europe. In 1903–4 there was practically no sugar exported. In 1904–5 there were planted 36,668 acres in thirteen counties of the State named. Uncultivated lands adapted to sugar are worth from $5 to $20 per acre.

NICARAGUA.

GOLD BULLION EXPORTS, 1902–1905.

Under date of August 3, 1905, "The American" publishes the following figures compiled from official records, showing the export movement of gold bullion shipped through the port of Bluefields during the past three years, computed to June 30, 1905:

Quarter ending—		
September 30, 1902	$66,152.00	
December 31, 1902	124,096.00	
March 31, 1903	100,999.50	
June 30, 1903	87,619.00	
		$378,866.50
September 30, 1903	100,457.00	
December 31, 1903	142,987.50	
March 31, 1904	143,180.00	
June 30, 1904	147,746.84	
		534,371.34
September 30, 1904	129,413.78	
December 31, 1904	106,439.88	
March 31, 1905	99,187.83	
June 30, 1905	86,005.36	
		421,046.85

The decrease in the output of the last year is accounted for by the fact that several of the important mines have temporarily suspended operations for the purpose of adding to their machinery and in that way increasing the future output.

RUBBER EXPORTS, 1902–1905.

According to "The American" for July 27, 1905, the value of rubber exports from the port of Bluefields for the last three years was as follows:

Quarter ending—		
September 30, 1902	$25,666.74	
December 31, 1902	34,790.80	
March 31, 1903	50,038.90	
June 30, 1903	47,033.05	
		$157,529.49
September 30, 1903	31,913.28	
December 31, 1903	44,469.70	
March 31, 1904	61,694.40	
June 30, 1904	63,584.40	
		201,661.78
September 30, 1904	38,407.94	
December 31, 1904	65,527.07	
March 31, 1905	102,277.89	
June 30, 1905	74,396.38	
		280,609.28

BANANA EXPORTS, 1902–1905.

The value in gold of bananas exported from the port of Bluefields for the last three years, according to "The American" for July 20, 1905, was as follows:

Quarter ending—		
September 30, 1902	$198,500.00	
December 31, 1902	207,920.00	
March 31, 1903	86,800.00	
June 30, 1903	349,000.00	
		$842,220.00

Quarter ending—Continued.		
September 30, 1903	$100,400.00	
December 31, 1903	257,000.00	
March 31, 1904	168,000.00	
June 30, 1904	289,500.00	
		$814,900.00
September 30, 1904	154,168.44	
December 31, 1904	164,808.52	
March 31, 1905	150,385.70	
June 30, 1905	178,065.43	
		647,423.09

CIVIL CODE.

"The American," a periodical of Bluefields, Nicaragua, publishes from time to time abstracts of the codified laws of the country, such as in the issue for July 27, 1905, in which the following digest of some of the articles of the new Civil Code, which went into effect on May 6, 1904, is contained:

"PRELIMINARY TITLE.

"PARAGRAPH I.

"*Promulgation of the law.*

"1.

"The law obliges no one unless it has been formally promulgated, and only after the lapse of time necessary to have had notice of it.

"Its publication must be in the official newspaper, and this shall be understood to have been consummated on the date of the number in which the insertion ends.

"2.

"It is understood that the law having been published in the official newspaper is known by all the inhabitants of the Republic, and shall be obligatory after thirty days, counted from the date of its publication.

"The law itself can restrict or extend the time mentioned in this article. It can also in extraordinary cases order other forms of promulgation.

"3.

"No person can plead ignorance of the law after the ordinary or special term, except when, by accident and during the term, the ordinary means of communication have been interrupted.

"*Mode of counting time.*

"PARAGRAPH V.

"26.

"A day consists of the interval between midnight to midnight, and the term of days shall not be counted from minute to minute, nor by hours, but from midnight of the day of its date.

"27.

"Months and years shall respectively be counted at thirty days and three hundred and sixty-five days. A date which begins on the 15th of a month shall terminate at the beginning of the corresponding month; and a term for one year which begins, say on the 12th of a month, terminates at the beginning of the 12th of the same month of the succeeding year.

"28.

"When the term of a month or a year begins on the first of the year, the time shall be computed according to the number of days belonging to that month or year. For instance, the term of a month beginning on the 1st of January terminates on the 31st of the same January, and a term for one year that begins on the 1st of January concludes on the 31st of December.

"30.

"All terms shall be continuous and complete and also terminate at midnight of the last day; thus those acts that have to be executed at or within a certain time, the execution is valid if effected before midnight of the date or term.

"31.

"In the time or terms named in laws by the tribunals or decrees of the Government, holidays shall be included in the time unless it is expressly stated that only work days are to be counted.

"32.

"The dispositions contained in the foregoing articles shall be applied to all the terms fixed by the laws, judges, or by the parties in their juridicial acts, and in all those in which the laws or those acts do not otherwise order.

"*Registry of births.*

"ART. 510. Every father or head of a family in whose house a birth takes place is under the obligation of reporting the same to the functionary in charge of the Civil Registry not later than ten days after the birth.

"The declaration made to the functionary must specify the day and hour on which the birth took place, the sex and name of the recently born, who the mother is and her state, and whether she could appear; who the father is (should he be known), and whether he is able to appear.

"ART. 514. Those in whose house a child recently born is exposed are under the obligation of giving the information to the functionary

in charge of the registry within the time specified in article 510, punctulating in so far as may be possible the circumstances treated of in article 510, and by all means the day, month, year, and place in which it was found, its apparent age, and all the particular marks that can lead to the future identity of the creature.

"Those who find a recently born child abandoned in any inhabited or uninhabited place are under the same obligations."

TARIFF CHANGES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" contains the following Presidential decree affecting the tariff rates of the country:

"The President of the Republic,

"Considering that the law of October 22, 1904, establishing a revenue destined exclusively to public education in the country, in its application has presented some difficulties, principally in that part relating to the property tax, and for this reason its repeal is indispensable, but at the same time it becoming necessary to create a new revenue in substitution of the one mentioned in the law cited,

"Therefore, in use of his faculties, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. On the articles which follow, let the following import duties be established:

[Duty per kilo.]

Barbed wire for fencing	$0.01
Cisterns and iron water tanks	.05
Roman or Portland cement	.02
Water pipes, with the cocks and keys	.02
Lumber for construction, be it tongued and grooved or dressed, per thousand	2.00

"ART. 2. Let the existing duties on the following articles be increased:

[Duty per kilo.]

Cocoanut and palm oil	$0.10
Impure mineral oils	.02
Perfumed toilet waters	.20
Common and refined sugar	.15
Empty barrels	.25
Iron bars, round or octagonal	.04
Cables or rigging of aloes, sisal, or other vegetable fibers	.06
Ropes of sisal and other vegetable fibers	.10
Hemp, agave, or sisal	.03
Beer	.04
Common iron cramps	.03
Common pilot or soda biscuits	.05
Ordinary laundry soap	.01
Rough timber	.03
Wooden furniture	.20
Dried forage	.01
Linen and hemp bags	.03
Wax or sperm candles	.05

Strong wines, bottled, not exceeding 20° in strength	$0.15
The same wines in other receptacles	.25
Dry wines, bottled, not exceeding 20° in strength	.12
The same wines in other receptacles	.20
Bottled cognac for each centiliter of alcoholic strength	.01
Whisky up to 30° of alcoholic strength per centiliter	.01
Whisky of more than 30° for each centiliter of alcoholic strength	.01

"All classes of hats and shoes, in whatever classes they may be divided, 20 per cent over the actual tariff.

"ART. 3. The product of the duties established by this law, as well as the augmentation in the form already expressed, shall be exclusively destined to the maintenance of public instruction.

"ART. 4. Let the law of October 22, 1904, and the Government decrees of December 29 of the same year and that of the 31st of March last, referring to the Department of Public Instruction, be repealed.

"ART. 5. The present decree shall commence to take effect three months after its publication.

"Given in Managua, on the 19th of May, 1905.

"J. S. ZELAYA.

"FELIX ROMERO,

"*Minister of Finance.*"

REGULATION OF PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

United States Consul RYDER, at San Juan del Norte, furnishes the following decree issued by the Nicaraguan Government regulating the payment of duties:

"ARTICLE 1. The payment of import duties shall be made in the following manner: For every 100 pesos of tariff duty there shall be paid 240 pesos in national paper money or its equivalent in silver coin at 50 per cent (50 silver pesos per 100 pesos, paper), or in gold at 20 per cent ($20, gold, per 100 pesos, paper), which includes the increase of 100 per cent decreed in a former law.

"ART. 2. The export duties payable in gold and which are now being collected at the rate of 630 per cent in national paper money (6.30 pesos, paper, per dollar, gold), shall continue to be collected in this currency, or in gold at the rate of 1 peso (dollar) to every 5 (pesos) in paper currency, or at 20 per cent ($20, gold, per 100 pesos, paper).

"ART. 3. On the Atlantic coast the duties shall continue to be collected as heretofore.

"ART. 4. The present decree becomes operative upon its publication."

SUPPRESSION OF THE REVISION CUSTOM-HOUSE AT BLUEFIELDS.

On June 17, 1905, the following Presidential decree was issued suppressing the revision custom-house at Bluefields:

"The President of the Republic,

"Considering that the revision custom-house of Bluefields, created

by the law of November 4, 1899, has not given the good results that were expected; that the commerce of that locality has solicited from the Government the suppression of the custom-house referred to, accepting with pleasure an increase of the export and import duties which it pays, so as to compensate that which it is paying for the revision of merchandise;

"Considering that, by virtue of the establishing of the custom-house mentioned, Mr. THEOPHILUS MAURICE SOLOMON, under contract dated February 25, 1904, obligated himself to construct wharf and warehouses necessary to make the revision, giving him in compensation the right to collect the necessary dues;

"Considering that the Executive being in duty bound to lend to the commerce all sorts of facilities compatible with the interests of the exchequer, and that in the present case the Government has contracted formal obligations with Mr. SOLOMON, it is therefore just to decree the solicited increase as an indemnity to said gentleman to which, under contract of this date, he has agreed to the suppression of the custom-house referred to,

"Decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The duties which are being actually collected in the custom-house of the Bluff are increased 5 per cent.

"ART. 2. This law shall take effect from the date of its publication, and repeals the law of January 29 of the current year, which regulates the revision custom-house of Bluefields.

"Issued at Managua, June 17, 1905.

"J. S. ZELAYA.
"J. IRIAS,
"*Acting Minister of Finance.*"

The contract entered into between the Government and Mr. SOLOMON, bearing on the suppression of the revision custom-house lately existing in Bluefields, is as follows:

"I.

"On the 25th of February, 1904, the Government and Mr. SOLOMON entered into a contract, by virtue of which the right was conceded to the latter of constructing, maintaining, and exploiting one or more wharves in the bay of Bluefields, with their respective warehouses, so as to establish the office for the revision of merchandise which was authorized by the law of November 4, 1899.

"II.

"The duration of the concession is for a term of twenty-five years, counting from the day the said wharf and warehouse are completed, and the exploitation thereof begun under the form and conditions of this contract which is here treated of.

"III.

"Mr. SOLOMON has already constructed the wharf and warehouse mentioned, and by these presents transfers to the Government the right of ownership which he has over these works, as well as the other accessories that are on hand for the revision of merchandise, such as cars, scales, etc.

"He also transfers to the Government the right of ownership which he has to the land on which is constructed part of the wharf, but as the titles are in New Orleans Mr. SOLOMON shall have a term of sixty days. counting from this date, so as to execute the respective deed.

"IV.

"Mr. SOLOMON also perpetually renounces all the concessions and privileges which the contract of February 25 gives him.

"V.

"As a payment for this renouncement which Mr. SOLOMON makes to the Government, the latter shall pay him monthly in advance, and for the term of twenty-five years beginning with this date, the sum of $1,700 American gold. By separate document the Government executes the respective promissory notes which Mr. SOLOMON confesses to have received to his entire satisfaction.

"VI.

"Mr. SOLOMON shall deliver the wharf, warehouse, and accessories referred to in this contract, under inventory, to the representative of the Government in Bluefields.

"In testimony whereof we sign these presents at Managua, on the 17th day of June, 1905.

"Corrected 'part of the wharf' valid. J. IRIAS. T. M. SOLOMON.

"The President of the Republic decrees:

"Approve the foregoing contract.

"Managua, June 17, 1905.

"J. S. ZELAYA.

"J. IRIAS,

"*Acting Minister of Finance.*"

FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PARCEL POST PACKAGES.

A decree of the President of Nicaragua provides that no consular invoice shall be required nor any charges or consular fees exacted for articles sent from countries within the Postal Union to Nicaragua by parcel post, if the value of the articles in the opinion of the customs authorities does not exceed $50 gold, this sum being either the value of a single parcel or of a number of parcels arriving by the same steamer for one person or legally established company from the same sender

PANAMA.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY RATES.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for August 17, 1905, states that on the 15th July last the promised reduction in the local tariff rates for goods transported between all stations on the Panama Railway became effective.

It is also stated that there has been a proportionate reduction in the rates between New York and Panama, as well as through transit rates between all points.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARBONATING PLANT.

United States Consul-General LEE, of Panama, writes:

"A cabonating plant has been established at the Paraiso Springs in the Canal Zone, 8 miles from Panama. The water at this place is particularly pure and pronounced by ERNST J. LEDERLE, Ph. D. (formerly head of the New York City Board of Health), 'uncontaminated and suitable for all domestic purposes.'

"Covered concrete basins, 5 feet wide and 9 feet long, are built about these springs, which are located on the hillside 20 feet above the carbonating plant. The springs are never dry. A 1-inch pipe leads the water to the factory. Water, free to all comers, flows continually from the overflow pipes and is carried in vessels as far as Panama and Colon. The present capacity of the plant is 100,000 pint bottles per annum. The plant is equipped with American machinery. The brands of liquids sold are Paraiso sparkling water, lemon soda, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and colo champagne. In a country like this, where expensive imported bottled waters are used to a great extent by the foreign residents, the establishment of the above carbonating plant at a pure-water source is of great value. Sparkling charged Paraiso water sells for 8 cents per pint and is extensively used. Imported White Rock and Apollinaris water sell at 25 cents a pint.

"The business was started in February last and is carried on by an American citizen."

MANUFACTURE OF HATS.

United States Consul-General LEE, of Panama, reports a national movement for promoting the manufacture of genuine Panama hats. He states that:

A central school of hat making and for the cultivation and improvement of toquilla straw has been established in the district of Arraijan. The school is provided for by Government funds, and will be under the authority of the Minister of Public Works. Fourteen scholarships have been established, two to be filled from each of the seven Provinces of the Republic. Besides the holders of these scholarships, pupils

who so desire will be received in the school as externs to the number of 36.

Applicants for scholarships must be not less than 15 years of age, of good conduct and health, willing and desirous of learning hat making, have good eyesight, be of cheerful disposition, and, if possible, have had some previous knowledge of making hats from toquilla straw. Each pupil will be expected, as a payment for his teaching, to contract an obligation to teach the same industry in whatever place may be designated by the Government; in case of refusal to do so, his father or guardian will have to repay all the expenses caused by his education.

The school was opened June 15. The governors of all the Provinces have been duly notified to inform the public and receive applications for admission. The three officials of the school have been selected, and proceeded, on May 4, to Ecuador, where most of the 'Panama' hats are made, there to engage the services of workmen. General interest is taken in this undertaking, and it is hoped that in the future Panama hats will be such in reality, and not in name only, as they are to-day.

PARAGUAY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In transmitting the following table, showing the imports and exports of Paraguay in the month of January, Vice-Consul De Korab, of Asuncion, says that the data supplied by the Asuncion custom-house give a fair idea as to the place the United States occupies in the commercial relations of Paraguay, and may serve as a valuabe pointer to American exporters:

Imports for January.

Article.	England.	Germany.	Italy.	France.	United States.	Argentina.	Spain.	Belgium.
Lambs	$8	$151	.....	.....	$108	$33	.....	.....
Earthenware	661	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porcelain, etc	.....	.....	$67	$112	.....	.....	$6	$23
Skins and hides	.....	112	.....	1,065	.....	968	.....	.....
Saddlery	438	17	400	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Shoes	.....	4	.....	193	22	2	.....	23
Jewelry	.....	21	.....	3	478	.....	.....	.....
Musical instruments	48	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arms	5,201	1,591	.....	.....	2,889	.....	.....	1,218
Furniture	.....	1,260	.....	.....	200	184	.....	.....
Books	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery, etc	.....	1,299	232	1,490	.....	1,016	.....	.....
Perfumery	497	447	138	497	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haberdashery	11,964	1,075	1,178	1,471	224	.....	298	146
Eatables	853	5,946	3,518	1,996	1,176	13,563	1,948	157
Drinks	410	1,578	9,210	2,199	.....	90	6,473	.....
Hardware	35,789	5,495	.....	2,131	12,794	593	.....	3,319
Textile fabrics	38,332	15,377	6,040	6,080	884	406	9	1,834
Hats	2,005	392	1,352	2,807	.....	.....	7	286
Modiste articles	658	510	948	908	.....	70	125	57
Drugs	2,926	3,942	151	1,628	1,131	427	.....	450
Machines and other articles	29,308	7,132	1,052	52	1,220	562	8	.....
Total[a]	129,634	46,667	24,286	22,632	21,126	18,034	8,874	7,513

[a] The imports from all other countries than those given were valued at $2,840, making the total imports into Paraguay in the month $280,496.

Exports for January.

Articles.	Uruguay.	Argentina.	Bolivia.	Brazil.	Europe.
Forest products		$30,490			
Stock-raising products	$192,728	172			$73,338
Extractive industries	1,165	42,615			3,417
Agricultural products	2,311	2,504	$83		7,482
Sundries	157	123	411	$220	195
Total	196,361	75,904	494	220	84,432

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to the "Review of the River Plate" of June 30, 1905, the Paraguayan Legislature has reduced the import duty on flour by 6 per cent and abolished the import duty on wheat.

PERU.

MARKS ON IMPORTS.

A recent letter from the American Minister at Lima, IRVING B. DUDLEY, furnishes the following translation of a supreme decree of June 2, providing that all material imported free of duty by virtue of any concession in force shall bear an indelible and visible mark, as therein described. The decree resulted from an inquiry of the general superintendent of customs regarding the manner of interpreting, for its exact execution, the supreme resolution of June 10, 1904, which provides that all material or any article which may in virtue of a concession in force be imported free of duty shall bear an indelible and visible mark, even when in use, together with the name of the company for which it is destined.

1. The mark to which the decree refers shall be affixed on the receptacles containing liquid materials subject to duty, and when two or more receptacles are contained in another made of wood the mark shall be branded on the latter.

2. Wire coils and bales of cotton waste shall have the mark painted on the wrapper, whether it be a whole or partial covering.

3. Wire or iron nails shall have the mark branded on the barrel or keg containing them.

4. Pieces of malleable iron, steel, or any other material permitting it shall be marked with a punch in various places, the marks being made at convenient spaces from each other and regard being had to the dimensions of the piece.

Castings, whatever may be their material, class, and number, must bear the mark in relief, which must be cast at the same time as the piece.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Under date of March 17 and 22, 1905, United States Minister IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima, Peru, transmitted to his Government an article translated from "*El Comercio*" of that city, of March 14, relative to the construction of the Chimbote-Recuay Railway, and a translated copy of a contract for the construction of a railway from Sicuani to Checcacupe, which herewith follow:

"CHIMBOTE-RECUAY RAILWAY.

"There has been definitely organized in London a company which will take charge of the construction of the railroad from Chimbote to Recuay, the concessionaires of which were Messrs. SCHAEFER and ALEXANDER PUENTE. The construction of this railway will now become a fact, because the new company has come to an agreement with the Peruvian corporation, which hitherto had done nothing but place obstacles in the way of the building of the line.

"In accordance with the arrangement, equally satisfactory to both parties, and consequently to Peru also, the company now formed will only have to construct the railway, not as before intended, from Chimbote, but from Tablones, which is situated at a distance of 57 kilometers (35.4 miles) from the first-named port. The gauge of the line is to be not the usual one of 144 centimeters (4.64 feet), but 91 centimeters (2.82 feet).

"It is unnecessary to say anything as to the immense importance of this line which will run through the fertile valley of Huaylas, the mineral wealth of which region has always astounded everyone who has traveled there."

RAILWAY FROM SICUANI TO CHECCACUPE.

The following is a translation of the agreement between the Minister of Fomento and the Peruvian corporation:

"ARTICLE 1. The Peruvian corporation will construct the section from Sicuani to Checcacupe of the railway from Sicuani to Cuzco for the Government, in accordance with the general and detailed plans and technical specifications of the engineer, Mr. ADRIAN BENTZOU, which were approved by the resolution of March 10, 1905.

"ART. 2. The price per kilometer shall be 2,300 libras ($11,183 per 0.62 mile), for the line ready for traffic, with stations, telegraph lines, etc., with exception of the rolling stock.

"ART. 3. The Government will pay monthly to the Peruvian corporation an amount in proportion to the work done, but in no case more than 6,000 libras ($29,199). The Peruvian corporation may suspend work if the Government shall omit paying one monthly dividend. The first payment shall be made on the signing of this contract.

"ART. 4. The section must be concluded so as to be handed over for traffic on March 31, 1906, at the latest, after the previous approval by the Government of the report of the inspecting engineer.

"ART. 5. The price of 2,300 libras ($11,183) per 0.62 mile has been agreed upon in view of the salaries, cost of each cubic meter of cuttings, masonry work, the price of rails and sleepers, etc., set forth in the estimates of Engineer BENTZOU, and of the observations made by the corps of road engineers.

"If the next section shall be contracted for with the Peruvian corporation at so much per kilometer, the amount shall be fixed in view of the actual figures. A deduction shall also be made for the value of the instruments, tools, and building outfit purchased for the first section.

"ART. 6. The Government will appoint, from the commencement of the works, an inspecting engineer and an accountant, if the latter be necessary, in order to be able to form an idea as to the modifications which it may be necessary to introduce in the figures forming the amount per kilometer in the contracts for the following sections. To each one of these individuals the Peruvian corporation shall afford every class of facilities for the performance of his respective duties.

"ART. 7. The technical and administrative staff is to be preferentially Peruvian, and at least 75 per cent of the staff must be of that nationality.

"ART. 8. The Peruvian corporation obliges itself to employ a permanent medical man, with medicine chest and other elements, who shall attend the sick laborers, look after the hygiene of the camps, clothing, and food, and hand in reports at least weekly to the board of health.

"ART. 9. The Peruvian corporation must keep in order and repair this section during two years, in accordance with the conditions which in due time may be agreed upon.

"ART. 10. The expropriations which may be necessary shall be made by the Government and paid by the Peruvian corporation, as they are included in the price per kilometer agreed upon, to the amount of 2,728 libras ($13,276), for the whole section."

According to "*Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires*," of August 5, two great parallel movements indicative of progress are on in Peru at the present time. The one is commercial, the other auxiliary to commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and mining. They are the remarkable movements for railroad development and commercial expansion.

In 1896 Peru's imports amounted to about $19,000,000; in 1903 they had increased to $38,000,000. Great Britain ranks first in the list of countries from which Peru imports, with about $16,000,000 in 1903; the United States follows with about $5,300,000; Germany, $4,000,000; France, $1,400,000; Belgium, $760,000. The exports went up also, but by no such bounds as the wealth of Peru would warrant. They amounted to $19,200,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SALAVERRY, 1904.

Shipments:			Shipments—Continued.		
Alcohol	gallons	390,058	Samples	kilos	230,525
Starch	kilos	192,213	Ores	do	149,403
Sugar	do	33,313,027	Gold	do	45
Coffee	do	58,579	Silver	do	1,510
Coca	do	304,355	Rum	gallons	114,994
Cocaine	do	1,614	Sulphur	kilos	5,883
Chancaca	do	334,218	Miscellaneous	do	3,697,290
Wool	do	35,867			

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Law of June 7, 1900, establishing an export duty on bovine animals.*[a]

["*Diario oficial*" of June 28, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. Bovine animals shall on exportation be liable to a duty at the rate of 5 *pesos* for males and 10 *pesos* for females.

ART. 2. In order to insure observance of this provision, civil or military authorities in charge of the transit, and more particularly frontier employees, will require the carrier to produce the voucher or pass showing payment of the tax, which shall be collected by the Treasury authorities nearest to the place of origin of the cattle.

ART. 3. Any person not complying with this formality will incur the confiscation without prejudice to a fine equal to double the duty hereinbefore provided.

ART. 4. The fines referred to shall be divided equally between the Treasury and the employee who effected the seizure or person who denounced the fraud.

II.—*Ordinance dated July 20, 1904, classifying incubators for duty.*

["*Diario oficial*" No. 170, of July 20, 1904.]

This ordinance provides that incubators are, by similitude to beehives, classed in tariff No. 82 at 1 *centavo* per kilogram.

[a] This law appeared in the tenth supplement to the first edition of Salvador Tariff, Ch. II.

III.—*Ordinance of August 30, 1904, relating to "clariphos."*

["*Diario oficial*" No. 204, of September 1, 1904.]

The liquid called "*clariphos*" used in clarifying cane juice and as a chemical fertilizer in cultivating the sugar cane is exempt from duties and taxes.

IV.—*Ordinance dated September 9, 1904, as to the importation of maize and beans.*

["*Diario oficial*" of September 9, 1904.]

Importation of maize and beans shall be free of duty so long as the paucity of such articles prevails.

V.—*Ordinance of December 14, 1904, fixing the duty applicable to tinned or galvanized-iron goods.*

["*Diario Oficial*" No. 293, of December 15, 1904.]

Iron in bars, rods, sheets, plates, and slabs, referred to in No. 102 of the tariff, shall be dutiable at the rate of 5 *centavos* per kilogram in case they are imported tinned or galvanized.

VI.—*Ordinance dated January 13, 1905, relating to the importation of rock salt.*

["*Diario Oficial*" No. 12, of January 14, 1905.]

This ordinance repeals ordinance of the 13th December, 1904 ("*Diario Oficial*" No. 292, of December 14, 1904), which empowered the "*Junta Central de Agricultura*" to introduce rock salt ("*piedra de sal mineral*") duty free.

VII.—*Ordinance of March 18, 1905, relating to the importation of soap and candles from the Central American Republics.*

["*Diario Oficial*" of March 18, 1905.]

The present ordinance provides that in the sea custom-houses there shall be levied on soap and candles manufactured from foreign raw materials, when proceeding from any of the Central American Republics, the duties and taxes corresponding to the raw materials introduced into this Republic for the manufacture of the same articles.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	.....	.....	7,420	34,360
Mexico	.....	873	876	873
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	1,845
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	.....	.....	698	93
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	8,323	2,480	149,209	20,994
Brazil	79,409	28,261	517,400	461,681
Other South America	196,361	288,147	997,067	1,161,459
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	199,607	331,588	4,102,114	5,060,959
Mexico	75,359	243,166	1,884,282	2,125,451
Brazil	2,927,364	1,745,746	27,205,429	26,611,174
Other South America	639,630	481,451	5,901,099	3,649,644
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	163,605	307,565	1,070,917	1,873,070
South America	.....	742	797	6,637
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	16,001	32,527	179,523	238,382
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,245,382	883,190	8,959,075	8,398,599
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	458,333	398,800	2,544,114	2,617,875
Cuba	271,150	128,994	1,402,786	1,090,253
South America	86,698	30,250	279,681	396,397
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	14	.....	1,222	104
Mexico	465	457	6,233	4,029
Cuba	4	5	680	1,240
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pellcs; Fourrures*):				
South America	26,763	46,878	98,297	174,003

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	40,633	55,832	310,774	322,119
Mexico	146,245	301,051	2,075,921	2,311,019
South America	1,260,378	1,560,885	6,970,537	8,064,011
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	42,839	43,869	461,658	533,192
Mexico	8,551	22,654	101,830	159,540
Brazil	774,815	653,359	15,380,227	18,710,358
Other South America	184,083	91,908	552,055	627,107
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	259,987	294,833	2,108,202	2,002,453
South America	278	780	14,225	9,589
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	23,469	3,107	86,334	44,726
Mexico	19,341	834,846	31,831	1,400,080
Cuba	4,154,685	4,276,517	47,091,474	56,232,335
Brazil			101,476	1,266,275
Other South America	56,573	174,907	625,914	924,973
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	4,073	239	16,837	8,628
Cuba	611,177	674,480	5,191,951	6,696,094
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	30,165	15,581	406,547	263,755
Mexico	10,345	27,291	331,388	206,191
Cuba	8,711	1,658	117,983	35,637
South America	3,342	18,679	23,079	24,657
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	64,962	333,275	2,543,762	8,133,241
Class 2 (combing)		8,423	86,405	499,810
Class 3 (carpet)	120,778	122,126	860,896	591,881

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,554	1,167	6,348	10,327
Mexico	20,507	26,350	215,729	226,727
Cuba	7,924	16,944	79,923	156,172
Argentine Republic	826,087	706,405	2,129,742	2,574,698
Brazil	3,886	8,568	27,979	132,128
Chile	40,559	8,664	89,953	48,476
Colombia	610	287	1,366	1,684
Venezuela		114	445	731
Other South America	3,977	23,676	68,249	119,208
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	6,340	25,666	30,738	430,340
Mexico	5,736	74,230	63,817	338,340
Cuba	84,806	149,936	417,919	685,629
South America	831	2,671	12,274	144,300
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	1,300	3,864	18,417	7,781
Mexico	30	40,240	15,224	57,870
South America		31	1,197	109
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	122,483	188,581	820,919	1,267,489
Mexico	10,250	27,673	98,750	182,139
Cuba	170,738	230,866	1,690,803	2,010,079
Brazil	93,858	97,415	1,069,578	645,784
Colombia	36,139	71,869	301,358	268,008
Other South America	143,908	178,510	998,139	1,411,908

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	5,005	22,977	114,538	200,789
Mexico	110,093	111,807	1,469,613	722,596
Cuba	13,861	48,030	153,269	378,076
Argentine Republic	45,921	117,425	379,926	1,048,775
Brazil	2,355	12,368	17,674	56,049
Chile	3,525	2,522	34,782	75,614
Colombia	1,505	3,872	21,802	16,671
Venezuela	1,634	1,146	18,612	3,423
Other South America	6,989	10,097	81,812	73,305
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	626	122	2,332	1,679
Mexico	3,187	5,554	26,249	34,586
Cuba	3,521	4,570	18,352	23,240
Argentine Republic	2,387	78	11,479	7,389
Brazil	2,133	552	8,469	3,506
Colombia	961	200	3,488	1,039
Venezuela	7	70	187	460
Other South America	1,086	249	8,484	7,550
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	101,597	79,617	630,721	611,518
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	2,936	15,742	1,128,882	1,742,461
South America				
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	114,716	120,844	795,469	939,086
Mexico	13,473	23,284	112,345	172,135
Cuba	70,245	108,022	335,626	633,301
Argentine Republic	14,371	10,008	136,105	263,063
Brazil	41,451	55,502	361,604	461,702
Chile	18,688	42,069	388,465	429,841
Colombia	63,987	23,283	438,687	295,997
Venezuela	19,464	24,908	201,602	242,130
Other South America	45,726	23,116	250,769	288,447
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	61,625	50,387	332,283	396,551
Mexico	37,728	40,545	295,192	373,114
Cuba	31,418	28,426	174,533	230,019
Argentine Republic	30,602	10,260	107,336	223,094
Brazil	3,780	4,598	61,220	44,383
Chile	1,030	741	11,247	11,173
Colombia	10,955	3,446	65,037	27,909
Venezuela	1,651	1,585	26,218	12,699
Other South America	5,223	4,761	26,381	30,515
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	7,962	17,420	111,166	88,160
Mexico	32,205	69,094	329,474	543,914
Argentine Republic	13,835	3,055	84,421	98,537
Brazil	36,943	36,220	204,607	273,481
Chile	8,321	6,361	46,133	52,206
Venezuela	5,740	4,904	47,591	65,948
Other South America	27,563	11,632	106,029	115,324
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	20,615	93,735	86,316	269,058
Mexico	105,539	171,696	444,843	767,687
South America	67,339	258,445	237,844	1,301,891
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	20,186	22,961	128,573	158,577
Mexico	52,348	81,119	466,688	562,504
Cuba	23,333	50,694	192,146	334,903

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	27,003	44,289	262,089	347,528
Brazil	21,046	25,982	157,891	218,062
Chile	6,241	11,967	91,342	82,555
Colombia	6,634	4,341	61,985	35,761
Venezuela	3,968	2,064	29,691	17,010
Other South America	13,269	14,091	118,678	136,276
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	6,940	5,759	54,024	50,134
Mexico	50,497	36,076	362,146	314,312
Cuba	20,831	19,273	173,969	233,117
Argentine Republic	29,572	30,592	186,504	293,144
Brazil	9,246	14,991	66,149	83,816
Colombia	8,306	1,557	55,295	32,424
Other South America	21,337	22,254	168,349	198,382
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	.....	.....	24,650	19,100
Mexico	100,302	55,703	1,573,077	163,121
Cuba	.....	.....	53,371	52,883
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	120,910	207,448
Brazil	.....	.....	84,266	98,900
Colombia	9,000	.....	34,251	10,330
Other South America	.....	.....	118,152	54,133
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,713	6,132	11,253	30,779
Mexico	17,928	31,020	132,767	195,073
Cuba	5,019	4,977	25,879	39,666
Argentine Republic	447	7,271	30,720	53,414
Brazil	2,322	3,675	12,731	23,558
Colombia	343	1,097	4,888	6,606
Other South America	7,025	8,844	60,808	98,945
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	11,938	10,149	75,351	92,726
Mexico	5,460	4,353	39,616	49,966
Cuba	22,920	16,907	113,457	143,756
Argentine Republic	27,551	19,102	84,890	147,205
Brazil	10,307	10,501	64,266	70,528
Chile	2,251	7,054	23,919	27,097
Colombia	854	2,981	21,516	16,017
Venezuela	3,375	5,011	38,988	26,328
Other South America	6,078	9,114	30,336	44,890
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	25,192	24,422	145,611	153,113
Mexico	67,279	120,708	456,453	747,945
Colombia	8,808	6,452	68,756	38,921
Other South America	10,740	18,933	73,388	129,466
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	2,542	3,525	10,341	11,132
Mexico	1,696	1,134	6,592	8,209
Cuba	3,418	4,956	32,999	36,782
Argentine Republic	6,100	.....	57,843	53,146
Brazil	11,959	70,458	215,215	267,719
Chile	8	485	11,663	9,666
Colombia	2,046	2,302	12,088	9,359
Venezuela	3,419	1,449	16,704	16,948
Other South America	39,297	997	86,424	83,764
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,613	1,860	11,774	13,320
Mexico	625	311	4,693	4,729
Cuba	2,916	3,991	33,675	37,106
Argentine Republic	13,955	6,811	117,512	71,606
Brazil	5,480	14,144	53,781	66,131
Chile	5,054	8,109	23,289	31,131
Colombia	428	221	3,864	3,244
Venezuela	634	319	5,679	3,701
Other South America	3,062	538	25,917	23,930

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	84,777	52,513	468,872	491,534
Cuba	19,004	18,619	269,720	280,489
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	22,354	19,665	188,705	181,842
Mexico	14,935	20,199	115,829	147,203
Cuba	7,507	27,954	134,668	211,938
Argentine Republic	322,459	167,608	1,295,543	1,131,153
Brazil	152,361	290,707	1,254,427	1,467,290
Chile	72,273	91,815	545,437	580,878
Colombia	13,219	9,160	82,445	70,696
Venezuela	13,342	11,755	88,840	83,653
Other South America	82,023	71,288	487,798	466,163
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,868	1,684	18,470	18,799
Mexico	64,911	59,451	858,972	442,151
Cuba	8,331	5,704	20,334	58,559
Argentine Republic	7,349	1,772	50,607	14,664
Brazil	19,148	4,533	219,371	112,313
Chile	1,493	1,174	8,727	21,769
Other South America	8,577	21,296	75,336	93,875
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,820	1,847	11,484	13,995
Mexico	1,445	1,613	9,854	22,727
Cuba	525	1,125	4,949	8,873
Argentine Republic			482	122
Brazil	281		4,087	2,833
Colombia	70	233	1,878	2,695
Other South America	1,834	969	16,337	13,428
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	5,135	7,204	27,743	44,872
Mexico	50	738	547	2,901
Cuba	91	304	941	1,463
Brazil	15	18	1,186	1,162
Chile			2,439	1,537
Colombia	611	1,596	6,594	7,613
Other South America	12,221	14,921	100,520	92,732
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	9,066	15,686	59,856	66,158
Mexico	2,303	2,306	7,765	16,151
Cuba	2,813	165	20,268	2,984
Brazil	1,285		4,397	42
Chile	748	8,440	10,398	12,858
Colombia	120	2,432	6,373	5,692
Other South America	6,747	2,350	24,112	30,555
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	3,955	1,023	17,037	5,367
Mexico	2,462	2,830	25,134	23,086
Cuba	27,391	34,834	178,200	233,976
Brazil	6,226	5,194	51,104	45,954
Colombia	245	18	1,483	321
Other South America	1,383	832	14,602	8,199
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	3,333	5,991	25,565	41,856
Mexico	8,551	8,369	50,332	71,507
Cuba	21,850	34,197	259,947	257,405
Brazil	307	104	1,458	729
Colombia	649	461	5,447	4,096
Venezuela	3,485	3,157	18,680	17,328
Other South America	2,633	3,552	16,866	19,377
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	11,944	13,199	75,548	83,198
Cuba	12,714	43,922	129,115	242,790
Brazil	1,806	75	14,712	27,942
Colombia	378	1,284	2,972	6,710
Other South America	13,427	11,459	148,261	129,274
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	11,152	68,152	75,416	260,157
Mexico	29,321	37,248	105,651	216,105

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	118,297	253,702	987,418	1,272,211
Argentine Republic	252	80	2,014	1,413
Brazil	16,769	9,122	152,248	72,353
Chile	4,232	4,841	26,746	42,431
Colombia	6,913	43,666	125,418	168,087
Venezuela	15,686	34,598	141,677	194,724
Other South America	37,343	43,705	187,548	206,384
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	5,675	5,865	38,064	49,515
Mexico	7,135	5,192	64,222	79,137
Cuba	962	1,768	12,071	16,714
Brazil	7,246	17,215	80,546	80,953
Colombia	1,016	866	8,606	7,079
Venezuela	7,190	4,323	51,999	31,467
Other South America	1,334	4,470	9,776	15,284
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,891	4,496	18,119	33,281
Mexico	4,266	2,628	29,650	23,899
Cuba	1,056	941	8,295	11,625
Brazil			21	
Colombia	250	366	1,975	2,576
Other South America	98	40	509	455
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	3,488	3,673	31,373	34,252
Mexico	23,259	8,445	98,593	65,578
Argentine Republic		5,177	21,796	24,075
Colombia		149	13,820	5,686
Other South America	5,426	12,796	42,469	49,909
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	7,124	7,603	56,612	61,137
Mexico	1,391	737	11,267	13,603
Cuba	4,730	9,063	74,716	62,252
Argentine Republic	1,175	2,853	1,175	5,537
Brazil				70
Colombia		84	2,932	6,499
Other South America	4,814	4,375	27,839	26,586
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	13,043	21,958	64,738	218,882
Mexico	35,216	34,316	327,217	468,987
Cuba	2,372	14,703	6,471	36,179
Argentine Republic	346	23,205	27,650	47,201
Brazil	7,007		11,118	684
Chile	350	600	15,270	32,248
Colombia	268		714	12,544
Other South America	1,341	2,171	58,462	55,967
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	21,906	75,151	122,398	273,410
Mexico	168,063	159,880	1,320,879	980,095
Cuba	95,694	136,593	782,683	1,001,871
Argentine Republic	155,047	203,428	1,679,309	1,216,813
Brazil	87,508	17,737	357,419	286,910
Chile	14,395	49,701	252,839	237,987
Colombia	10,729	7,717	36,705	35,116
Venezuela	962	893	12,427	4,775
Other South America	50,717	47,060	484,650	455,692
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	8,994	33,393	48,511	124,334
Mexico	42,146	52,296	363,110	407,630
Cuba	42,935	52,553	269,752	367,345
Argentine Republic	18,876	19,100	59,999	157,421
Brazil	3,333	4,708	18,631	16,379
Chile	3,875	6,197	15,403	30,204
Colombia	2,835	1,817	26,069	25,849
Venezuela	998	880	5,245	22,918
Other South America	8,664	2,796	42,171	58,443

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia advises that the exports from Philadelphia to Mexico during the month of July, 1905, aggregated a value of $17,465.25, and consisted of consignments of coal and sundry merchandise.

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of July, 1905, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to $866,805 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	31	$340
Copper bullion.....pounds..	4,020,372	482,447
Fruits.....do....	3,485	86
Hides.....do....	30,323	4,201
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces..	4,119	87,380
Lead bullion.....pounds..	18,449	370
Leaf tobacco.....do....	760	233
Mescal.....gallons..	37	31
Ores.....	.....	229,873
Salt.....pounds..	3,000	18
Silver bullion.....ounces..	102,974	61,785
Sole leather.....pounds..	204	41
Total.....	.....	866,805

The imports into Mexico from the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of July, 1905, aggregated a value of $120,391.15, and consisted of the following articles:

Animal substances	$11,370.30
Arms and explosives	6,812.00
Chemical products	3,307.20
Machinery and parts thereof	12,226.25
Mineral products	35,845.05
Paper and paper products	1,327.90
Spirituous beverages	1,407.30
Textile products	11,681.65
Vegetable products	25,855.00
Vehicles	4,987.00
Miscellaneous	5,571.50
Total	120,391.15

Imports by countries.

Belgium	$304.00
England	5,289.00
France	750.00
Germany	2,448.00
Japan	243.00
United States	111,357.15
Total	120,391.15

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of June, 1905, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to $1,122,781 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	650	$8,665
Copper bullion.....pounds..	525,944	631,134
Fruits.....do....	40,310	3,491
Hides.....do....	135,655	1,482
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces..	5,099	101,993
Lead bullion.....pounds..	36,066	721
Leaf tobacco.....do....	1,649	588
Lime.....do....	10,400	36
Mescal.....gallons..	72	72
Oranges.....pounds..	147	2
Ores.....	.....	270,556
Salt.....pounds..	1,000	6
Silver bullion.....ounces..	173,392	104,035
Total.....	.....	1,122,781

The imports into Mexico from the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of June, 1905, aggregated a value of $200,009.50 and consisted of the following articles:

Animal substances	$13,371.50
Arms and explosives	1,412.00
Chemical products	6,870.50
Machinery and parts thereof	71,962.00
Mineral products	48,855.50
Paper and paper products	2,035.75
Spirituous beverages	687.25
Textile products	10,729.50
Vegetable products	34,160.25
Vehicles	4,343.50
Miscellaneous	5,581.75
Total	200,009.50

Imports by countries.

Austria	$525.00
Belgium	1,229.00
Ecuador	960.00
England	7,536.00
France	2,646.00
Germany	1,925.00
Panama	640.00
Spain	106.00
United States	184,442.50
Total	200,009.50

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1905, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports

entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 115,232 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 149,923 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in July, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alligator skins....bales..	46	Heron plumes....boxes..	1
Bones....packages..	722	Hides....bales..	2,788
Broom root....bales..	1,699	Hides, loose	9,686
Cedar....logs..	13	Honey....barrels..	331
Chicle gum....bales..	463	Ixtle....bales..	1,046
Cigars....boxes..	62	Lead bullion....bars..	57,676
Coffee....sacks..	12,492	Logwood....bales..	97
Copper bullion....bars..	2,450	Metals....boxes..	421
Deerskins....bales..	116	Ores....sacks..	4,311
Fustic....logs..	6,867	Rubber, crude....bales..	128
Garlic....packages..	363	Sarsaparilla....do....	56
Goatskins....bales..	624	Sugar....do....	924
Hair....do....	26	Tobacco, leaf....do....	185
Henequen....do....	11,365	Vanilla....boxes..	21

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of July, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of $95,905, made up of the following items:

	Mexican silver.
Gold bullion	$56,466
Gold coin	1,200
Silver bullion	257,074
Silver ores	60,740
Total	375,480

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $167,091, of which sum $13,857 was the value of American merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong and other Asiatic ports during the month of July, 1905, consisted of Mexican *pesos* to the number of 253,870.

The Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, advises as follows:

Imports from Uruguay into the United States for first six months of 1905	$2,405,661.55
Exports to Uruguay for first six months of 1904	788,295.87
Excess of imports	1,617,365.68
Exports to Uruguay for six months ending June 30, 1905	1,507,577.44
Exports during same period in 1904	788,295.87
Excess of exports	719,281.54

The principal increase in the imports consisted of wool.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Corinto

and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, during the month of July, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Groceries	480	29,288	$4,449.76			
Flour	4,818	238,236	17,204.45	820	55,710	$3,411.05
Rice	3,665	92,959	6,337.65	487	20,082	1,355.20
Silks	57	2,270	5,388.83			
Machinery	47	3,228	1,041.94			
Tallow	261	54,870	5,788.76			
Cocoanut oil	72	14,712	2,025.77			
Cotton fabrics	41	5,219	2,525.19			
Lumber	292	23,064	468.33			
Sundries	471	36,401	3,412.37			
Total	10,204	590,247	48,643.05	1,307	75,792	4,766.25

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1905.

According to the official figures contained in the bulletin for July of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, exports of "domestic products" from the United States during the seven months ended July 31 last, and including only breadstuffs, cattle, sheep and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oil, amounted to a total of $399,990,629. This total is greater by more than $39,000,000 than the figure for the corresponding seven months of 1904, and it exceeds by more than $29,000,000 the exports for the same period in 1902; but every other year since and including 1900 has exceeded the record of this year. The high tide of exports in these articles was reached in 1901, when the total was $478,396,187. In 1900 it had been $434,067,144. In 1902 it fell to the figures already given. In 1903 it rose to $421,197,728.

This decrease is wholly accounted for in the single subdivision, "breadstuffs." Exports of these were valued during the seven months of this year at $66,211,050. During the corresponding seven months of 1901, the "high-water" period already referred to, exports of breadstuffs were valued at $163,907,596. This was $97,696,546 more than the figures for 1905. The total exports for the seven months of this year were only $78,405,558 less than the total for 1901. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been an increase of exports in other lines. This has come in cotton, of which 4,093,485 bales, valued at $170,346,441, were exported during the first seven months of this year, compared with 3,147,505 bales, valued at $144,238,292, in the corresponding period of 1901, a difference in favor of 1905 of $26,108,149.

Exports of live stock show an increase compared with the seven months of 1901 of more than $3,000,000, but are valued at less than those of a year ago, the only year to exceed 1905. The figures for the six years have been: In 1900, $18,005,114; in 1901, $21,687,250; in

1902, $14,796,774; in 1903, $21,853,158; in 1904, $25,883,360; in 1905, $24,834,653. Prior to 1902, however, sheep were not included in the totals.

The country exported in the seven months of this year provisions valued at $95,535,606, or more than $15,000,000 less than in 1901, the "high water mark" year. The comparative record of exports of provisions for the seven-month periods since 1900 is: In 1900, $96,786,935; in 1901, $108,757,318; in 1902, $98,366,356; in 1903, $93,417,163; in 1904, $86,165,226; in 1905, $95,535,606.

There is a marked increase, too, in exports of mineral oils. In gallons, shipments out of the United States were greater than ever before, though in estimated value this year was exceeded by that of 1900. The number of gallons in 1900 was 536,564,417, whereas in the seven months of 1905 it was 658,115,649. The value in 1905 was $43,062,879, while in 1900 it was $43,161,056, or 121,551,232 more gallons for 98,177 fewer dollars. Exports of this commodity this year, however, have exceeded those of the "high water mark" year by more than $3,000,000, the comparative figures for the seven-month periods since 1900 being: In 1900, $43,161,056; in 1901, $39,805,731; in 1902, $38,574,975; in 1903, $37,525,634; in 1904, $44,881,082; in 1905, $43,062,879.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and live animals	$16,705,465	$16,151,753	$142,745,716	$153,134,982
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing	20,772,594	26,210,440	196,233,457	244,270,084
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing	10,171,826	13,713,846	75,978,662	88,084,500
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	13,469,329	15,899,935	90,764,757	101,033,615
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	10,074,729	12,600,755	73,808,904	87,994,982
Total imports	71,193,943	84,576,729	579,531,496	674,518,163
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Products of—				
Agriculture	31,321,730	50,479,529	382,669,128	433,172,377
Manufactures	40,946,675	43,564,143	285,491,159	324,894,850
Mining	4,562,690	4,322,319	26,778,069	29,147,942
Forest	6,695,990	6,461,319	40,476,872	36,317,891
Fisheries	249,229	373,962	3,840,920	2,660,080
Miscellaneous	101,170	212,860	3,751,920	5,284,984
Total domestic exports	82,977,484	105,414,132	743,008,068	831,478,124
Foreign merchandise exported	2,245,995	2,519,082	15,941,508	17,424,113
Total exports	85,223,479	107,933,214	758,949,576	848,902,237

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

A preliminary report issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the receipts from internal-revenue sources in detail for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, compared with the preceding year. The aggregate receipts for 1905 were $234,187,976, against $232,903,781

for 1904. The Commissioner gives a table showing the quantities of distilled spirits, wine made in imitation of champagne, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, filled cheese, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years. The table follows:

Articles taxed.	1904.	1905.
Spirits distilled from fruits.....gallons..	1,637,303	1,595,021
Spirits distilled from materials other than fruits.....do....	116,848,372	116,143,732
Wine, imitation of champagne, etc.....bottles (pint)..	.....	6,878
Fermented liquors.....barrels..	48,208,133	49,459,540
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand .....number..	6,707,471,863	6,860,914,577
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do....	696,844,907	728,422,630
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do....	3,226,682,261	3,368,212,740
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do....	8,421,610	8,420,933
Snuff.....pounds..	20,157,580	21,131,861
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....do....	328,650,710	334,489,110
Oleomargarine.....do....	48,071,850	49,881,644
Filled cheese.....do....	324,323	.....
Adulterated butter.....do....	8,659	3,671
Process or renovated butter.....do....	54,747,736	61,366,596

ANNUAL RAILROAD STATISTICS.

From summaries which will be included in the Seventeenth Annual Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician as the complete report for the year ending June 30, 1904, the figures in this abstract are obtained.

The total single-track railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1904, was 213,904.34 miles, having increased 5,927.12 miles in the year ending on that date. This increase exceeds that of any previous year since 1890. The 19 States and Territories for which an increase in mileage exceeding 100 miles is shown are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Most of the railway mileage of the country, excepting that of street lines, is covered by reports rendered to the Commission by the carriers.

For the year under consideration the operated mileage, concerning which substantially complete returns were made, was 212,243.20 miles, including 6,638.24 miles of line on which trackage privileges were exercised. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 297,073.34 miles, being classified as follows: Single track, 212,243.20 miles; second track, 15,824.04 miles; third track, 1,467.14 miles; fourth track, 1,046.50 miles, and yard track and sidings, 66,492.46 miles. Thus it appears that there was an increase of 13,251.81 miles in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which 4,932.40 miles, or 37.22 per cent, were due to the extension of yard track and sidings.

The number of railway corporations included in the report was 2,104. Of this number 1,086 maintained operating accounts, 848 being classed

as independent operating roads and 238 as subsidiary roads. Of roads operated under lease or some other form of contract, 318 received a fixed money rental, 147 a contingent money rental, and 257 were operated under conditions not readily classified. In the course of the year railway companies owning 5,600.18 miles of line were reorganized, merged, consolidated, etc. For the year 1903 the corresponding item was 10,486.37.

The length of mileage operated by receivers on June 30, 1904, was 1,323.28 miles, showing an increase of 137.83 miles as compared with the previous year. The number of roads in the hands of receivers was 28, and at the close of the previous year 27—6 roads having been taken from the hands of receivers and 7 having been placed in charge of the courts.

June 30, 1904, there were in the service of the railways 46,743 locomotives, the increase being 2,872. As classified, these locomotives were: Passenger, 11,252; freight, 27,029; switching, 7,610. There were also 852 not assigned to any class.

The total number of cars of all classes was 1,798,561, this total having increased 45,172 during the year. The assignment of this rolling stock was to the passenger services 39,752 cars, to the freight service 1,692,194 cars, the remaining 66,615 cars being those employed directly by the railways in their own service. Cars used by the railways that were owned by private companies and firms not included in this statement. The aggregate number of locomotives and cars in the service of the railways was 1,845,304. Of this number 1,554,772 were fitted with train brakes, indicating an increase during the year of 92,513, and 1,823,030 were fitted with automatic couplers, indicating an increase of 52,472.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, or 611 per 100 miles of line. These figures, when compared with corresponding ones for the year 1903, show a decrease of 16,416 in the number of employees, or 28 per 100 miles of line. The classification of employees includes enginemen, 52,451; firemen, 55,004; conductors, 39,645, and other trainmen, 106,734. There were 46,262 switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen. With regard to the four general divisions of railway employment, it appears that general administration required the services of 48,746 employees; maintenance of way and structures, 415,721 employees; maintenance of equipment, 261,819 employees, and conducting transportation, 566,798 employees. This statement disregards a few employees of which no assignment was made.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1904, was $13,213,124,679, which represents a capitalization of $64,265 per mile for the railways in the United States. Of this capital $6,339,899,329 existed as stock, of which $5,050,529,469 was

common and $1,289,369,860 preferred, and the remaining part, $6,873,225,350, as funded debt, which consisted of mortgage bonds, $5,746,898,983; miscellaneous obligations, $723,114,986; income bonds, $229,876,687, and equipment trust obligations, $173,334,694. Current liabilities are not included in railway capital for the reason that this class of indebtedness has to do with the operation rather than with the construction and equipment of a road. Current liabilities for the year amounted to $881,628,720, or $4,288 per mile of line.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, $2,696,472,010, or 42.53 per cent, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $221,941,049, being equivalent to 6.09 per cent on dividend-paying stock. For the year ending June 30, 1903, the amount of dividends declared was $196,728,176. Of the total amount of stock outstanding ($6,339,899,329) 5.80 per cent paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 14.65 per cent from 4 to 5 per cent, and 9.80 per cent from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of funded debt (omitting equipment trust obligations) that paid on interest was $300,894,215, or 4.49 per cent. Of mortgage bonds, $175,817,862, or 3 per cent, of miscellaneous obligations, $61,048,625, or 8.44 per cent, and of income bonds, $64,027,728, or 27.85 per cent, paid no interest.

Of the total amount of railway stock outstanding, $1,942,858,359 were reported as owned by railway corporations, and of the railway bonds, $558,472,242 were so reported.

The number of passengers reported as carried by the railways in the year ending June 30, 1904, was 715,419,682, indicating an increase of 20,528,147 as compared with the year ending June 30, 1903. The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried 1 mile, was 21,923,213,536, having increased 1,007,449,655.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried (including freight received from connecting roads and other carriers) was 1,309,899,165, which exceeds the tonnage of the previous year by 5,504,842 tons. The ton-mileage, or the number of tons carried 1 mile, was 174,522,089,577, the increase being 1,300,810,584. The nmber of tons carried 1 mile per mile of line was 829,476, which figures indicate a decrease in the density of freight traffic of 25,966 ton-miles per mile of line.

The gross earnings of the 212,243.20 miles of States from the operation of 212,243.20 miles of line were, for the year ending June 30, 1904. $1,975,174,091, being $74,327,184 greater than for the previous year. Their operating expenses were $1,338,896,253, or $81,357,401 more than in 1903. The following figures give the gross earnings in detail, with increase of the several items as compared with the previous year: Passenger revenue $444,326,991, increase $22,622,399; mail $44,499,732, increase $2,790,336; express $41,875,636, increase $3,543,672; other earnings from passenger service $10,914,746, increase $1,093,469; freight revenue $1,379,002,693, increase $40,982,667; other

earnings from freight service $4,568,282, increase $101,257; other earnings from operation, including unclassified items, $49,986,011, increase $3,193,384. Gross earnings from operation per mile of line averaged $9,306, the corresponding average for the year 1903 being $48 less.

The operating expenses were assigned to the four general divisions of such expenses, as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $261,280,454; maintenance of equipment, $267,184,739; conducting transportation, $758,238,681; general expenses, $51,579,196; undistributed, $613,183. Operating expenses were $6,308 per mile of line, having increased $183 per mile in comparison with the preceding year. The statistical report contains an analysis of the operating expenses for the year according to the fifty-three accounts prescribed in the official classification of these expenses, with the percentage of each item of the expenses as classified for the years 1898 to 1904.

The income from operation, or the net earnings, of the railways amounted to $636,277,838. This item, when compared with the net earnings of the year 1903, shows a decrease of $7,030,217. Net earnings of per mile for 1904 averaged $2,998; for 1903, $3,133, and for 1902, $3,048. The amount of income obtained from other sources than operation was $212,933.990. In this amount are included the following items: Income from lease of road, $109,694,361; dividends on stocks owned, $44,969,794; interest on bonds owned, $18,702,245, and miscellaneous income, $39,567,590. The total income of the railways, $849,211,828—that is, the income from operation and from other sources—is the amount from which fixed charges and similar items of expenditure are deducted to ascertain the sum available for dividends. Deductions of such nature totalized $570,425,902, leaving $278,785,926 as the net income for the year available for dividends or surplus.

The amount of dividends declared during the year (including $115,546, other payments from net income) was $222,056,595, leaving as the surplus from the operations of the year ending June 30, 1904, $56,729,331, that of the previous year having been $99,227,469. The amount stated above for deductions from income, $570,425,902, comprises the following items: Salaries and maintenance of organization, $453,341; interest accrued on funded debt, $297,674,738; interest on current liabilities, $13,945,009; rents paid for lease of road, $110,857,803; taxes, $61,696,354; permanent improvements charged to income accounts, $38,522,548; other deductions, $47,276,109.

STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BE GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL LINES.

The Government monopoly of interisland steamship traffic in the Philippines has been broken, and hereafter the transportation of freight, mails, and passengers shall be given by contract to commercial lines, over routes which can support such lines. To points where there

is insufficient business to support a commercial line the old plan of carrying Government freight, mails, etc., by Government transports will be retained.

According to the last annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Philippine Government there has been some complaint by owners of commercial steamers that the large use of Government vessels took so much of the business that the commercial lines could not find enough to do to afford a profit. A committee was appointed to investigate, and, according to an announcement made at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the committee found in favor of the complainants.

The Philippine Government has been operating 17 steamers, called coast-guard cutters, in transporting Government supplies and officials. There were then 11 regular routes. In the future the use of Government steamers will be limited. The Government will make contracts with commercial vessels to carry supplies and officials over 21 regular interisland routes. The contracts will be for five years, and the Philippine Government agrees to discontinue the service of Government vessels competing with the contractor as regards the ordinary routine transportation of mails, passengers, and freight of the civil government so long as the contractor gives faithful and satisfactory service.

STATISTICS FOR COTTON CROP OF 1904–5.

The annual report of Secretary HESTER, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, puts the cotton crop for 1904–5 at 13,565,885 bales, an increase of 3,554,511 over that of 1903–4.

Compared with last year, in round figures, Texas, including Indian Territory, has increased 708,000 bales. The group known as other Gulf States, consisting of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah, and Kansas, has increased 1,106,000 bales, and the group of Atlantic States, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia, has gained 1,741,000 bales.

The average commercial value of this crop is placed at $46.31 per bale, against $61.68 last year, and the total value of the crop at $628,195,359, against $617,501,548 last year and $480,770,282 the year before.

Referring to values, details of prices show that, taking the cotton belt as a whole, the highest figure for middling was $11\frac{3}{16}$ cents per pound, at the opening of the season in September, and the lowest $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, on the 29th of December, but the crop as a whole averaged strict middling, and the average value per pound was 8.98 cents, compared with 12.15 cents last year.

In reference to weight, the average per bale is placed at 515.58 pounds, showing a gain over last year of 7.89. This crop, he says, is the heaviest in weight per bale of any recorded, the best previous

weight having been 513.96 in 1898–99, the year of the largest previously reported crop.

Mr. HESTER puts the world's consumption of American cotton at 11,883,000 bales, against 10,193,000 last year and 10,876,000 the year before, an increase over last year of 1,690,000 and over the year before of 1,007,000. He makes the total visible and invisible supply of American cotton in the world at the close of August 2, 2,757,000 bales, against 1,031,000 last year, an increase of 1,726,000 over last year.

The actual growth for the season is given as 13,800,000 bales, and the statement is made that the recent report of the Census Bureau of cotton ginned does not cover the entire growth; that all of the year's growth has not been ginned, or, if ginned, full returns therefor have not been made.

URUGUAY.

WOOL EXPORTS.

The exports of wool from the port of Montevideo from August, 1904, to February, 1905, amounted to 10,810 bales. Of this amount 4,887 bales were sent to Bordeaux and 4,787 bales to Marseille, the remainder being shipped to Genoa, Hamburg, Dunkirk, Liverpool, and Antwerp.

CEREALS PRODUCED IN 1904.

Kind.	Quantity sown.	In cultivation.	Production.	Average per hectare.
	Kilos.	*Hectares.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Wheat	18,499.616	260,770	205,888,045	789
Flax	621.035	19,079	14,046,417	736
Oats	38.602	559	525,553	940
Barley	49.091	754	588,764	780
Alpiste	79.130	2,442	1,745,734	714
Total	19,287.474	283,604	222,875,513	

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, reports as follows concerning the latest figures of Uruguay's trade for 1904, compared with other years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	$18,978,420	$26,998,270	1898	$24,784,360	$30,276,916
1892	18,404,296	25,951,819	1899	25,652,788	36,574,164
1893	19,671,610	27,681,373	1900	23,978,206	29,410,862
1894	23,800,370	33,479,511	1901	23,691,932	27,731,126
1895	25,386,106	32,543,644	1902	23,517,347	33,602,512
1896	25,530,185	30,403,084	1903	25,103,966	37,317,909
1897	19,512,216	29,319,753	1904	21,216,689	38,456,167

The falling off in imports in 1904 is due, the Consul says, to the disturbed conditions during nine months of the year.

The principal imports were:

Foods	$5,116,380
Soft goods and materials	3,579,490
Raw material and machinery	7,156,082
Drinks, in general	1,367,994

The exports consisted largely of slaughter-house products, $34,848,300; agricultural products, $1,956,666, and live stock, $995,000.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Resolution of February 28, 1905, determining the customs classification of "heratol."*

["*Gaceto oficial*," No. 9399, of February 28, 1905.]

The substance called "*heratol*," which is a mixture of siliceous earth with chromic acid and phenic chromate, used only for purifying acetylene gas before it reaches the burners, shall be ranged in the second class of the tariff.

II.—*Resolution dated March 16, 1905, classifying "Biosea's fire-extinguishing apparatus" and the substances completing the same.*

["*Gaceta oficial*," No. 9415, of March 18, 1905.]

Under this resolution, the first class of the tariff shall include "*Biosea's fire-extinguishing apparatus*" and the two substances completing the same, the one liquid and the other in powder, used in charging said apparatus, to enable their producing their effect. Such products must be mentioned in the manifest under the heading "*Charge for Biosea's apparatus.*"

III.—*Resolution of March 27, 1905, relating to the importation of spirit lamps, their accessories, heating apparatus, and spirit motors.*

["*Gaceta Oficial*," No. 9422, of March 27, 1905.]

From and after this date and for a period of two years, spirit lamps and all their accessories, as well as heating apparatus and spirit motors shall be admitted duty free in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

IV.—*Extract from the decree dated April 5, 1905, declaring the custom office of Pampatar to be a port of importation, exportation, and deposit.*

["*Gaceta Oficial*," No. 9430, of April 5, 1905.]

ART. 2. The custom-house of Pampatar shall only levy a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on customable goods imported for consumption

in that island, and as to the export of products of the island and the coasting trade with other ports of the Republic, the customs provisions of the Financial Code now in operation shall be complied with.

ART. 3. The Pampatar custom-house is empowered to establish a general depot for goods of any origin introduced under the requirements laid down for imports. These goods shall be allowed to remain in depot for six months, which is considered sufficient to enable the importers to withdraw them, subject to paying a warehouse due of 3 per cent ad valorem at the time of taking delivery.

ART. 10. If on the expiration of the warehousing term of six months the importer is not prepared to withdraw the goods, there shall be levied over and above the 3 per cent aforesaid a further tax of 1 per cent for every additional month of storage.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Since the secession of Panama, Barranquilla has been the chief port of Colombia, and through it the bulk of the country's import and export trade is carried on. The city has undergone great improvement during the last few years, and the municipal council is making arrangements for the electric lighting of the city and for an electric tramway system. There is a good demand for men's underclothing, prints, and domestics, and for ready-made boots and shoes. Mining machinery is being continually required, and there is every prospect of large quantities being imported in the future, as new mines are being opened up and developed. Catalogues advertising goods should be printed in Spanish, the weights being given in kilograms and the prices stated in United States gold. Recently a large factory was established at Barranquilla for the manufacture of artificial sandstone bricks for building purposes. This industry promises to be one of the most important of the country, as the supply of raw material is inexhaustible, the geological formation for miles around Barranquilla being coral limestone covered with a stratum of sand varying from 4 to 10 feet in depth. The factory has a productive capacity of 1,000,000 bricks per month. In addition to the standard size brick, fancy brick, colored fancy tiles for flooring, tiles for roofing, and building material of every description can be supplied.

Improvements proposed for Buenos Ayres will make the city one of the most attractive in the world. For these improvements about $30,000,000 gold is to be borrowed. The works comprise the general improvement of all the streets, the construction of a great avenue from north to south across the city, the construction of two great avenues from east to west, the development of an extensive park in the western part of the city, and the construction of 1,000 houses

for workmen, to be sold to them on installments, the funds received in payment to be reinvested in other houses. All the lands along Palmero street, from the water front to one of the principal parks, will be condemned for the construction of a broad public promenade, and the Maldonado River will be made a navigable waterway. Extensions and improvements to the zoological gardens are also contemplated.

Among recent mining developments in Mexico which afford opportunities for the sale of American machinery are the following: The Zacatecas and Durango Mining and Smelting Company, recently organized at Los Angeles, California, to take over and operate mines at Chalchihuetes, will shortly increase the smelting facilities. The Cigarrero Mining Company, operating in Chihuahua, proposes building an electric tramway from their mine to Baca station on the Parral branch of the Mexican Central. The length of the line will be about 4 miles. The Rosa Amarilla copper mines in western Jalisco, owned by a Chicago company, has obtained a concession from the State government for an electric railroad from the mines to the Navidad, on the Pacific, and for the utilization of the waters of three rivers for power purposes.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of War GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has for several years been interested in various Mexican enterprises, proposes to organize a company to purchase and develop a plantation of 80,000 acres in the State of Oaxaca, which will be devoted to stock raising and the cultivation of tropical fruits and other products adapted to the soil and climate of that region. A feature of the enterprise will be the raising of blooded stock.

Plans for improvements on the Mexican Central have been announced which, when completed, will call for an expenditure of about $10,000,000. The system, which has now a mileage of 3,100, will within eighteen months have a mileage of 4,100. About $500,000 is being spent to change the equipment from coal to oil burning. The new mileage will consist of four new branches, the longest of which, the new short line from Tampico to Mexico City, is 264 miles.

A company known as the Asociación Financiera Internacional of the City of Mexico, having the indorsement of the Mexican Government, has been formed for the purpose of encouraging foreign investments in Mexico and to furnish reliable information on commercial affairs, and in particular credit reports. Hon. JOSÉ CASTELLOT, member of the Mexican Senate, is the general manager, and among the directors are the Hon. SEBASTIAN CAMACHO, Senator and President of the Banco Nacional, and the Hon. JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, Ambassador to the United States.

The powerful Canadian contracting firm of MacKenzie, Mann & Co. has undertaken the construction of the waterworks and drainage sys-

tems for the city of Monterey, Mexico, and will begin work without delay. The dam to be built at the head of a canyon quite a distance from the city will be one of the highest and most massive on the American continent and will impound an ample supply of water to answer every legitimate requirement for many years to come.

A French bank, with a capital of $25,000,000, is to be established in the Argentine Republic. French capitalists have of late shown great interest in that prosperous Republic. The French firm De Bruyn & Otamendi is constructing an extensive system of narrow-gauge railroads there. The new bank is styled "Banco-Franco-Argentino," and the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas is one of its principal founders.

An American company with an authorized capitalization ot $10,000,000 has been organized to manufacture rubber in Mexico from the guayule plant. The recent discovery of the practical value of the plant named as a rubber producer has attracted much attention and is resulting in the establishment of many manufactories for its utilization. The future of the new industry can hardly be overestimated.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Entre Rios Railway Company, recently held at Buenos Ayres, it was decided to carry out within a period of three years four extensions or branches, amounting in the aggregate to 138 miles. A deep-water port is also to be constructed at Ibicuy and a ferry service maintained between there and Campana or some other wharf.

A railway is to be constructed to connect the capital of San Salvador with the cities of Santa Ana and Sonsonate, two important places at present rather isolated. It is stated that the engineers will soon begin surveying the route, and it is expected that important commercial developments will follow the construction.

Nearly $1,000,000 is to be spent by the Mexican Government this year in the construction of light-houses on her Atlantic coast line. Among the places selected for the establishment of light-houses are Veracruz, Punta Delgada, Anton Lizards, and Bahia de la Ascencion. Work has been started on the Veracruz project.

Tenders have been asked for the construction of a railroad from Arica, Chile to La Paz, Bolivia. The road is one of the many to be built by the Chilean Government by agreement with Bolivia to recompense the latter for the loss of several seaports on the Pacific coast now belonging to Chile. The tenders will be opened on January 2, 1906.

The city of Iquitos, Peru, is showing commendable public spirit and enterprise. The following public works are projected in that city: A hospital building to cost $50,000, an electric plant for lighting, a wireless telegraph station to communicate with Puerto Bermudez, and a railroad between Cerro de Pasco and the river Marannon.

Mr. Arthur Moreira de Oliveira, of Aracaju, State of Sergipe, Brazil, wishes to correspond with manufacturers of improved agricultural implements with a view to their introduction into Brazil.

A large central sugar factory is projected for the town of La Gloria, in Puerto Principe Province, Cuba, the mayor of that place having arranged with several United States capitalists to purchase a tract of sugar-cane land, comprising 26,000 acres, at Victoria de Cuñas.

The American Lithograph Company will shortly commence printing the largest order for cigarette labels ever given out in Mexico. They are for the La Gran Duquesa Company, of Mazatlan, and the order calls for 15,000,000 labels, to be finished this year.

The Chilean Government will shortly ask Congress for permission to expend $2,500,000 for the construction of a railroad from Puerto Montt to Arica. It will take five years to complete the work, which it is intended to start early next year.

The Government of Uruguay is considering proposals for a railway between Paysandú and Rivera, and the city of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, is to have an electric plant for furnishing light.

The Sinaloa and Durango Development Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York State to engage in mining and development work in Mexico. The capital of the company is placed at $2,000,000.

An English syndicate has paid $400,000 gold for the Los Candiles mines, about 25 miles distant from Guanacevi, in the Mexican State of Durango, and will, it is said, exploit them on a large scale.

The Portillo Sugar Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York to operate principally in Cuba. The capital of the concern is $1,325,000.

The Magellan Company has established a steamship service between the ports of Talcahuane, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

The Government railways of Chile have decided to adopt the electric-lighting system on all passenger trains.

Chihuahua, Mexico, is about to begin work on municipal buildings which will rank among the finest in the Republic.

The United States Development Company has acquired the timber tract of 2,500,000 acres in the State of Jalisco.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

From "*Der Tropenpflanzer*," of Berlin, is taken the following interesting article on cacao, which is one of the leading articles of export of Brazil:

"The principal ports in Brazil for the export of cacao are Bahia and Para. Bahia exports nearly four-fifths and Para one-fifth of the total exports of this product. The cacao exported from Para is not of so good a quality as that sent from Bahia. This difference in quality is entirely due to the lack of care in the planting and preparation of cacao by the natives of the extreme northern part of Brazil. The trees are allowed to grow very close together, and the process of drying the seeds is very primitive, so that not only the quality of the product suffers, but also the quantity, the cacao tree producing on an average not more than 500 to 600 grams of cacao, when it could be made to produce 2 kilograms.

The seed of the cacao grown in the Amazon region is flat and elongated, while that of the cacao produced in other countries is oval. The cacao which is exported from Para comes from two different regions. The innumerable islands of the delta of the Amazon furnish the cacao known as the "*cacao of the islands.*" The other region from which cacao is obtained is situated half-way between Para and Manaos, in the zone where the Tapajos and Trombetas rivers unite to flow together into the Amazon, and in the localities of Obidos, Santarem, and Parintins. Exports of cacao are also made directly from Itacoatiara, at the mouth of the Madeira, and from Manaos. This last city may be considered as the limit of the cacao plantations. On the Madeira River, cacao has been gathered in small quantities from the forests from remote times. The seed of this wild cacao is exceedingly small and of inferior quality. The general crop is gathered from March until September. In certain years, however, there is a small collection made from December to February. The exports of cacao in the years 1902–1904, inclusive, were as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Pará	3,567,902	4,369,842	4,265,843
Manáos	446,223	413,394	520,978
Itacoatiara	427,424	341,662	404,047
Total	4,441,149	5,124,898	5,190,868

"From this table it is seen that the exports increased 683,349 kilograms in 1903 and only 65,970 kilograms in 1904."

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for August, 1905, devotes the bulk of its contributions to a consideration of "Some of the Results of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition," the object of which was to specialize in oceanography and meteorology to the south of the South Atlantic Ocean between the tracks of the Swedish and German expeditions. The articles in reference are by WILLIAM S. BRUCE, leader of the expedition; R. C. MOSSMAN, Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, and R. N. RUDMOSE BROWN. Mr. BRUCE states that before the departure of the *Scotia* in November, 1902, there was absolutely no fixed knowledge of the depth, deposits, and biological conditions of the South Atlantic south of 39° S. Certain soundings had been made by previous expeditions under Dr. OTTO NORDENSKJOLD and Dr. GUNNAR ANDERSSON, but outside of these few soundings the whole of the present bathymetrical knowledge of these sections is derived from the data collected by the Scottish expedition. In the report of the first antarctic voyage of the *Scotia*, a somewhat detailed account was given of the meteorological work down to the end of October, 1903. The data further available includes (1) the observations made at Laurie Island, South Orkneys, from November 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904; (2) the observations made on the *Scotia* while at sea on her voyage to and from Buenos Ayres, and also from the South Orkneys to Coats Land, and thence to Cape Town, via Gough Island; (3) the observations made between Cape Town and home, and (4) complete data from a base station at Cape Pembroke, Falkland Islands, consisting of eye observations every four hours for the two years 1903 and 1904, supplemented by barograph and sunshine records.

The meteorological and magnetical station at Scotia Bay (Laurie Island) was handed over to the Argentine meteorological office on February 22, 1904, which office furnished the data subsequent to the period mentioned. In regard to Diego Alvarez, or Gough Island, it is stated that, looked at from an impartial standpoint, it may seem but a relatively insignificant rock in mid-ocean, lying, as it does, some 1,500 miles west by south of the Cape of Good Hope; but its very isolation makes it of great interest, and its further exploration is much to be desired for the reason that it may throw some light on the former continuity of the Southern Hemisphere and aid in the elucidation of various problems in biological distribution. The visit of the *Scotia* to this distant spot is interestingly narrated in the magazine in reference.

In a report received at the British Foreign Office concerning the Republic of Guatemala, the British consul, Mr. HERVEY, says that as far as actual volume of business is concerned, as shown in the imports and exports, there appears to have been a distinct improvement in the general trade of the country in the year 1904, compared with immediately preceding years. The imports were the largest for

the past seven years, being valued at £1,008,228, against £594,327 in 1903, while the exports were about average only. The revenue of the country shows a great improvement all around, being, in fact, nearly double that of 1903, the most important increases being shown in import and export duties, the former benefiting by the 50 per cent of their total payable in gold, and the latter by the tax of $1 gold per quintal which has been collected throughout the year.

The outlook for the future is, on the whole, more favorable than it has been for many years. Peace has been preserved, and with increased prosperity the number of malcontents tends to decrease. The completion of the Guatemala Railway (northern) will shorten the distance from Europe and the United States and promote trade. Already German and British steamers are calling at Puerto Barrios in addition to those of the United Fruit Company. The breaking up of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Panama Railroad Company in combination with American steamship and railway companies will also bring healthy competition into the trade via the Isthmus, and rates be reduced all around. The greater steadiness of exchange and the fall in the gold premium are further factors of importance in restoring confidence. With continued peace, and with it the prospect of increased labor facilities, so that the agricultural and mineral wealth to be won from the soil may attain to its fullest development, there is a fair chance of brighter days dawning for Guatemala.

In a recent report on the finances and trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1904 and part of the year 1905, British "Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, No. 3434," Mr. FREDERIC HARFORD, first secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres, gives the following as the figures for the trade of the Argentine Republic with the principal countries in 1904:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£12,903,420	£7,289,020
Germany	4,985,256	5,904,422
United States	4,894,776	2,042,998
Italy	3,825,580	868,990
France	3,421,943	6,119,312
Total	30,030,975	22,224,742

In United States currency the total imports would be over $150,000,000 and the total exports over $111,000,000. England's imports would be over $64,500,000.

The increase of £3,934,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom is the more remarkable, following as it does on an increase of £1,566,250 in 1903. It is greatly due to the large imports of locomotives and railway plant for British-owned railways in the country, as well as the increased demand for all kinds of manufactured articles owing to

the prosperity of the country. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1904 were 34 per cent of the total import trade; the exports to the United Kingdom were registered as only 14 per cent, but including cargoes dispatched "for orders" they must have amounted, at £19,000,000, to about 35 or 40 per cent of the total exports—that is, three times more than those to Germany, the next on the list. The imports from the United Kingdom are also nearly three times those from Germany or the United States. As regards the import trade, the United States and Germany follow the United Kingdom with only 13 per cent each, and Italy 10 per cent, due in the latter case to the large Italian population. France has 9 per cent of the import trade. In the export trade the United Kingdom is followed by Germany and France, with 11 per cent each, and Belgium 6 per cent. In general, the figures for the five years 1900–1904 show that British trade with the Argentine Republic maintains its relative position in spite of increased competition.

The Dominican Republic has undertaken the publication of a monthly summary of commerce, similar to that now issued for the Philippines, which in turn is copied after the similar publication issued by the United States, and the first issue of the new summary has been given out by the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington. The new bulletin is for April, 1905, and contains a good deal of interesting information about the resources and finances of the island of Santo Domingo. On account of the latitude, differences of exposure, elevation above the sea, and soil, the character of the natural products and those which may be successfully cultivated is greatly diversified. Many vegetables, fruits, and cereals, indigenous to countries of the temperate zones, have been successfully experimented with and grown; thus practically all of the vegetables and fruits as well as the grains and staples of the Middle States may be profitably produced, especially in the northern portion of the island. The principal products of the country at present are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, honey, wax, copra, tropical fruits, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, and dyewoods, which furnish as well the chief exports. All tropical fruits grow in profusion, and bananas are largely exported to the United States. The fact that strawberries and delicious grapes grow wild in the highlands indicates the unlimited possibilities of fruit culture. Wide forests of mahogany, satinwood, lignum-vitæ, oak, pine, and dyewoods are still untouched in various parts of the country from lack of transportation facilities to the seaboard. There are only two sawmills in operation in the country.

The summary also suggests the possibilities of the island in a commercial as well as in an agricultural way. Almost every field of commerce and industry is open to profitable occupation. A few of the business enterprises most noticeably wanting are railroads, coast-

ing steamers, banks, and sawmills. The present issue undoubtedly throws into compact form a good deal of information not heretofore available.

Parts II and III of Volume V of the "Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896–1899," have been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The sections of research included in the volume cover the palæontology of the region, Part II bearing upon the Insectivora and Part III on Glires or Rodentia. As at the present time continental South America contains no representatives of the Insectivora, the material collected by Messrs. HATCHER and PETERSON, in charge of the investigation, is of especial interest, confirming as it does the analogies between the African genus and the Necrolestes of the Santa Cruz beds which was discovered and announced by Ameghino in 1891. The resemblances between the *Necrolestidæ* and the Cape golden moles of Africa (*Chrysochloridæ*) are carefully traced, with the resultant conclusion that the isolated presence of this genus makes necessary, or at least probable, the assumption of a previous land connection between Africa and South America. There is no reason to suppose that the track of migration could have been by way of Europe and North America, for no trace of the family has ever been found in any of the northern continents. The general aspect of the Santa Cruz Rodentia is strikingly modern, and a hasty examination might easily lead to the conclusion that they were essentially the same as the recent forms. Such, however, is not the case, the genera being all extinct and a considerable number of them having left no survivors.

The "Daily Consular Reports" issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor are printing the letters of Mr. LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, one of the special agents assigned by the United States Government to investigate trade conditions in South America. Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo are covered by the reports forwarded by Mr. HUTCHINSON from the time of his departure up to July 29, 1905. From Pernambuco he reports the advantages enjoyed by European manufacturers and the large control of industrial enterprises by British capitalists. The report from Bahia is largely devoted to the native industries of cotton and sugar culture, the city being described as a place of some 200,000 inhabitants and situated on a magnificent bay which forms one of the finest harbors in South America. In his journey toward the south of the Republic he states the great impression made upon him of the vast possibilities and resources which lie in the country. It is to the southern subtropical regions that the manufacturers must look for their greatest opportunities, and in Rio de Janeiro, as well as the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, is found the densest and most progressive population and the greatest economic activity. The preference for British products is mainly due to the fact that British capital is largely invested

in Brazil, such investments naturally causing a preponderance of British commercial influence.

The prefect of the Department of the Upper Juruá, in the Acre Territory, has submitted to the Minister of the Interior a report covering the first six months of his administration, which contains important information on the revenue, population, and wealth of that region. The population of the Department is estimated at 6,974 inhabitants. The number of rubber plantations is 112. The exports of rubber from this Department from October, 1904, to March, 1905, inclusive, amounted to 3,313,372 kilograms, valued at 23,193,604 milreis, the average price of rubber being 7 milreis per kilogram. The revenue derived from the export tax on rubber was 4,083,521 milreis, while the expenses of administration of the Department did not exceed 600,000 milreis. The report is accompanied by tables and a geographical map of the Department.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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BRAZIL.

O CACÁO.

São de "A Provincia do Pará," de Belem, os dados que reproduzimos a seguir, sobre o cacáo, um dos principaes productos de exportação do Brasil.

Como praças exportadoras de cacáo no Brasil, conforme noticia o "Monatschrift des Deutsch-Brazilianischen Vereins," soménte a Bahia e o Pará têm importancia. A Bahia exporta cerca de quarta quinta parte, e o Pará uma quinta parte da colheita brasileira destinada ao estrangeiro. O cacáo exportado via Para não é de tão boa qualidade como o bahiano. Essa differença depende exclusivamente do pouco cuidado com que elle é plantado e tratado pelos naturaes do extremo norte do Brasil.

Em vez de influirem para que as arvores cresçam bem altas e fiquem regularmente isoladas, deixam formar-se muito compactas, descuidando-se por completo da limpeza do solo. O processo de seccar as sementes é feito alli por methodos rudimentares ainda. Além da qualidade do producto, é tambem a quantidade delle que soffre com semelhante relaxamento. Quando o cacaueiro poderia produzir 2 kilogrammas de cacáo, não fornece na media mais do que 500 a 600 grammas.

A forma da semente do cacáo da Amazonia é achatada e alongada, differente, portanto, da forma conhecida em outros paizes, que é irregularmente angulosa ou oval.

O cacáo do mercado do Pará procede de duas regiões differentes. As innumeras ilhas do delta do Amazonas fornecem o cacáo das ilhas

e é para Gametá, na foz do Tocantins, que elle afflue. A outra região acha-se a meio caminho entre o Pará e Manáos, na zona onde ao sul o Tapajós e ao norte o Trombetas se reunem ao Amazonas, e nas localidades be Obidos e Santarem como tambem em Parintis, que já pertence ao Estado do Amazonas, mas cujo producto é embarcado para a capital do Pará, donde segue para o estrangeiro. Além destas, exportam ainda cacáo directamente para o exterior, Itacoatiara, defronte da foz do Madeira e Manáos. Esta ultima cidade pode ser considerada como limite das plantações de cacaueiros. No Madeira colhe-se tambem desde tempos remotos o cacáo da matta, porém em qualidades muito pequenas. A semente deste cacáo silvestre é demasiadamente pequena e de qualidade inferior.

A colheita geral affectua-se de Março até Setembro; em certos annos, porém, ha ainda uma pequena recolta de Dezembro a Fevereiro, chamada a dos macacos.

Nos annos de 1902–1904 foram exportados as seguintes quantidades:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Do Pará	3,567,902	4,369,842	4,265,843
De Manáos	446,223	413,394	520,978
De Itacoatiara	427,424	341,662	404,047
Total	4,441,149	5,124,898	5,190,868

A exportação augmenta por conseguinte 683,349 kilos em 1903, e apenas 65,970 kilos em 1904.

A exportação nos ultimos treze annos em toneladas foi:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1892	4,402	1899	5,653
1893	4,984	1900	3,085
1894	3,591	1901	2,867
1895	5,225	1902	4,441
1896	3,328	1903	5,125
1897	3,675	1904	5,191
1898	2,663		

A exportação oscilla por conseguinte entre 2,663 toneladas em 1898 e 5,653 toneladas em 1899. Estas oscillações parecem ter um ponto culminante de quatro em quatro annos.

MOVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1904.

O valor do commercio exterior da Republica no primeiro semestre de 1904 (exclusive o de especie metallica) excedeu ao de 1903 em 5,664,833$ ouro.

O valor das mercadorias exportadas foi menor que o do primeiro semestre de 1903, em 1,253,006$ ouro, e o valor das mercadorias importadas excedeu ao de 1903 em 6,917,839$ ouro.

O movimento de especie e notas metallicas foi como se segue:

[Em milreis ouro.]

	1903.	1904.
Exportação	805,075	23,817
Importação	3,556,160	3,624,617
Total	4,461,240	3,648,434

Juntando o valor das mercadorias ao das especies metallicas, o movimento da exportação comparado com o da importação é como se segue:

[Em milreis ouro.]

	1903.	1904.
Exportação	153,005,886	150,971,622
Importação	105,987,055	112,973,342
Saldo a favor da exportação	47,018,831	37,998,280

A importação e exportação, segundo classes, foi como se segue:

IMPORTAÇÃO.

[Em milreis ouro.]

Classes.	1903.	1904.
I. Animaes vivos e dissecados	1,577,750	733,494
II. Materias primas e artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias	18,544,422	19,333,343
III. Artigos manufacturados	5,592,846	50,816,326
IV. Artigos destinados á alimentação	36,715,868	38,466,562
V. Especie metallica e notas de banco estrangeiras	3,556,169	3,624,617
Total	105,987,055	112,973,342

Houve decrescimento na Classe I, principalmente no gado vaccum, cuja importação foi de 47,181 cabeças em 1903, contra 3,108 em 1904, apresentando uma differença para menos de 93.41 por cento.

EXPORTAÇÃO.

[Em milreis ouro.]

Classes.	1903.	1904.
I. Animaes e seus productos	10,246,963	13,783,856
II. Mineraes e seus productos	3,786,915	4,149,560
III. Vegetaes e seus productos	138,166,928	133,014,389
Total	152,200,811	150,947,805

Houve augmento de 34.5 e 9.6 por cento, respectivamente, nas Classes I e II, e diminuição de 3.7 por cento na Classe III.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL DO PORTO DE SANTOS, JANEIRO A JUNHO DE 1904.

Segundo os dados organizados pelo Serviço de Estatistica Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, o movimento do commercio do porto de Santos com os paizes estrangeiros durante os primeiros seis mezes de 1904, comparado com o de egual periodo de 1903, foi o seguinte:

Classes.	Milreis papel.		Milreis ouro.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTAÇÃO.				
I. Animaes vivos e dissecados	63,739	44,858	28,056	20,038
II. Materias primas e artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias	9,549,658	9,214,460	4,219,764	4,104,036
III. Artigos manufacturados	16,934,554	16,179,331	7,488,172	7,195,345
IV. Artigos destinados á alimentação e forragens	16,880,187	15,902,950	7,475,434	7,076,608
V. Moedas metallicas e fiduciarias	4,339,909	2,411,935	1,941,846	1,072,088
Total geral	47,768,047	43,753,534	21,153,272	19,468.115
EXPORTAÇÃO.				
I. Animaes e seus productos	369,614	327,816	163,933	145,998
II. Mineraes e seus productos	30,145	56,031	13,350	24,993
III. Vegetaes e seus productos	96,851,119	72,753,058	42,784,738	32,677,226
Total	97,250,878	73,136,905	42,962,021	32,848,217

CHILE.

A COMPANHIA SALITREIRA "PROGRESO DE ANTOFAGASTA."

Esta sociedade possue actualmente 63 salitraes com 1,000,000 de metros quadrados cada um, ou seja um total de 63,000,000 de metros quadrados. Segundo informações de peritos todos esses terrenos são de primeira classe, cuja exploração permitte esperar os mais lisonjeiros resultados.

O capital social é de £178,200, dividido em apolices de £1. Ao organizar-se a sociedade, cada acção era do valor de £10, mas posteriormente, em assemblea geral celebrada por seus accionistas o 10 de Abril proximo passado, foi accordada a subdivisão das acções na forma que fica indicada. Esta subdivisão obedece, indubitavelmente, ao proposito de que as acções possam collocar-se em mãos de um maior numero de pessoas.

A installação das machinas continua fazendo-se com a maior actividade e em forma tal de correcção que se espera não haverão de apresentar-se difficuldades na exploração. Além destas machinas será ensaiado prompto um apparelho que pode elaborar facilmente 1,000,000 de quintaes por anno.

Si, como o espera a directoria da sociedade, com as machinas que se installem e com o apparelho e processo especial, chega a elaborar-se ao redor de 4,000,000 quintaes por anno, e tomando em consideração o preço actual do salitre, as utilidades da companhia podem resultar enormes.

COLHEITA DE TRIGO EM 1905.

A Officina Central de Estatistica publicou as seguintes informações referentes á ultima colheita de trigo da Republica do Chile. A producção total de trigo foi de 4,301,312 quintaes metricos, ou menos 1,153,049 quintaes do que em 1904. O consumo de trigo no paiz é calculado em 4,500,000 quintaes, e por conseguinte serão precisos mais 198,688 quintaes para satisfazer as exigencias do consumo nacional em 1905. Esta falta será supprida pela existencia de trigo da safra de 1904. A producção de 1904 foi de 1,000,000 quintaes metricos em excesso do consumo nacional. Deste excesso foram exportados 800,000 quintaes, ficando 200,000 quintaes da colheita de 1904 para o consumo de 1905.

O anno agricola de 1905 terminou desfavoravelmente para as duas principaes zonas productoras de trigo, devido ás chuvas e á falta de adubos para as terras pobres e de cultivo cuidadoso.

CUBA.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo os dados preliminares do commercio exterior de Cuba para o anno civil de 1904, organizados pela Repartição da Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho, houve um consideravel augmento no commercio dos Estados Unidos com a ilha Republica. Como o tratado de reciprocidade com os Estados Unidos começou a reger no dia 27 de Dezembro de 1903, os dados dão idea da posição relativa do commercio americano com Cuba em comparação com a dos principaes paizes competidores da Europa.

IMPORTAÇÕES PROVENIENTES DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Os Estados Unidos contribuiram com 42.5 por cento para o total das mercadorias importadas durante o anno de 1904, contra 40.5 por cento no anno anterior. O Reino Unido, o mais forte concurrente dos Estados Unidos, contribuiu com 16.4 por cento, contra 17.5 por cento em 1903. A importação de mercadorias provenientes da Hespanha baixou de 14.3 por cento em 1903, a 12.6 por cento em 1903, ao passo que os algarismos da importação proveniente da Allemanha e França, mostram um consideravel augmento sobre os do anno anterior.

O seguinte quadro mostra o valor dos generos que Cuba importou dos principaes paizes durante os annos de 1903 e 1904:

Paizes.	1903.	1904.
Estados Unidos	$25,703,100	$32,742,000
Grã Bretanha	10,799,800	12,684,700
Hespanha	9,113,500	9,707,600
Allemanha	3,922,000	5,023,800
França	3,372,000	4,224,100
Paizes Americanos	8,337,500	9,686,500
Paizes Europeos	1,892,000	2,450,100
Outros paizes	324,600	563,300
Total	63,464,500	77,082,100

A importancia dos Estados Unidos como o principal mercado para os generos de exportação de Cuba é ainda maior que sua posição no commercio de importação de Cuba. O enorme augmento havido na exportação de generos Cubanos para os Estados Unidos durante o anno passado, tem tido o effeito de reduzir a exportação para os principaes paizes europeos. Assim, ao passo que as exportações para os Estados Unidos augmentaram de $60,100,000 em 1903, $74,500,000 em 1904, ou seja de 77.7 por cento a 83.7 por cento das exportações totaes, a porção deste commercio correspondente ao Reino Unido baixou de $6,600,000 em 1903 a $5,900,000 em 1904; a correspondente á Allemanha diminuiu de $5,400,000 a $4,000,000; a de Hespanha, de $1,300,000 a $731,000, e a correspondente á França baixou de $100,100,000 a $1,000,000. O seguinte quadro mostra o valor dos generos exportados por Cuba durante os ultimos dous annos, com os paizes de destino:

Paizes.	1903.	1904.
Estados Unidos	$60,089,400	$74,466,000
Grã Bretanha	6,590,800	5,002,500
Hespanha	1,273,200	731,000
Allemanha	5,370,800	4,032,300
França	1,132,700	1,008,300
Paizes Americanos	1,654,500	1,693,300
Paizes Europeos	811,400	703,200
Outros paizes	338,000	476,200
Total	77,260,800	89,012,800

A analyse dos algarismos da importação revela o facto que o augmento havido nas importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos foi realizado em diversos artigos, assim beneficiando grande numero de interesses americanos representados no mercado de Cuba. Assim, as importações de generos de algodão mostram um augmento de mais de 87 por cento, elevando-se de $453,100 em 1903 a $848,500 em 1904, mas não obstante este augmento, a porcentagem deste commercio que têm os Estados Unidos não excede de 10.4, contra 54, que representa a porcentagem do total supprida pelo Reino Unido, e 18.7 a supprida pela Hespanha.

Hoje quasi a metade das manufacturas de ferro e de aço importadas em Cuba são provenientes dos Estados Unidos. As importações desse genero de origem dos Estados Unidos, augmentaram em 1904 de cerca de $500,000.

As importações de calçado proveniente dos Estados Unidos subiram de 37 por cento do total em 1903, a 40.3 por cento em 1904, sendo de $1,202,200 o valor do calçado norte-americano importado em 1904, contra $854,300 em 1903. A Hespanha, que, ha alguns annos contribuia com cerca de 80 por cento do total do calçado importado, concorreu em 1903 com 61.3 por cento das importações totaes de calçado e com 58.6 por cento em 1904. Os algarismos demonstrativos das importações de machinas, exclusive os machinismos com destino a engenhos de assucar e de destillação, mostram um augmento relativamente maior que os que correspondem aos Estados Unidos, não obstante a tarifa differencial de 20 por cento a favor das machinas norte-americanas. O progresso feito por machinas de manufactura dos Estados Unidos para uso em engenhos de assucar e fabricas de destillação é porem, mais satisfactorio, as importações desse genero em 1904 mostrando sensivel augmento sobre as de 1903, sendo de 73.2 por cento do total em 1904, contra 66.7 por cento em 1903.

Houve um augmento consideravel nas importações de papel e suas manufacturas. Do total desses generos importados em 1903, no valor de $1,304,200, $319,800 representam o valor dos súppridos pelos Estados Unidos, ao passo que em 1904 o valor total das importações de papel foi de $1,367,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos para este total com $428,200, ou seja 31.3 por cento. As importações de manufacturas de lã e de fibras textis de fabricação norte-americana são ainda de pouca importancia, recebendo Cuba esses generos da Europa. As importações de tecidos de linho, juta e outras fibras têm diminuido consideravelmente durante o anno, ao passo que as importações de tecidos de lã mostram um sensivel augmento.

A melhora havida na situação economica de Cuba é provada pelo facto que as importações de productos alimenticios augmentaram de $21,800,000 em 1903 a $25,000,000 em 1904. Quasi todas as importações de farinha de trigo, milho e banha são provenientes dos Estados Unidos. Destes tres artigos de alimentação popular, as importações de farinha de trigo têm augmentado de $2,085,000 a $2,970,000; as de milho de $606,600 a $898,000, ao passo que as importações de banha diminuiram de $2,885,000 em 1903 a $2,617,800 em 1904.

Convem accrescentar que os direitos que Cuba impõe sobre a farinha norte-americana (na razão de $1 por 220 libras antes da reciprocidade) foram reduzidos a 70 centavos em virtude do tratado de reciprocidade, e depois augmentados a 91 centavos pelo acto do Congresso Cubano de 5 de Fevereiro de 1904. O imposto sobre as importações de milho norte-americano foi tambem reduzido de 30 centavos a 2 centavos por

220 libras, sendo mais tarde augmentado a 27.3 centavos. O imposto sobre a banha proveniente dos Estados Unidos foi reduzido em virtude do tratado de reciprocidade de $2.80 a $2.24 por 100 kilos, sendo mais tarde augmentado de 30 por cento pelo acto de 9 de Fevereiro de 1904.

A tarifa differencial de 20 por cento a favor do café de producção norte-americana tem sido de grande beneficio ao producto de Porto Rico, pois as importações em Cuba de café desta procedencia augmentaram de $207,400 a $711,400, constituindo 38.4 por cento das importações totaes de café em 1904, contra 18.6 por cento no anno anterior.

EQUADOR.

NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Governo do Equador resolveu construir um caminho de ferro desde Ambato ao Rio Curarey, um riachuelo que desembocca no Amazonas, cerca de Iquitos, a cabeça da navegação oceanica. O districto é rico em borracha que agora se exporta via o Valle do Amazonas para os Estados Unidos de America e Europa e figura nos mercados como borracha do Brazil. Esta estrada de ferro será construida com o objecto de facilitar a essa região a exportação de sua borracha e outros productos via Quayaquil. A ruta da linha está quasi a leste dos Andes, estando Ambato no centro da cordilheira de montanhas, a uma elevação de uns 7,000 pés. O custo de construcção tem sido calculado em quatro milhões de pesos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 819 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Julho de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Julho, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da

Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Julho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Setembro.

GUATEMALA.

SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA EM 1904.

Os seguintes dados foram extrahidos da memoria apresentada pelo Secretario de Estado e do Despacho de Fazenda e Credito Publico, á Assemblea Nacional Legislativa, em suas sessões de 1905.

O producto total das rendas fiscaes no anno de 1904 chegou á somma de $30,315,413.08, o que mostra um augmento de $13,514,413.08 sobre a receita orçada. Comparando-se a receita de 1904 com a verificada em 1903, que foi de $17,586,884.70, nota-se uma differença de $12-728,528.38 em favor da de 1904.

A receita foi arrecadada sobre as rubricas seguintes:

Saldo o 1° de Janeiro de 1904		$2,539,780.66
Alfandegas	$21,177,747.33	
Licores e productos monopolizados	5,851,532.37	
Contribuições diversas	2,387,956.45	
Telegraphos	682,282.61	
Correios	215,894.32	
		30,315,413.08
Rendas diversas	728,781.18	
Rendas provenientes de contractos	12,597,100.46	
		13,325,881.64
Total		46,181,075.38

A despeza para o anno de 1904 foi fixada em $16,798,565.59, ao passo que a verificada foi de $22,930,739.10 em moeda nacional, e de $1,148,565.59 em moeda de ouro. Este augmento na despeza foi o resultado do pagamento de consideravel somma por conta da divida publica, e á alta do cambio. A despeza foi distribuida pelos seguintes serviços:

Serviço no ramo de Governação e Justiça	$2,321,650.73	
Fazenda	1,681,471.32	
Guerra	11,354,034.73	
Fomento	3,052,291.64	
Relações Exteriores	1,461,173.21	
Instrucção Publica	1,503,826.33	
Classes Passivas	306,831.59	
Credito Publico	1,189,459.55	
		$22,930,739.10

Despezas diversas	$280,001.15	
Credito Publico e Fomento	1,148,565.59	
Cambios sobre ouro	16,079,918.26	
Transferencias pendentes	64,156.55	
		$17,572,641.55
Total da despeza		40,503,380.65

O valor da exportação durante o anno de 1904 foi de $7,551,865.94 ouro, emquanto que o da importação foi de $5,041,142.41 ouro, existindo, portanto, um excesso de $2,510,723.53 ouro, em favor da exportação. O valor da exportação durante os sete annos transcorridos de 1898 a 1904, foi de $51,467,337.98, e o da importação, de $28,024,098.79, o que mostra um excesso da exportação sobre a importação de $23,443,239.19.

PREMIOS PARA O CULTIVO DO HENNEQUEN.

O Presidente Constitucional da Republica, no desejo de promover no paiz o cultivo, em grande escala, do hennequen cujo producto é valioso não só para a exportação para mercados estrangeiros onde a fibra alcança sempre preços remuneradores, mas tambem para o augmento da industria fabril nacional, accorda:

1°. Estabelecer um premio que se pagará aos cultivadores de dita planta nas proporções seguintes: $2,000 para plantações de 10,000 a 30,000 mattas inclusive; $4,000 para plantações de mais de 30,000 a 50,000 mattas inclusive; $6,000 para plantações de mais de 50,000 a 100,000 mattas inclusive, e $8,000 para plantações de mais de 100,000 mattas.

O pagamento do premio far-se-ha em duas prestações; a primeira, dous annos depois de feita a plantação, e a segunda quatro annos depois de plantada.

Cada interessado deve apresentar-se á Junta de Agricultura do Departamento respectivo solicitando a nomeação de uma commissão de peritos para examinar a plantação. Esta commissão deverá apresentar um relatorio em duplicata, archivando a Junta um exemplar e annotando-o em um registro especial que levará a Officina; e sobre o outro, que será entregue ao interessado, se fará constar que a plantação é credor ao premio.

No relatorio se consignará:

(1) O nome do proprietario e o da plantação.

(2) Situação exacta da plantação, sua altura sobre o nivel do mar, outros cultivos que comprehende e todos os demais detalhes que for possivel.

(3) O numero de mattas plantadas, distancias que se adoptaram na plantação, e superficie que occupa esta.

Este documento será apresentado ao Ministerio de Fomento em cuja officina ficará archivado e annotado no registro geral que levará a Subsecretaria.

O Ministerio entregará bonus especiaes que serão acceitaveis no pagamento de qualquer renda nacional. Esses bonus serão previamente registrados na Direcção Geral de Contas.

2°. A exportação da fibra de hennequen de classe superior gozará assim mesmo de um premio de $7.50 por cada quintal exportado, o qual será pago no Ministerio de Fomento com os mesmos bonus creados para os premios de cultivo e que tambem serão acceitos para pagamento de qualquer renda nacional.

Para fazer effectivo esse premio de exportação, os administradores das Alfandegas Maritimas e terrestres de fronteira, darão uma relação da fibra que se exportar pelo porto ou portos ou fronteiras de sua jurisdicção, na qual conste:

(*a*) O peso e a qualidade da fibra.

(*b*) Nome do exportador e o de seu consignatario.

(*c*) Logar de procedencia da fibra e seu destino.

(*d*) Nome e nacionalidade do navio em que se faça o embarque.

(*e*) Data respectiva do embarque.

Sem prejuizo de archivar o talão da relação emittida, haverá na mesma Administração um registro especial em que se annotarão todos os dados da relação. Este documento será apresentado pelo interessado ao Ministerio de Fomento, onde será archivado e copiado em um registro que para este fim se levará; e em troca se entregarão os bonus que corresponde pelo valor da exportação.

O Ministerio de Fomento communicará por officio á Direcção Geral de Contas as relações que se archivem.

3°. Declara-se livre de todo direito a importação das machinas destinadas ao beneficio do hennequen.

4°. Os cultivadores de hennequen terão direito a que se exceptuem do serviço militar ordinario a cinco moços por cada dez mil mattas de dita planta que representem semeadas em suas propriedades.

MEXICO.

CONSTRUCÇÃO DE UMA NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Senhor Canada, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Veracruz, informa ao seu Governo que o Governador do Estado de Veracruz approvou um contracto para a construcção de uma estrada de ferro entre as municipalidades de Orizaba e La Perla no condado de Orizaba. Pelos termos deste contracto fica autorizado o Senhor T. Alfred Kennion

para construir esta estrada, com a opção da construcção de varios ramaes para pontos vizinhos, comtanto que acceite dentro de dous annos as condições impostas. A linha principal será da bitola de typo regular, como tambem os ramaes com a excepção unica do ramal para Texmala, que será ou da bitola estreita, ou de typo regular. O concessionario tem o direito de empregar a tracção que julgar conveniente, e estabelecer e explorar uma linha telegraphica ou telephonica. O prazo do contracto é de 50 annos, findos os quaes, a linha com as estações, armazens e officinas reverterá á municipalidade de Orizaba, mas esta deverá comprar o material rodante, instrumentos e bens moveis da Companhia. Si a municipalidade resolver arrendar a estrada, a Companhia terá a preferencia em egualdade de condições.

O FUMO NA ARGENTINA.

De uma communicação que o Consul-Geral do Mexico na Republica Argentina dirigiu á Camara de Commercio de Mexico, e que vem estampada no Boletin de la Sociedad Agricola Mexicana, tomamos o que segue:

Pelos recortes que remetto-vos junto, podereis apreciar que o Governo argentino tem dado um golpe mortal á importação de tabacos, creando um imposto tão excessivo que difficulta a introducção estrangeira. O tabaco pagava já, entre alfandega e direitos internos, mais de seu custo em Mexico; sem embargo, o negocio, com sacrificios, resultava todavia proveitoso para os fabricantes mexicanos, mas agora é muito difficil obter resultados satisfactorios para os importadores.

A Argentina não produz tabaco de boa qualidade; todo o bom que aqui se consome é bahiano, mexicano e brazileiro; o do Paraguay é de qualidade deficiente.

Como idea da quantidade de tabaco que se introduzia e de seus direitos, basta saber que a Alfandega percebe annualmente de dous a tres milhões de pesos ouro, e que os tabacos pagam todavia, por impostos internos, quasi quatro vezes mais. O consumo é extraordinario, porque como a maior parte da população é estrangeira, fuma muito e prefere o melhor tabaco, e o bom de Mexico agrada e já tem credito devido á sua qualidade, boa apresentação e modestia. O tabaco nacional e estrangeiro produz, por direitos de alfandega e internos, a enorme somma de 14 a 15 milhões de pesos.

NICARAGUA.

SITUAÇÃO DO COMMERCIO EM 1903.

As estatisticas mais recentes do commercio exterior da Republica de Nicaragua correspondem ao anno findo em 31 de Dezembro de 1903,

e são contidas no relatorio que o consul britannico dirigiu ao seu Governo no mez de Abril proximo passado. Segundo estas, o valor da exportação no anno de 1903 foi de $21,913,742 (moeda nacional) e o da importação, $2,460,922.

Os productos que se exportaram durante o anno em revista, com os seus respectivos valores, foram os seguintes:

Café	$7,140,963.70
Bananas	6,242,899.56
Ouro	3,430,944.04
Couros	666,622.82
Borracha	1,752,150.06
Gado	1,353,042.00
Pelles de veado	235,369.68
Pelles de passaros	173,739.13
Cocos	111,375.28
Queijo	109,179.94
Madeiras	110,036.44
Assucar	95,191.00
Algodão	73,915.17
Sal	67,256.89
Cacáo	55,975.80
Sabão	45,367.00
Anil	30,463.60
Banhra	15,726.00
Mineiro de ouro	17,448.70
Moeda de prata	14,000.00
Milho e trigo	12,370.53
Pelles de jacaré	10,756.00
Tartaruga	6,350.39
Pennas de garça	1,551.00
Artigos diversos	134,997.35
Total	21,913,742.08

Na lista supra as cifras correspondentes á exportação de madeiras representam sómente o valor das madeiras que se exportaram da costa do Pacifico, e não abrangem as exportações de mogno feitas pela firma George Emery e Companhia, de Boston, que tem uma concessão para a exploração do mogno na costa do Atlantico; porem, na estatistica da renda arrecadada durante o anno pela Alfandega de Bluefields figura a verba de $16,130, ouro, paga pelos Senhores Emery, e como, conforme sèu contracto, esta firma ha de pagar um direito de exportacão de $1, ouro, por tóro, esta somma representaria uma exportação de 16,130 tóros, cujo valor pode ser calculado em £10 por tóro, pelo menos, assim augmentando consideravelmente o valor total da exportação.

Os productos tiveram o seguinte destino:

Estados Unidos	$13,201,057
Allemanha	2,935,278
Reino Unido	1,804,763
França	1,717,139
Costa Rica	1,191,263
Italia	248,850
Salvador	208,159
Honduras	192,575
Honduras ingleza	$172,124
Os Paizes Baixos	91,461
Austria-Hungria	45,818
Suecia	35,598
Outros paizes	69,657
Total	21,913,742

Deste quadro se vê que os Estados Unidos recebem mais que a metade dos productos que Nicaragua exporta, cerca de quatro e meia vezes a quantidade exportada para a Allemanha que occupa o segundo lugar na lista e mais que sete vezes a quantidade enviada para o Reino Unido.

Os principaes generos que se exportam para os Estados Unidos, com seus respectivos valores, são os seguintes:

Bananas	$6,242,899	Cocos	$111,375
Ouro	3,329,357	Assucar	29,790
Borracha	1,738,297	Indigo	9,570
Couros	664,993	Productos diversos	80,397
Café	592,400		
Pelles de veado	228,240	Total	13,201,057
Pelles de passaros	173,739		

Das exportações totaes de Nicaragua, os Estados Unidos recebem todas as bananas, cocos e pelles de passaros exportados; quasi o total dos couros e borracha; 97 por cento do ouro e 97 por cento da exportação de pelles de veado; quasi a terça parte da exportação de indigo, e cerca a nona parte da exportação do café. O café é o unico producto que se exporta para a Allemanha, sendo enviado para este paiz cerca de 40 por cento da exportação total deste artigo. O café é enviado tambem para o Reino Unido e a França, constituindo o principal genero que se exporta para estes paizes. Outros paizes que importam café proveniente de Nicaragua são, na ordem da importancia da importação, Italia, Honduras ingleza, Hollanda, Austria-Hungria e Suecia.

Os generos importados pela Republica de Nicaragua durante o anno em consideração foram por valor de $2,460,922 ouro, e foram recebidos dos seguintes paizes:

Estados Unidos	$1,457,157	Hespanha	$1,233
Reino Unido	521,604	Honduras	1,065
Allemanha	259,516	Costa Rica	651
França	137,762	Equador	492
Salvador	23,535	China	101
Italia	15,759	Cuba	180
Guatemala	18,742	Peru	81
Belgica	10,553	Mexico	65
Cabo da Colonia	8,580	Chile	63
Colombia	2,230		
Honduras ingleza	1,553	Total	2,460,922

Toda a farinha, petroleo, madeira de construcção, dynamite, fumo em rama, moinhos de vento, joias falsas chegam dos Estados Unidos de America, e tambem occupa este paiz o primeiro lugar em provisões e conservas alimenticias, machinas agricolas, ferragens, drogas, generos de seda, cordoalha, trilhos para vias-ferreas, couros curtidos, cerveja, bebidas espirituosas, tintas, arame farpado, machinas de coser, velas, fumo manufacturado, guarda-chuvas e sal.

O Reino Unido sobresahe em generos de algodão e lã, sabão, saccos e azeite lubrificante; Allemanha, em papel, chapéos, phosphoros, roupa feita, obras de crystal, cimento de Portland, louça de barro, azul de Prussia e pianos; e França toma o primeiro posto com vinhos e per-

fumaria. O Reino Unido apparece o primeiro na importação de armas de fogo, mas nesses dados não apparecem as armas introduzidas pelo Governo de Nicaragua para propositos militares, a maior parte das quaes chegam dos Estados Unidos.

Com relação á importação, é digno de nota o monopolio quasi completo de que gozam os Estados Unidos na venda de calçado. Até ha pouco, a maior parte do calçado introduzido em Nicaragua foi importado da Austria-Hungria, e em pequena escala do Reino Unido, França e Allemanha. O calçado de superior qualidade é hoje importado principalmente de Nova Orleans, ao passo que as botas de qualidade inferior para operarios são importadas de Boston.

A cerveja é importada dos Estados Unidos e Allemanha, e a maior parte do sabão de qualidade inferior provem do Reino Unido, mas ultimamente as importações deste genero têm sido muito reduzidas como resultado do estabelecimento no paiz de fabricas de sabão. Todo o sebo e a maior parte da materia prima empregada na fabricação de sabão provêm dos Estados Unidos.

As importações de couro, no valor de mais de £6,000, provêm principalmente dos Estados Unidos e Allemanha. As classes de couro que se importam são as usadas pelos sapateiros e selleiros. Quasi todas as machinas de coser que se vendem em Nicaragua são importadas dos Estados Unidos, occupando este paiz tambem o primeiro lugar em drogas e remedios privilegiados. O arame farpado é importado dos Estados Unidos, e os saccos de juta, de que se emprega grande numero para os embarques de café, provêm principalmente do Reino Unido e Allemanha. Durante o anno de 1903 saccos de café foram importados directamente da India.

As velas vêm em sua maior parte da Europa continental, mas velas de sebo são importadas em pequena escala dos Estados Unidos. Importam-se pianos dos Estados Unidos, mas os outros instrumentos musicos importados são provenientes, quasi todos, da Allemanha.

O principal genero de exportação é o café, exportando annualmente a Republica cerca de 165,000 quintaes. O café de Nicaragua é de excellente qualidade. As qualidades superiores são exportadas para a Europa, e as qualidades inferiores são enviadas em sua maior parte para os Estados Unidos. As bananas que têm sido cultivadas para exportação sómente durante os ultimos vinte annos, hoje figuram em segundo lugar na lista dos generos de exportação. Os cachos são entregues nos mercados de Nova Orleans dentro de oito dias depois de cortados. Os fructos são transportados nos vapores da Bluefields Steamship Company.

PANAMÁ.

ESCOLA PARA O ENSINO DO FABRICO DE CHAPÉOS.

O Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Panamá, em uma communicação que dirigiu recentemente ao Departamento de Estado, diz que se está manifestando grande interesse neste paiz na manufactura de chapéos genuinos de Panamá. Foi estabelecida no districto de Arraijan uma escola central para o ensino do fabrico de chapéos e do cultivo e aperfeiçoamento da palha de toquilla. Esta escola foi estabelecida pelo Governo e será sob a jurisdicção do Ministerio das Obras Publicas. Haverá na escola 14 logares gratuitos, competindo dous a cada uma das sete provincias da Republica. Serão admittidos tambem na escola 36 alumnos externos.

Os candidatos aos logares gratuitos deverão ter pelo menos 15 annos de edade e fornecer provas de sua moralidade e boa saude, e deverão mostrar-se desejosos de aprender a arte de fabricar chapéos, e, si possivel, tiver tido alguma pratica na fabricação de chapéos com palha de toquilla. Em pagamento do ensino, os alumnos ficam obrigados a dar instrucção na mesma industria nos logares que forem designados pelo Governo. Si o alumno recusar a dar essa instrucção, o seu pae ou protector terá de pagar todas as despezas occasionadas com sua educação.

A escola foi aberta em 15 de Junho. Aos Governadores de todas as provincias foi expedida ordem para receber as inscripções para a matricula na escola. Os tres instructores da escola já foram escolhidos e no dia 4 de Maio partiram para Equador (paiz em que se fabricam a maior parte dos chapéos chamados de Panamá) para contractar os serviços de pessoas entendidas na industria. Manifesta-se interesse geral nesta empreza e espera-se que daqui em diante os chapéos denominados de Panamá serão em realidade de fabricação deste paiz.

PERU.

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO COM A ITALIA.

Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica do Peru e sua Magestade o Rei da Italia, animados do proposito de estreitar a cordialidade das relações existentes entre seus respectivos paizes, e de resolver ami-

gavelmente as questões que possam suscitar-se entre elles, concordaram em celebrar um tratado geral de arbitramento, e para este fim, nomearam seus plenipotenciarios:

Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica do Peru, o Senhor Dr. Dom Javier Prado y Ugarteche, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores; e

Sua Magestade o Rei da Italia, o Senhor Tomas Garletti, Cavalheiro de San Mauricio e San Lázaro, Official da Coroa da Italia, etc., seu Enviado extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario perante o Governo do Peru;

Os quaes, havendo achado em boa e devida forma seus respectivos plenos poderes, convieram no seguinte:

Artigo 1. As Altas Partas Contractantes obrigam-se a submetter a arbitramento todas as controversias, seja qual for sua natureza, que por qualquer causa surgirem entre ellas, e que não tenham podido resolver-se amigavelmente, mediante negociações directas. Só se exceptuam do compromisso arbitral as questões que affectem a independencia e a honra nacionaes. No caso de houver duvida sobre isto, será resolvido tambem este ponto em juizo arbitral.

De um modo particular, não se consideram compromettidos, nem a independencia nem a honra nacionaes nas controversias sobre privilegios diplomaticos, jurisdicção consular, direitos de alfandega, de navegação, validade, intelligencia e cumprimento de tratados e reclamações pecuniarias, quaesquer que sejam sua origem e antecedentes, sendo entendido que o proposito dos dous Governos é dar a maior amplitude possivel á applicação entre elles do principio do arbitramento internacional.

O presente tratado será applicavel tambem ás controversias que tenham sua origem em factos anteriores a sua celebração; mas não podem renovar-se as questões que tenham sido já objecto de arranjos definitivos, entre ambas as partes, respeito das quaes o arbitramento será limitado exclusivamente ás divergencias que se suscitarem sobre interpretação e cumprimento dos ditos arranjos.

Art. II. Em cada caso que occorrer, as Altas Partes Contractantes designarão de commum accordo o arbitro que deva resolvel-o. Si não puderem por-se de accordo sobre esta designação, a fará o Chéfe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os dous paizes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, a Italia o solicitará, a vontade, de Sua Magestade o Rei da Belgica, de Sua Magestade o Rei de Dinamarca, ou de Sua Magestade o Rei de Suecia e Noruega; e o Peru, de Sua Excellencia o Presidente dos Estados Unidos de America, de Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica Argentina, ou de Sua Magestade o Rei da Hespanha. As Altas Partes exercerão este direito em

ordem alternativa de casos, correspondendo á outra a faculdade de excluir um dos Chefes de Estado que possam ser solicitados para fazer a nomeação de arbitro.

Si a Alta Parte a que corresponda, segundo a ordem estabelecida neste artigo, exercer o direito de pedir o Chefe de um dos Estados indicados para designar o arbitro, não o fizer dentro do prazo de quatro mezes, de formulado por escripto, pelo outro paiz contractante, o convite para fazer a solicitação, terá então este paiz o direito de pedir algum dos Chefes de Estado designados neste artigo para fazer a nomeação de arbitro.

Art. III. O arbitro que se nomeie não poderá ser cidadão dos paizes contractantes, nem estar domiciliado nelles, nem ter interesse directo ou indirecto nas questões que sejam objecto do arbitramento.

Art. IV. Sempre que o arbitro, por qualquer razão, não acceitar o cargo para que foi nomeado, ou não puder continuar nelle, se procederá do mesmo modo para a nomeação de seu successor.

Art. V. Para cada caso, as Altas Partes Contractantes celebrarão uma convenção especial com o proposito de determinar o objecto preciso da controversia, a amplitude dos poderes do arbitro nomeado conforme aos artigos anteriores, e quaesquer outros pontos e circumstancias relativos ao juizo arbitral.

Á falta de tal convenção, e depois de haver-se acreditado por uma das Altas Partes que teem transcorrido quatro mezes desde que a outra parte foi convidada a celebral-a, sem que a convenção, qualquer que seja a causa, se tenha podido concluir, corresponderá ao arbitro fixar, sobre a base das reciprocas pretenções das partes, os pontos de facto e de direito que deverão ser resolvidos para decidir a controversia.

Para qualquer outra determinação se applicarão, em defeito de convenção especial ou em caso de silencio da mesma, as regras enunciadas em seguida.

Art. VI. Em defeito de accordos especiaes entre as Partes, corresponde ao arbitro designar a epoca e o lugar de suas sessões, que não poderá ser o territorio de nenhuma das Altas Partes Contractantes; determinar o procedimento que se tenha de seguir; as formalidades e os termos que se prescreverão ás Partes, e resolver todos os pontos e difficuldades processuaes, e todas as questões prejudiciaes e incidentaes que puderem occorrer.

As Partes obrigam-se a por á disposição do arbitro todos os meios de informação que dellas dependam.

Art. VII. O arbitro terá faculdade para decidir sobre sua propria competencia, sobre a validade do compromisso e sobre sua interpretação.

Art. VIII. Um mandatario de cada uma das Partes representará

seu Governo em todos os assumptos que se relacionem com o arbitramento.

ART. IX. O arbitro deverá fallar de accordo com os principios do direito, a menos que o compromisso imponha a obrigação de regras especiaes, ou auctorize o arbitro a resolver como mediador.

ART. X. A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio.

Será redactada em duplicata, firmada pelo arbitro e notificado a cada uma das Partes directamente, ou por meio de seu representante perante o arbitro.

ART. XI. Cada uma das Partes pagará as despezas proprias e a metade das despezas geraes de arbitramento.

ART. XII. A sentença legalmente pronunciada decide, dentro dos limites de seu alcance, a contenda entre as Partes. Ella deverá conter a indicação do prazo dentro do qual será executada. O mesmo arbitro que a pronuncia resolverá as questões que puderem surgir sobre a execução da sentença.

ART. XIII. A sentença é inappellavel, e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das Nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo, será admittida a demanda de revisão perante o mesmo arbitro que tenha pronunciado a sentença, sempre que se interponha antes de que esta houvesse sido executada:

(1) Si se tem dictado sentença em virtude de um documento falso ou equivocado;

(2) Si a sentença tem sido, em todo ou em parte, a consequencia de um error de facto, positivo ou negativo, que resulte dos autos ou documentos da causa.

ART. XIV. O arbitro estabelecerá o procedimento da revisão, fixará os tramites e prazos breves e peremptorios em que ella se effectuará, limitando-a exclusivamente ao ponto que a motiva.

ART. XV. Este tratado regerá pelo prazo de dez annos, a contar desde a troca das ratificações. Si não for denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, será considerado renovado por un novo periodo de dez annos, e assim successivamente.

ART. XVI. O presente tratado será ratificado, e as ratificações serão trocadas em Lima ou em Roma na maior brevidade possivel.

ARTIGO TRANSITORIO. No primeiro caso de arbitramento que se occorra, sempre que as Partes não estejam de accordo para a designação do arbitro ou do Chefe de um terceiro Estado que deve fazel-a, o direito de fazer a designação, que para tal caso estabelece o Artigo II do presente tratado, corresponderá pela primeira vez áquelle dos dous Estados que antes tenha formulado por escripto a proposta de arbitramento.

Em fé do que, ambos os Plenipotenciarios firmaram o presente tratado e o sellaram com seus respectivos sellos, em duplicata, em castelhano e italiano, em Lima, aos dezoito dias do mez de Abril de mil novecentos e cinco.

[L. S.] J. PRADO Y UGARTECHE.
[L. S.] T. CARLETTI.

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE.

On lit dans le "South American Journal," de Londres, que le Bureau de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine a publié une très intéressante brochure intitulée "La Industria Lechera en la Argentina." L'importance de cette industrie ne laisse plus de doute. Ses progrès ont été extraordinaires. En 1894 l'exportation du beurre était de 19½ tonnes; en 1895 elle s'élevait à 494 tonnes, et atteignait graduellement le chiffre de 1,510 tonnes en 1901, de 4,125 tonnes en 1902 et de 5,330 tonnes en 1903. De cette dernière quantité le Royaume-Uni a reçu 4,114 tonnes et l'Afrique 1,213 tonnes. Le recensement de 1895 a donné le chiffre des vaches laitières de toute la République Argentine, qui était de 1,800,799. La production du lait, dans les quatre principales Provinces, est estimée à 171,594,536 litres, et le rendement en crème et en fromage, comme suit:

	Crème.	Fromage.
	Tonnes.	*Tonnes.*
Buenos-Ayres	10,471	735
Santa-Fé	227	385
Entre-Rios	357	8
Cordoba	211	60

Dans les quatre Provinces sus-indiquées il y a 310 établissements laitiers et 14 fabriques de beurre; le capital consacré à ces dernières est estimé à 1,464,275 piastres papier, avec un rendement de 8,335 tonnes de beurre. Ces chiffres, toutefois, ne sont qu'approximatifs.

LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'ARGENTINE.

L'agriculture et l'élevage constituent des sources de richesse de premier ordre pour la République Argentine. Néanmoins, le sous-sol contient d'important gisements de minéraux de toutes espèces qui ont attiré tout récemment l'attention des capitalistes. Une société anglaise s'est formée pour l'exploitation de mines de cuivre argentifère et aurifère. Dans la Terre de Feu, plusieurs laveries d'or fonctionnent avec succès; ces exploitations vont se syndiquer et augmenter leurs moyens d'action en vue d'obtenir de gros bénéfices. Dans la Province de Cordoba il y a plusieurs gîtes de mica, que l'on commence à exploiter rationnellement. Dans la même province il existe des carrières de marbre, tandis que des entrepreneurs belges viennent de commencer la mise en valeur de gisements de borax. Dans ces conditions il est permis de supposer que d'ici quelques années l'Argentine deviendra une nation industrielle, ce qui ne nuira en rien à sa situation de nation agricole.

Comme telle, cette République fait des progrès de plus en plus remarquables. L'an dernier, l'immigration a atteint 100,000 unités en chiffres ronds, ce qui est sans précédent. Ce sont surtout des Espagnols et des Italiens qui viennent se fixer dans le pays.

En 1895 il n'y avait que 5,000,00 d'hectares sous culture, alors qu'actuellement les surfaces cultivées dépassent 12,000,000 d'hectares. On estime la production en blé, maïs et graine de lin à 8,000,000 de tonnes; ce chiffre constitue sur l'année précédente une augmentation d'environ 1,000,000 de tonnes. L'élevage du mouton est très prospère, et il n'est pas téméraire de dire que l'Australie est désormais dépassée, au point de vue du nombre de moutons sur pied que l'on évalue à 120,000,000 de têtes. Malgré cela, il est curieux de constater que la production de la laine est en décroissance. En 1899 l'Argentine exportait 231,000 tonnes de laine, chiffre le plus élevé qui ait été constaté. En 1901 les sorties n'étaient plus que de 223,000 tonnes, tandis qu'elles tombaient en 1903 à 193,000 tonnes. La cause est dans l'augmentation de l'exportation des moutons vivants. En 1899 on avait exporté 2,500,000 de bêtes, alors qu'en 1903 on en a exporté 4,500,000.

Il reste à signaler les tentatives faites pour acclimater et cultiver le cotonnier. Les résultats ont été satisfaisants, aussi peut-on espérer que l'Argentine comptera en l'avenir parmi les pays producteurs du coton.

Le Gouvernement argentin a envoyé un message au Congrès avec un projet autorisant un contrat relatif à la construction d'un réseau de chemin de fer complémentaire de l'Etat et de lignes d'intérêt public. L'intérêt et l'amortissement du capital employé seront payés au moyen d'un pourcentage sur le produit, et, en ce qui concerne les lignes complémentaires, d'une partie du produit des lignes principales, la dette pouvant être ainsi amortie en vingt-cinq ans.

RÉCOLTE DU MAÏS.

La récolte du maïs, qu'on avait estimée, au début de la saison 1904–5, à environ 5,500,000 tonnes, ne sera pas supérieure, d'après des statistiques de source autorisée, à 65 pour cent de ce chiffre, soit 3,575,000 tonnes.

Il avait été ensemencé une superficie de 2,250,000 hectares, contre 1,741,000 en 1903. On escomptait une augmentation de produit à exporter d'environ 1,000,000 de tonnes. Mais durant les mois de janvier et de février, alors que le maïs était en pleine floraison une sécheresse prolongée a gravement compromis la récolte dans plusieurs parties des provinces de Santa-Fé et de Cordoba et dans toute la province de Buenos-Ayres.

La consommation annuelle à l'intérieur du pays étant évaluée à 1,500,000 tonnes, il resterait disponible pour l'exportation environ 2,000,000 de tonnes. D'après les statistiques de ces trois dernières années, les quantités exportées ont été de 1,192,829 tonnes en 1902, de 2,104,384 tonnes en 1903, et de 2,469,548 tonnes en 1904.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

La Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres a transmis au Département des Affaires Etrangères une note concernant les taxes auxquelles sont soumis les voyageurs de commerce exerçant leur profession dans la République Argentine.

Pour pouvoir exercer leur profession sur le territoire argentin, les voyageurs de commerce doivent se munir d'une patente.

Cette patente doit être prise dans la Capitale Fédérale, pour la ville de Buenos-Ayres et les territoires nationaux, ou dans les capitales des provinces. Les patentes provinciales sont valables seulement dans les provinces où elles ont été délivrées. Un voyageur désirant parcourir plusieurs provinces doit, par conséquent, prendre une patente dans chacune d'elles.

Le montant des patentes est fixé annuellement par les lois d'impôts; il est rare, cependant, que le chiffre en soit modifié.

Dans la plupart des provinces les patentes doivent être prises et payées pour l'année entière; certaines provinces admettent, cependant, que les patentes prises après le 1er juillet ne paient que demi-droit.

Les taxes actuellement en vigueur sont les suivantes:[a]

Capitale Fédérale (ville de Buenos-Ayres): Représentants de maisons étrangères, 500 piastres.

Territoires nationaux: Agents voyageurs, 100 piastres.

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[a] Les renseignements relatifs aux provinces dont le nom est précédé d'un astérisque n'ont pas été puisés à une source officielle. Toutefois, il y a tout lieu de croire qu'ils sont exacts.

Province de Buenos-Ayres: Employés ou commissionnaires-voyageurs, avec ou sans échantillons, 400 piastres.

Province de Cordoba: Voyageurs de commerce, 600 piastres.

Province de Santa-Fé: Voyageurs de commerce, avec ou sans échantillons, représentant des maisons établies hors de la province, 600 piastres.

Province de Tucuman: Agents, représentants ou voyageurs de maisons vendant des articles manufacturés, 100, 200 ou 300 piastres par trimestre, selon la catégorie.

Un agent ou voyageur représentant plusieurs maisons doit prendre une patente pour chacune d'elles.

Province d'Entre-Rios: Voyageurs de commerce, représentants des maisons établies hors de la province, 600 piastres.

Province de Mendoza: Agents et commissionaires-voyageurs, avec ou sans échantillons, pour chaque maison étrangère qu'ils représentent, 400 piastres.

Province de San-Juan: Agents-voyageurs de maisons vendant sur échantillons, 100 piastres par trente jours (consécutifs).

* Province de San-Luis: Représentants de maisons de commerce, vendant sur échantillons, 100 piastres par trimestre.

* Province de la Rioja: Agents de maisons étrangères, vendant sur échantillons, 400 piastres.

* Province de Santiago del Estero: Voyageurs vendant plusieurs articles, 500 piastres.

* Province de Catamarca: Voyageurs ou représentants, avec ou sans échantillons, 265 piastres.

* Province de Salta: Représentants de commerce, pour chaque maison représentée, 600 piastres par semestre.

* Province de Jujuy: Voyageurs vendant des étoffes, de la quincaillerie, des articles d'épicerie, des vins et liqueurs, 200 piastres.

* Province de Corrientes: Représentants et commissionaires-voyageurs, 350 piastres.

Les taxes dont il s'agit sont fixées en piastres-papier valant environ 2.20 francs.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Le commerce extérieur de la République Argentine continue à progresser.

Les importations, qui avaient été de 43,300,622 piastres-or pour les trois premiers mois de 1904, se sont élevées pour la même période de 1905 à 47,823,727 piastres, augmentant ainsi de 2,500,000 de piastres-or.

Le mouvement progressif est encore bien plus prononcé pour les exportations, qui ont passé de 73,234,446 piastres-or à 89,137,327

piastres, s'avançant donc en trois mois de près de 16,000,000 de piastres-or.

Pour un seul trimestre, l'excédent des exportations va au-delà de 51,000,000 de piastres-or, ce qui doit faciliter singulièrement la réforme monétaire que projette le Gouvernement.

La douane de Buenos-Ayres a rapporté au Trésor un peu moins en avril dernier que pendant le même mois de 1904. De 6,857,843 piastres-papier et 384,819 piastres or en avril de l'année dernière, les recettes douanières de la capitale ont baissé en avril 1905 à 6,635,945 piastres-papier et 306,580 piastres-or.

NOUVEAUX CHEMINS DE FER.

La nouvelle de la conclusion de l'accord négocié à Buenos-Ayres par le gouverneur UGARTE avec les Compagnies des chemins de fer du Sud et de l'Ouest a été accueillie à La Plata avec une grande satisfaction.

En plus des nouveaux embranchements prévus, dont la construction va prendre un certain temps, la Compagnie des chemins de fer du Sud se propose de réaliser immédiatement liaison par une voie de Elizalde à Altamirano.

Cette ville serait ainsi réunie directement à la ligne de l'Azul et avec presque tout le sud de la province.

Cet embranchement aura une grande importance, car il permettra de supprimer un long parcours pour se rendre de La Plata dans le Sud, voyage qui, aujourd'hui, ne peut encore se faire qu'en passant par Temperley pour rejoindre la tête de ligne de tous les embranchements qui vont vers le sud.

RICHESSES MINIÈRES.

Parmi les richesses encore peu exploitées de l'Argentine, on peut compter celles du sous-sol. Cela provient évidemment de ce que les régions minières sont écartées et que, du reste, leur importance, tout en étant très grande, n'est pas de premier ordre.

Depuis quelque temps, cependant, des personnes entreprenantes s'en occupent. A la suite d'explorations et de recherches diverses un certain nombre de demandes de "cateo" (permission de recherches donnant un droit de préemption) ont été adressées au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

C'est ainsi que, peu à peu, s'ouvrent de nouvelles perspectives économiques.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES.

Une grande activité règne dans le service des travaux publics. Il a été construit dans l'année 394 kilomètres de télégraphes, 27 kilomètres de ponts, 180 écoles. Une moitié du chemin de fer transandin, qui

doit relier à travers la cordillère les réseaux ferrés argentins et chiliens, va être construite.

D'autres voies ferrées sont projetées sur une longueur de 238 kilomètres dans le sud et sur une étendue de 1,850 kilomètres dans le nord, jusqu'à Tacha.

Un fonds de conversion de 40 millions de piastres, soit 72 millions de francs, pour le rachat du papier-monnaie, a été accumulé.

Des projets de réforme des codes, du service consulaire, de la police, des plans d'irrigation, de développement de la marine marchande et d'encouragement à l'élevage du saumon ont été préparés par le Gouvernement.

On mande de Buenos-Ayres que le Sénat a adopté à une grande majorité le projet de conversion de la dette intérieure argentine.

BRÉSIL.

DISPOSITIONS PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ÉTAT DE RIO DE JANEIRO EN VUE D'ENCOURAGER CERTAINES CULTURES ET INDUSTRIES DANS CET ÉTAT.

Le décret suivant du 13 octobre 1904 édicte les mesures prises par le gouvernement de l'État de Rio de Janeiro en vue d'encourager certaines cultures et industries dans cet État.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les primes suivantes sont etablies:

Section 1. Une de cinq "contos" de reis, une de deux "contos" de reis et une d'un "conto" de reis aux plus forts exportateurs de coton produit dans l'État, du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1905, la quantité exportée ne pouvant être inférieure à 50,000 kilogrammes.

Section 2. Une de cinq "contos" de reis au fabricant qui produira et exportera du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1905 la plus grande quantité de saindoux, la dite quantité ne devant jamais être inférieure à 100,000 kilogrammes.

Section 3. Une de cinq "contos" de reis au planteur qui le premier produira plus de mille pieds nouveaux de cacaoyers, au commencement de la production.

ART. 2. Il est créé une subvention annuelle de douze "contos" de reis, pendant trois ans, en faveur de la première fabrique de confitures qui sera montée sur le territoire de l'État de Rio de Janeiro au capital minimum de 200 "contos," utilisant de préférence la matière première produite dans l'État et possédant à cet effet les appareils les plus perfectionnés pour la fabrication des compotes, pâtes de fruits sèches, bonbons et autres variétés du même produit, en état de rivaliser avec les similaires étrangers.

Section unique. Pendant la durée de la subvention, la fabrique jouira de l'exemption des impôts d'industrie et de profession (patente, licence et exercise).

ART. 3. Les dispositions contraires sont abrogées.

Le Secrétaire Général de l'État est chargé de l'application et de l'exécution du présent décret.

RECETTES PROVENANT DES IMPÔTS DE CONSOMMATION.

On vient de publier les tableaux officiels montrant les recettes provenant des impôts de consommation pour l'ensemble du Brésil pendant l'année 1904.

Pour les impôts sur le tabac, l'alcool, les bougies, les chaussures, les parfumeries, le vinaigre, les conserves, les cartes à jouer et les chapeaux, c'est l'État de São-Paulo qui a fourni la plus forte contribution.

Sa part dans l'impôt sur le tabac s'est élevée à 285,950$000; sur l'alcool à 389,430$; sur les conserves à 83,720$000; sur le chaussures à 50,720$000; sur les parfumeries, à 18,790$000.

Avec les impôts sur les autres articles, le total s'est élevé à 1,046,440$000.

En second lieu vient l'État de Minas avec un total de 448,440$000.

En troisième lieu vient l'État de Rio Grande do Sul avec un total de 424,930$.

Le total des impôts perçus dans tout le Brésil pendant le même temps s'est élevé à 31,196,710$, soit 1,118,242$ de plus que l'année antérieure.

Le décompte définitif du budget de l'État de São-Paulo pour l'exercice 1904 accuse 42,603,824 milreis en recettes ordinaires et 35,892,164 milreis en dépenses ordinaires. Ces recettes présentent sur les évaluations un excédent de 7,710,824 milreis, et les dépenses une augmentation de 2,477,903 milreis. L'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses s'élève a 6,711,660 milreis.

L'INDUSTRIE SUCRIÈRE.

D'après les renseignements suivants recueillis par M. FERNAND DORÉ, Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France, et publiés dans le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," la production normale du sucre au Brésil est estimée à 4,000,000 de sacs de 60 kilog. chaque, soit 540,000,000 de kilogrammes.

La consommation est de 3,000,000 de sacs, ou 180,000,000 de kilogrammes.

L'exportation est de 1,000,000 de sacs, ou 60,000,000 de kilogrammes.

Production.—Les Etats producteurs (les grands producteurs, car tous les Etats du Brésil produisent quelque peu de sucre) sont: (1) Pernambuco, (2) Alagoas, (3) Sergipe, (4) Rio-de-Janeiro, (5) Bahia.

La production en 1901 fut importante et Pernambuco, à lui seul, offrit au marché 2,632,946 sacs, ou 157,967,760 kilogrammes de sucre. Les productions de 1902, 1903 et 1904 furent faibles en raison de la sécheresse du Nord, la production de Pernambuco ayant baissé ces années-là à 1,300,000 sacs, ou 78,000,000 de kilogrammes. La future production de 1905 va être abondante, et on estime qu'elle se repartira ainsi:

	Sacs.
Pernambuco	2,500,000
Alagoas	8,800,000
Sergipe	600,000
Rio-de-Janeiro	450,000
Bahia	250,000
Total	4,600,000

Ou 276,000,000 de kilogrammes.

Consommation.—Les nécessités de la consommation du pays, sont ainsi évaluées:

	Sacs.
Rio-de-Janeiro	1,500,000
Saint-Paul	1,000,000
Rio Grande do sul	250,000
Amazonas, Para, Ceara, etc	250,000
Total	3,000,000

Les prix qui descendirent beaucoup en 1901–2, se sont relevés ces dernières années. Le taux actuel est de 220 à 265 reis le kilogramme pour la cassonade, et de 320 à 330 reis pour le sucre blanc, ou de $14 .20 à $15 .90 le sac de cassonade et de $19 .20 à $19 .80 celui de sucre cristal blanc, sur le marché de Rio-de-Janeiro, qui est le plus important.

Par suite de la fondation d'une raffinerie à Rio, laquelle peut fournir au marché 1,000 sacs par jour, les petits raffineurs ont fait baisser le prix de 560 reis à 460 kilogrammes de sucre raffiné, créant ainsi une situation embarrassante pour cette importante usine; la lutte, cependant, ne durera que peu de temps et les prix reviendront, comme ils le font déjà, à 560 reis.

Exportation.—L'exportation de cette denrée ne se fait, que pour Liverpool et New-York; elle a été en 1900–1901 de 1,000,000 de sacs et en 1901–2 de 1,549,297 sacs. Ces chiffres se rapportent seulement à l'exportation de Pernambuco seul; nous n'avons pas de renseignements concernant celle des autres Etats, qui a dû être insignifiante. Le Brésil exportait jadis 8,000,000 de kilogrammes pour Montévidéo; ce marché a été cependant disputé et conquis par le sucre de la République Argentine, lequel jouissait de primes élevées. Celles-ci, dit-on, ont été supprimées dernièrement, pour obtempérer à la convention de Bruxelles. Le Brésil se livre actuellement à l'étude d'un traité de

commerce avec le Portugal qui lui ouvrirait ce marché dont la consommation est de 30,000,000 de kilogrammes.

De ce que nous venons de dire on peut conclure que l'industrie sucrière a un avenir certain au Brésil, et que les capitaux qui s'y trouvent employés y auront une rétribution sure et avantageuse.

La convention de Bruxelles a protégé la culture de la canne menacée par la betterave. La lutte engagée entre ces deux produits force l'agriculture à améliorer ses procédés de culture de la canne et les usines à sucre à perfectionner le travail de fabrication. L'emploi industriel de l'alcool gagne de jour en jour du terrain. Les Etats du Brésil ne peuvent plus créer d'embarras à la circulation de ce produit, la taxation entre ceux-ci, aussi bien qu'entre les communes, ayant été défendue.

Les impôts d'exportation sont en voie de réduction. Grâce à la hausse du change, les bénéfices des entreprises pourront être remis à l'étranger d'une façon avantageuse.

La plupart des sucreries brésiliennes reprises par les capitaux français se trouvent dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul, non compris dans les grands Etat producteurs: ce sont Piracicaba, Villa-Raffard, Lorena et Porto-Feliz. Ces usines ne se trouvent pas dans la meilleure zone de production du Brésil, mais en compensation elles sont à côté du marché de Saint-Paul qui importe à lourds frets du sucre de Pernambuco.

Les producteurs brésiliens se sont réunis en congrès à Bahia en 1903 et récemment à Pernambuco. Ils décidèrent de demander aux pouvoirs publics la réduction des droits douaniers sur les sucres, afin d'avoir égard aux dispositions de la convention de Bruxelles, sans toutefois y adhérer. Ils ont encore pris la résolution de se réunir de nouveau en congrès à Campos l'année prochaine.

ENCOURAGEMENT À DIVERSES INDUSTRIES.

Le "Diario Oficial" du Brésil a publié le texte du budget des dépenses pour l'année 1905, approuvé par le Congrès le 31 décembre 1904. Les chapitres intéressants sont les suivants:

Le Ministère de la Marine est autorisé à dépenser 670,000 milreis [a] pour la construction de sous-marins, d'après les plans d'inventeurs brésiliens.

Le Ministère de l'Industrie des Chemins de Fer et des Travaux Publics est autorisé à dépenser 100,000 milreis pour la distribution de plantes et de graines; 200,000 milreis pour assurer le repeuplement des haras par des achats faits soit à l'étranger, soit au Brésil; 30,000 milreis pour favoriser l'application à l'industrie; 75,000 milreis pour l'achèvement du chemin de fer Thereza-Christina, et pour entrepren-

[a] 1 milreis = environ 1.45 francs.

dre les études nécessaires pour la construction de la ligne Massiambué; Ararangua; 35,000 milreis pour le dragage du port de Natac; 100,000 milreis pour l'établissement à Santa-Monica (Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro), d'une ferme d'expériences avec adjonction d'un laboratoire chimique pour l'analyse des terres, etc.; 10,000 milreis pour primes aux sériculteurs, qui seront accordées à raison de 1 milreis par kilogramme de cocons indigènes produits; 60,000 milreis pour encourager l'industrie sériciole y compris 45,000 milreis destinés aux deux premières fabriques qui n'emploieront que des cocons indigènes; 300,000 milreis pour l'amélioration des conditions de navigation sur plusieurs rivières.

Le Ministre de l'Industrie est en outre autorisé à contracter un emprunt pour le perfectionnement du service des eaux de la ville de Rio-de-Janeiro.

COLOMBIE.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DU MONOPOLE DES LIQUEURS ET SPIRITUEUX, DES CUIRS ET PEAUX, DES TABACS ET CIGARETTES ET DES ALLUMETTES.

Un décret No. 41 (3 mars 1905) du Gouvernement Colombien et dont les principales dispositions sont reproduites ci-après a établi au profit de l'Etat le monopole des liqueurs et spiritueux, le monopole de l'exportation des peaux de bœuf, le monopole de la vente du tabac, des cigares et cigarettes et le monopole de la fabrication et de la vente des allumettes.

ART. 1er. Sont établies les recettes d'Etat ci-après: Des liqueurs, des cuirs et peaux, des tabacs et cigarettes, des allumettes.

ART. 2. La recette des liqueurs consiste dans le monopole de la production, de l'importation et de la vente des spiritueux; elle comprend:

(*a*) L'eau-de-vie de canne et ses composés:

(*b*) Le brandy ou Cognac, le whisky, le Champagne, les fines, la Chartreuse, les crêmes, le curaçao, le kirsch et ses similaires, l'extrait de cognac, les essences concentrées pour la fabrication des liqueurs précitées.

ART. 3. La recette des cuirs et peaux consiste dans le prélèvement de la peau de chaque bête de race bovine abattue et mise dans la consommation sur le territoire de la République.

ART. 4. La recette de tabac et de cigarettes consiste dans l'impôt grevant la consommation du tabac et dans le monopole de la fabrication, de l'importation et de la vente des cigarettes.

ART. 5. La recette des allumettes consiste dans le monopole de la fabrication et de la vente de cet article, dans l'importation de ce même produit ainsi que des matières premières nécessaires à sa fabrication.

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ART. 7. Il sera perçu à l'importation du tabac les taxes ci-après: Cigares, 3 piastres par kilogramme; autre, à l'exception du tabac haché et des cigarettes, 2.50 piastres par kilogramme.

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ART. 9. Le monopole des liqueurs n'est pas applicable—

1°. Aux vins étrangers importés pour la consommation nationale.

2°. Aux teintures, vernis, liniments, parfums et autres substances médicinales où l'alcool entre comme composant dans les proportions habituelles dans la pharmacie et les arts.

Pour les effets du monopole, on entend par *composés* le mélange de matières ou substances non nocives, propres au vinage et à coloration des vins et spiritueux.

ART. 10. Les détenteurs des produits faisant l'objet des monopoles visés au présent décret ne peuvent les mettre en vente; mais le Gouvernement ou ses subrogés les achèteront au prix fixé par les experts nommés par les intéressés et par un troisième expert désigné par les dits subrogés en cas de désaccord; à moins que les détenteurs ne s'entendent à l'amiable sur le prix de vente avec le Gouvernement ou ses représentants.

ART. 15. Il sera établi des fabriques d'allumettes dans les localités pouvant, d'après l'avis du Gouvernement, servir de centre de production et de vente de cet article pour la consommation des différentes régions du territoire national, sans préjudice de l'importation temporaire à effectuer de ce produit pour la consommation en attendant l'établissement des fabriques précitées.

ART. 16. A dater du jour qui sera indiqué par décret, sera interdite à tout particulier l'importation des produits faisant l'objet des monopoles visés au présent décret, ainsi que des matières premières, machines et outils pour la fabrication de ces articles.

ART. 17. Jusqu'à ce que l'Etat pourvoit à son compte à la consommation des cigarettes et des allumettes, on pourra mettre en vente les réserves existantes, moyennant le paiement d'un droit de consommation à percevoir en or au taux ci-après: Cigarettes étrangères ou cigarettes fabriquées dans le pays avec du tabac étranger, 1 piastre par kilogramme net; cigarettes fabriquées sur le territoire avec du tabac indigène, 1.50 piastres par kilogramme net; allumettes, par kilogramme, 25 pour cent sur le tarif des douanes.

ART. 18. A partir de la mise en vigueur du présent décret, il demeurera interdit à tout particulier d'établir de nouvelles fabriques; toute fabrique existant avant cette date pourra continuer à fonctionner jusqu'à ce que le gouvernement en décide autrement, mais seulement pour l'élaboration des matières premières possédées ou commandées par leurs propriétaires avant la date indiquée; le tout moyennant le paiement des droits de consommation fixés à l'article précédent et perçus sur les cigarettes mises en vente.

ART. 20. Le gouvernement a la faculté d'administrer ou d'affermer en adjudication publique les recettes visées au présent décret, en se conformant aux dispositions des décrets règlementaires à intervenir sur la matière.

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ART. 22. En cas de soumission, l'adjudicataire est substitué à l'Etat pour percevoir la taxe, prévenir et surveiller la contrebande, de manière à exercer les droits que la République se réserve en qualité de propriétaire desdites recettes.

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ART. 29. Le gouvernement a la faculté d'importer ou d'autoriser l'importation des cigarettes aux conditions qu'il jugera nécessaires.

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ART. 32 (transitoire). Le gouvernement a la faculté d'adjuger pour cinq années l'administration des recettes prévues au présent décret, en la forme qu'il jugera convenable.

CHEMINS DE FER.

Au Cauca, la ligne en exploitation qui existe dans la Colombie a seulement 22 milles, formant une section de la voie projetée qui doit aller du port de Buenaventura à Cali, soit une distance de 129 kilomètres.

Le département d'Antioquia a accordé une concession à deux américains pour construire un chemin de fer qui reliera la ville de Medellin avec la partie inférieure de la vallée de la Magdalena et avec le département de Cauca.

Cette ligne de chemin de fer fait partie du système intercontinental et courra depuis Santa Lucia, sur le Cauca, le long du fleuve Ponca, dans le district de Caldas.

Dans le projet de l'intercontinental en Colombie, figure une ligne qui, transversant les Andes, entrera dans la vallée de Cauca et se dirigera vers Antioquia; suivant cette riche vallée, elle desservira un grand nombre de villes et de villages jusqu'à son arrivée à Popayan, son point terminus.

Un embranchement arrivera jusqu'à Bogota, après avoir traversé la Cordillère centrale; la ligne principale continuera de Popayan jusqu'à la vallée de Patria, via Posto, et de là traversera Ipiales pour rejoindre l'Equateur.

On avait aussi pensé de construire un embranchement partant de la ligne principale à Cartagena, pour prendre fin dans la mer des Caraïbes.

MONOPOLE DE LA FABRICATION D'ALCOOL DÉNATURÉ.

Un décret du 26 janvier 1905 a établi le monopole de la fabrication du produit connu sous le nom d'alcool dénaturé.

Aux termes de l'article 3 de ce décret, les matières premières servant à la fabrication de l'alcool devront être des produits du pays. Seules pourront être importées les substances dénaturantes, telles que le méthylène ou tout autre produit remplissant le même but.

COSTA-RICA.

LA DETTE EXTÉRIEURE.

La République de Costa-Rica vient de conclure un arrangement avec la maison SPEYER ET CIE. de New-York, banquiers, pour le règlement de la dette extérieure. Au 1er avail dernier, la dette s'élevait à $15,283,550 or.

Voici comment elle se décompose:

	Or.
Dette consolidée:	
Dette extérieure	$11,690,925.00
Dette intérieure	693,315.00
Titres du chemin de fer du Pacifique	1,449,000.00
Dette flottante	1,450,310.68
Total	15,283,550.68

En 1904 le produit des douanes s'est élevé à $1,675,527 or, et le produit net de la vente des spiritueux à $334,800 or.

D'après l'arrangement conclu, la République créera et émettra des titres 5 pour cent, dits de remboursement, pour une somme de $1,500,000; ils seront datés du 1er juillet 1905 et porteront intérêt à partir de cette date. Le principal et les intérêts seront payables au taux fixe de $4.85 par livre sterling à Londres, New-York et Amsterdam. Les titres sont exempts de tous impôts et seront remboursables en 1955 ou avant; un fonds d'amortissement cumulatif de 1 pour cent au moins du montant nominal de l'emprunt assurera le service de remboursement partiel, qui aura lieu à partir de 1910 par voie de rachats ou de tirages.

L'emprunt constituera une obligation directe de la République et sera garanti par les recettes des douanes, et, si cela est nécessaire, par les recettes du monopole des alcools.

Un arrangement a également été conclu pour le retrait des titres actuels de la dette extérieure des séries A et B et leur remplacement par les nouveaux. Les porteurs de titres des séries A et B auront droit au paiement des arrérages d'intérêts en espèces ainsi qu'au nom-

bre de titres nouveaux nécessaires pour produire, à 4 pour cent, une somme d'intérêts égale à celle produite par les titres 5 pour cent, et ce conformément à l'arrangement de 1897.

Cet arrangement accordait 3 pour cent aux 525,000 livres sterling de titres série A, et 2½ pour cent aux 1,475,000 livres sterling de titres de la série B; de sorte que 100 livres sterling nominales série A recevront 60 livres sterling de nouveaux titres 5 pour cent, et que 100 livres sterling nominales de la série B recevront 50 livres sterling (en négligeant la différence du change).

Comme le dernier paiement de coupons a été fait le 1er avril 1905, les arrérages dus le 1er juillet 1905 sont de 12¾ pour cent pour la série A et de 10⅝ pour cent pour les titres B; il y aura donc à payer 66,937 livres sterling aux titres A et 156,718 livres sterling aux titres B.

ÉQUATEUR.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1904.

D'après les dernières statistiques, l'importation de l'Equateur, pendant l'année 1904 a été de 51,578,000 kilos et l'exportation de 61,301,000 kilos, la valeur globale de la première étant de 15,338,170 sucres et de la seconde de 23,294,903 sucres.[a]

L'excès d'exportation a donc été de 9,783,000 kilos et de 7,946,023 sucres. On peut donc calculer à peu près à un tiers la différence de la valeur en faveur de l'exportation, ce qui est très éloquent pour apprécier la balance commerciale de l'Equateur et l'état de prospérité des finances nationales.

Dans le "Gordian," journal industriel de Hambourg, nous relevons que la production mondiale du cacao, en 1903, a été de 126,795,000 kilos, dont 23,238,000, c'est-à-dire beaucoup plus d'un cinquième, provenaient de l'Equateur.

On cherche maintenant, en Equateur, à trouver des nouveaux débouchés pour le cacao du pays, dont la production augmente de jour en jour. Et il semble qu'on tient beaucoup à se procurer le marché du Japon, et si l'on réussit à propager là-bas le chocolat, qui est une boisson saine et nourrissante, it sera donc de grande importance pour l'Equateur.

LE TRANSPORT DU CAOUTCHOUC.

On mande de Guayaquil que le Gouvernement vient de décider la construction d'un chemin de fer d'Ambato à la rivière Curarey, qui se jette dans l'Amazone près d'Iquitos. Ce district est très riche en

[a] Le sucre équatorien de 0.900 de loi vaut 2.50 francs. L'unité monétaire est le "condor" en or, qui vaut 1 livre sterling.

caoutchouc, exporté jusqu'à présent par la vallée de l'Amazone, vers les Etats-Unis et l'Europe, sous le nom de caoutchouc du Brésil. Le chemin de fer permettra à cette région d'exporter son caoutchouc et d'autres produits via Guayaquil, réduisant ainsi de 3,000 milles la route qu'ils devaient parcourir par eau jusqu'à New-York via Iquitos et Para. Cette route est presque entièrement à l'est des Andes, puisque Ambato se trouve en plein cœur de la chaîne à 8,000 pieds d'altitude. Elle coûtera environ £800,000 et sa longueur sera d'environ 100 milles.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 819 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de juillet 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de juillet 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

MISE EN VIGUEUR DU TARIF DES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

Le Ministère des Finances vient de décider que le nouvel acte du tarif philippin établissant des droits sur les marchandises importées dans les îles entrera en vigueur le 2 juillet prochain. Cet acte, approuvé le mars dernier, spécifie que les stipulations pour l'enregistrement de factures consulaires, etc., d'après la loi deviendront effectives dans un délai de soixante jours après la mise en vigueur de cet acte. D'après l'interprétation de ces stipulations cet acte entrera en vigueur 120 jours après la date de son approbation.

CONVENTION POSTALE ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET PANAMA.

Le Ministre des Postes des Etats-Unis et Señor Don J. D. de Obaldía, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Panama, ont signé le 19 juin 1905, une convention postale qui doit entrer en vigueur

le 19 juillet 1905. Ce traité confirme substantiellement l'ordre du Ministre des Postes du 28 février dernier au sujet des taux et conditions applicables aux articles à destination de la République de Panama.

Il établit aussi l'uniformité de ces taux et conditions avec ceux déjà en vigueur entre les Etats-Unis, le Canada, le Mexique et Cuba. A part quelques exceptions, tout article qu'on peut envoyer par la poste dans les Etats-Unis peut être envoyé par la poste à Panama au même taux et dans les mêmes conditions et tout article que l'on peut envoyer par la poste dans la République de Panama peut être envoyé également de Panama aux Etats-Unis dans les mêmes conditions postales nationales de Panama.

HAÏTI.

LOIS SUR LES DOUANES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ET TARIFS Y ANNEXÉS, PROMULGUÉE ET RENDUE APPLICABLE LE 19 SEPTEMBRE 1904.

TITRE I.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les marchandises ou produits faisant l'objet de notre commerce extérieur et les navires qui servent à les transporter sont assujettis aux droits mentionnés et aux tarifs annexés à la présente loi et à ceux qui pourraient être prévus dans les lois spéciales.

ART. 2. Les douanes sont établies dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger pour la perception de ces droits.

Ces ports sont: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Port-de-Paix, Jérémie, Petit-Goave, Saint-Marc, Miragoane, Aquin.

Néanmoins, il pourra être établi des bureaux de douanes sur telles parties de la frontière qui conviendront.

ART. 3. Il est défendu de faire passer ailleurs que par les douanes les marchandises ou produits de notre commerce extérieur.

Toutes marchandises ou produits de notre commerce extérieur qu'on essayera de passer en dehors des bureaux de la douane seront considérés comme contrebande et saisis.

ART. 4. Un an après la promulgation de cette loi, il sera facultatif au Pouvoir Exécutif de supprimer le droit d'échelle dans les ports où il le jugerait nécessaire.

Les droits de douanes continueront à être calculés à raison de cinq cents pieds de bois d'acajou, de deux milliers de bois de campêche et cinq cents livres de coton par tonneau.

ART. 5. Aucun navire ne peut opérer son chargement ou le compléter que dans des ports ouverts au commerce étranger ou jouissant du droit d'échelle.

Le navire qui aura pris son chargement, ou son complément de chargement, dans un port d'échelle ira se faire expédier dans le port de son arrondissement financier ouvert au commerce étranger.

ART. 6. Les navires étrangers ou haïtiens faisant le commerce au long cours ne peuvent, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant cours, mouiller sur les côtes, à moins d'accident ou de cas de force majeure.

Le navire surpris déchargeant ou chargeant des marchandises ou denrées sur les côtes sera confisqué et vendue judiciairement, ainsi que ces marchandises ou denrées.

ART. 7. Toutes tentatives ou entreprises, dont le but est de frustrer les droits de l'État, seront recherchées, poursuivies et punies conformément à la loi.

Il n'y aura prescription qu'après cinq ans.

ART. 8. Les tentatives ou exécutions de contrebande à main armée seront passibles de peines édictées par les articles 326, 327 et 328 du code pénal.

ART. 9. Tout navire qui servira à faire de la contrebande sera passible d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant cours, et les marchandises ou denrées seront saisies, confisquées et vendues judiciairement.

Il en sera de même des navires, au cas où la valeur saisie dépassera mille gourdes, et les auteurs ou complices de la fraude seront punis d'un an à cinq ans d'emprisonnement.

ART. 10. Tout individu qui aura facilité une contrebande ou qui aura reçu sciemment en dépôt ou acheté des marchandises ou denrées provenant de contrebande sera arrêté, jugé et condamné à un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans et à une amende de cent à cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 11. La patente ou la licence sera retirée à tout commerçant condamné pour fait de contrebande.

ART. 12. Les agents des douanes demeurent autorisés à faire, s'il y a lieu, des recherches sur les personnes qui descendent des navires de long cours ou de cabotage et de confisquer comme contrebande les marchandises trouvées sur elles.

Les contrevenants seront arrêtés, jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de six mois à un an et à une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 13. Le net produit de toute vente de marchandises ou de navires saisis et confisqués sera partagé en deux parties égales entre l'État et ceux qui les auraient dénoncés ou capturés.

ART. 14. Les poursuites contre les contrevenants à ces dispositions seront dirigées à l'extraordinaire par le ministère public du ressort, devant les tribunaux compétents, soit à la réquisition des directeurs

ou agents de douanes, soit à celle de l'autorité chargée de la police, soit enfin d'office.

ART. 15. Les marchandises soumises aux droits de douanes répondent intégralement des droits dont elles sont le gage.

ART. 16. Il ne peut être établi de franchise de droits que dans les cas déterminés par la loi; et dans ces cas, les articles affranchis payeront les droits de visa, de wharfage et de timbre. Les fournitures importées par les tiers pour le Gouvernement sont comme toutes marchandises assujetties aux droits de douane.

ART. 17. L'État n'est responsable ni des accidents de force majeure, ni des dégâts et détériorations occasionnés aux marchandises, avant leur entrée dans les dépôts ou pendant leur séjour en douane.

Il ne répond que des soustractions de marchandises survenues de leur vérification en douane à l'expédition du bordereau.

Les halles du pesage tant à l'importation qu'à l'exportation ne peuvent en aucun cas servir de dépôt.

ART. 18. Les voiliers ne peuvent prendre chargement que pour un seul port d'Haïti.

ART. 19. Le rhum, le tafia, le sirop, la mélasse, le sucre brut et terré sont prohibés à l'importation; ils seront confisqués et vendus au profit de l'État, et les ouvrages ou objets obscènes seront aussi confisqués et brûlés.

ART. 20. Les agents des steamers et les consignataires de voiliers sont responsables des amendes encourues par les capitaines.

TITRE II.

DES CONSULS.

ART. 21. Nul ne peut être consul d'Haïti s'il est commissionnaire.

ART. 22. Les postes consulaires dans les villes ou ports de mer, de plus de cinquante mille habitants, seront exclusivement occupés par des titulaires de nationalité haïtienne.

Néanmoins, les consulats établis dans les Antilles seront exceptionnellement gérés par des Haïtiens, sans qu'il y ait lieu de tenir compte du nombre de la population.

ART. 23. Les consuls viseront les connaissements, manifestes, factures et autres documents relatifs à l'expédition des navires.

Ces documents seront faits sur quadruple original.

Dans les ports où il n'y a pas de consul d'Haïti, ces documents seront visés par un notaire ou par un juge de paix.

ART. 24. Ils enverront par chaque navire au Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce duplicata des factures et manifestes qu'ils auront visés et chaque mois un état détaillé des denrées et autres produits d'Haïti composant les chargements d'exportation, avec désignation des ports d'expédition des navires, de la qualité et de la quantité et les noms des chargeurs.

Les consuls des îles et ports avoisinants seront tenus de fournir mensuellement à la Secrétairerie d'État des Finances un état détaillé du chargement de tous les navires ou embarcations d'Haïti arrivés dans leurs ports, ils signaleront d'une façon spéciale ceux qui auront débarqué des denrées d'Haïti ou qui seront soupçonnés de fraude.

Art. 25. Les consuls, sous peine de révocation, sont tenus de faire connaître, par pli spécial et par chaque navire, tant au Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce qu'à l'Administrateur des finances du lieu de destination, le nombre des connaissements à ordre qu'ils ont visés, en indiquant les marques, contremarques, numéros et poids de chaque colis, et les noms des mandataires préposés à leur réception.

Art. 26. Les consuls sont obligés de donner aux intéressés qui le réclameront connaissance des dispositions de la présente loi.

Art. 27. Ils refuseront de viser les manifestes et connaissements qui ne seront point dans les conditions exigées par la loi.

TITRE III.

DU CONNAISSEMENT.

Art. 28. Toute marchandise expédiée de l'Étranger pour un port d'Haïti doit être accompagnée d'un connaissement. Le capitaine, pour la partie de la cargaison qui lui appartient, n'est point dispensé de cette formalité.

Art. 29. Le connaissement indiquera en toutes lettres: Le nom du chargeur, le nom et l'adresse du destinataire, le nom et domicile du capitaine, le nom et tonnage du navire, le lieu de départ et celui de destination.

Il énoncera le prix du frêt, la nature, le poids brut ou le volume de la marchandise et présentera en marge les marques et numéros des colis.

Art. 30. Le connaissement aura un numéro d'ordre qui sera répété sur le manifeste consulaire, et le consul ouvrira un registre où il inscrira ce numéro, en regard des noms du chargeur et du destinataire.

Art. 31. Chaque colis portera distinctement les initiales du destinataire, un numéro spécial et le poids de la marchandise si elle est taxée au poids.

Art. 32. Le consul refusera de viser tout connaissement qui indiquera un même numéro pour plus d'un colis.

Art. 33. Le connaissement, ainsi que la facture à ordre, doit indiquer le nom du mandataire ou de l'agent à qui le colis sera remis.

Art. 34. Le défaut de connaissement entraîne la confiscation de la marchandise et la condamnation du capitaine à une amende de cent piastres en monaie ayant cours, peine qui sera prononcée par le Tribunal correctionnel à l'extraordinaire, et les consignataires seront responsables de l'amende.

TITRE IV.

DE LA FACTURE.

ART. 35. La facture est obligatoire pour toute marchandise expéditée en Haïti. Ella sera faite en quadruple original et visée par le consul d'Haïti du port d'expédition ou par un officier assermenté là où il n'y a pas de consul.

ART. 36. Cette facture indiquera les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis, leur nombre, le contenu détaillé de chacun d'eux, le prix de la marchandise, le frêt, les frais et le nom du port d'expédition. Elle doit être la reproduction littérale des livres de l'expéditeur.

Si la marchandise est chargée à ordre, le nom du destinataire sera remplacé par la mention à ordre.

ART. 37. Toute facture présentée au visa du consul doit contenir au bas la déclaration suivante qui sera signée par le Commissionnaire ou toute autre personne dûment autorisée:

"J'affirme que cette facture est l'expression fidèle et sincère de la vérité, qu'elle est en tout conforme à mes livres, qu'aucune dénomination usuelle, ni le poids, ni la qualité, ni la quantité des articles qui y sont portés, ni la valeur n'ont été altérés."

ART. 38. Le défaut de facture entraîne l'envoi du colis à l'exportation.

ART. 39. En cas de contestation entre l'expéditeur et le destinataire, la facture visée par le consul fera seule foi en justice.

TITRE V.

DU MANIFESTE DE BORD.

ART. 40. Tout navire venant de l'étranger avec ou sans chargement doit avoir un manifeste fait en quadruple expédition, signé par le capitaine, arrêté et visé par le consul d'Haïti ou le notaire ou le juge de paix prévus plus haut.

ART. 41. Le manifeste indiquera: les noms des chargeurs, ceux des destinataires, le nombre des colis, leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros, le volume de chacun d'eux, la nature de la marchandise, le poids, si elle est taxée au poids.

Il indiquera aussi les noms des mandataires chargés de recevoir les colis à ordre.

Les provisions de bord doivent, sous peine de confiscation, figurer sur le manifeste.

ART. 42. Le capitaine sera tenu de signaler sur le manifeste, avant de le soumettre aux autorités douanières, les colis portés sur les connaissements et qui n'auront pas été embarqués ou qui auraient été jetés à la mer dans le cours du voyage. Les colis non embarqués et dûment signalés pourront être embarqués sur un autre navire, sur le manifeste

duquel il sera fait mention qu'ils n'ont pas été embarqués sur le navire où ils étaient déjà manifestés.

ART. 43. Les quatre exemplaires du manifeste pour les steamers sont exigibles pour chaque port de destination.

ART. 44. Les capitaines des navires ou leurs représentants, au moment de faire viser leurs manifestes, prêteront le serment suivant qui sera transcrit par le consul au bas du manifeste:

"Je jure que ce manifeste contient exactement les colis embarqués à bord de mon navire; que les quantités sont conformes à celles portées dans les connaissements.

"Je déclare accepter toutes les pénalités que je pourrais encourir pour infraction à la loi des douanes.

"En foi de quoi, je signe le présent manifeste."

ART. 45. Le défaut de manifeste entraînera l'envoi du chargement à l'exportation et contre le capitaine une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie nationale ayant cours, laquelle sera prononcée par la douane, et le consignataire en demeurera responsable.

TITRE VI.

DE L'ENTRÉE DES NAVIRES.

ART. 46. Nul, autre que le pilote, le médecin du port et les agents douaniers, ne peut monter à bord à l'arrivée d'un navire de commerce, avant l'accomplissement des formalités édictées par la loi.

ART. 47. Le pilote remettra au capitaine un livret où seront transcrites toutes les dispositions de la présente loi concernant les devoirs du capitaine.

Le chef des mouvements du port, sous peine de révocation, tiendra la main à l'exécution des prescriptions ci-dessus.

ART. 48. Dès l'arrivée du navire le Directeur de la douane désignera un contrôleur et un employé qui, assistés de l'interprète et du chef des mouvements du port, se rendront à bord. Ils réclameront du capitaine les manifestes, connaissements et acquits de douane et apposeront les scellés, si c'est un voilier, sur ses panneaux et écoutilles.

Ils dresseront procès-verbal d'apposition des scellés et inventaire des marchandises qui n'auraient pu entrer dans la cale, les feront signer par le capitaine et les remettront sans délai au Directeur de la douane avec les autres pièces ci-dessus énumérées.

ART. 49. Le directeur de la douane visera les manifestes, connaissements et acquits de douane en y indiquant les jour et heure auxquels il les aura remis à l'interprète.

ART. 50. Le capitaine aura quarante-huit pour faire sa déclaration d'entrée et, à cet effet, il se fera accompagner en douane par le consignataire. En présence du Directeur de la douane, d'un contrôleur et de l'interprète, il soumettra son registre de bord, d'où sera extrait le

tonnage du navire, et fera la déclaration suivante qui sera enregistrée, et qu'il signera avec le consignataire et les fonctionnaires sus-cités:

"Je déclare me soumettre aux lois du pays et à toutes les pénalités que je pourrais encourir par suite d'infraction à ces lois."

ART. 51. Le capitaine qui n'aura pas fait sa déclaration d'entrée quarante-huit heures après son arrivée et qui voudra repartir pour l'étranger payera un droit d'ancrage de vingt-cinq piastres en monnaie ayant cours, sans préjudice des droits de port.

TITRE VII.

DU DÉCHARGEMENT.

ART. 52. Aucun voilier ne pourra commencer son déchargement avant la remise du manifeste de l'interprète et l'ordre du Directeur de la douane de lever les scellés.

Si les scellés ne sont pas trouvés sains et entiers, le capitaine tombera sous le coup des articles 207 à 214 du Code pénal.

ART. 53. Le Directeur de la douane désignera un employé qui recevra les colis sur le wharf.

Cet employé tiendra un registre sur lequel sera inscrite chaque jour la quantité en lettres et en chiffres des colis débarqués, avec leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros. Ce registre sera arrêté après chaque débarquement et signé par l'employé, le consignataire, l'agent ou le représentant.

ART. 54. Il est défendu aux canots, chalands ou autres embarcations d'accoster les wharfs et lieux affectés au débarquement des marchandises, sans l'autorisation du Directeur de la douane.

En cas de contravention, les délinquants seront dénoncés au chef des mouvements du port qui les fera arrêter. Ils seront jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de quinze jours à un mois et à une amende de vingt-cinq à cent piastres, en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 55. Tout colis porté sur le manifeste et non débarqué payera les droits, et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours, dont le consignataire sera responsable, sauf le cas de force majeure dûment constaté.

Cette amende ne sera pas appliquée lorsqu'il s'agira d'un steamer, si l'agent prouve que le colis n'a pas été débarqué et prend l'engagement de le faire revenir dans un mois et en établissant l'identité.

Passé ce délai, les droits payés seront acquis à l'État.

ART. 56. Les agents des steamers, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours, sont tenus, vingt-quatre heures après le débarquement des marchandises, de remettre au Directeur de la douane la liste des colis non débarqués, en indiquant leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros.

ART. 57. Après le débarquement des voiliers, le Directeur de la douane désignera un contrôleur et un employé qui, assistés de l'inter-

prète et du chef des mouvements du port, opéreront une visite à bord pour s'assurer que toutes les marchandises ont été débarquées.

Celles trouvées à bord, et qui ne sont pas à l'usage de l'équipage, seront saisies et confisquées, et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cinquante à deux cents piastres, en monnaie ayant cours.

Le navire sera jaugé selon le mode établi par la loi.

Procès-verbal en double expédition de chacune de ses opérations sera dressé sur un timbre du type de trente-cinq centimes. Ces procès-verbaux seront signés par le capitaine, les fonctionnaires et employés ci-dessus dénommés et remis immédiatement au Directeur de la douane.

TITRE VIII.

DE LA DÉCLARATION.

ART. 58. Dans les vingt-quatre heures de l'arrivée d'un navire, dimanche et jours de fête exceptés, les consignataires ou importateurs des marchandises remettront à l'interprète, avec les connaissements et factures, une déclaration de leur importation conforme à ces documents.

Néanmoins, l'importateur qui constatera une erreur sur sa facture pourra la signaler au bas de sa déclaration. L'interprète en fera mention dans son manifeste. Dans ce cas, la vérification sera faite comme pour les marchandises à l'exportation, mais il ne sera appliqué aucune amende.

Cette déclaration comprendra tous les colis débarqués ou non portés sur le connaissement.

Le consignataire ou l'agent du navire devra remettre dans le même délai, sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes une déclaration de la quantité de tonneaux importés.

ART. 59. La déclaration sera faite sans ratures ni surcharges sur un timbre de vingt centimes et indiquera: le nom du navire, le lieu de l'expédition, la date de l'arrivée, le nom du consignataire, celui du destinataire des marchandises et le numéro des connaissements.

La mention suivante sera inscrite par l'importateur au bas de la déclaration: "J'affirme que la présente déclaration est conforme aux marchandises que j'ai reçues."

ART. 60. Si, à l'arrivée du navire, un importateur ne reçoit pas ses documents, il pourra demander à l'Administration des finances, sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes, la permission de faire rentrer ses marchandises à l'importation, en s'engageant de remettre les documents à leur arrivée.

L'Administrateur des finances fera droit à la demande si les documents existent dans les plis consulaires. Il les remettra immédiatement à l'interprète pour la confection de son manifeste. Si cet importateur ne remet pas ces documents dans le délai d'un mois, il sera passible d'une amende de cent gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 61. Les dénominations adoptées au tarif sont les seules dont on fera usage dans les déclarations.

Les articles non prévus seront désignés sous la dénomination la plus généralement admise dans le commerce.

ART. 62. La déclaration, à peine de nullité, doit être signée par un négociant importateur patenté ou son représentant dûment autorisé.

Il n'est fait exception que pour les marchandises ou effets contenus dans les malles des voyageurs.

ART. 63. L'importrateur qui aura déclaré comme un seul colis plusieurs caisses ou balles réunies d'une manière apparente, sans en indiquer le nombre, sera passible d'une amende de cinquante gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 64. Le défaut de déclaration entraîne l'envoi des colis à l'exportation.

TITRE IX.

DU MANIFESTE DE L'INTERPRÈTE.

ART. 65. L'interprète constatera l'authenticité des factures et connaissements, les collationnera avec les manifestes du bord et les déclarations et rédigera son manifeste.

ART. 66. Le manifeste indiquera le nom du navire, sa nationalité, son tonnage, son lieu d'expédition, sa date d'arrivée, le nom du capitaine et celui du consignataire et le montant total des factures.

En tête de chacune des déclarations qui auront servi à la confection du manifeste, il sera porté le nom de l'importateur et le numéro de son connaissement.

ART. 67. L'interprète inscrira d'office à l'exportation, au nom du mandataire ou de l'agent désigné sur le manifeste de bord, les colis à ordre qui n'auront pas été déclarés dans le délai légal.

ART. 68. Avant d'arrêter et de signer son manifeste, l'interprète fera viser par chaque importateur la partie qui le concerne.

ART. 69. Le manifeste doit être remis en douane par l'interprète dans les quarante-huit heures de l'entrée du navire.

ART. 70. Aucune addition, soustraction ou aucun changement ne pourra être fait au manifeste après qu'il aura été contrôlé et signé par le Directeur de la douane et l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 71. Il sera fait par l'interprète, sur l'original de manifeste qui devra rester en douane, deux copies que le Directeur expédiera au Ministre des Finances et à l'Administrateur.

ART. 72. Sous peine de révocation, l'interprète demeure responsable de l'inexécution des prescriptions du présent Titre.

TITRE X.

DE LA VÉRIFICATION.

ART. 73. L'Administrateur des finances contrôlera immédiatement le manifeste et enverra l'ordre de vérifier. La douane ne pourra commencer aucune opération avant de recevoir cet ordre.

Quand l'Administrateur concevra quelque doute sur tout ou partie du manifeste, il sera tenu d'assister en personne aux vérifications.

ART. 74. Il sera établi dans les douanes des cahiers à souches affectés aux permis de vérification.

Les feuilles de ces cahiers seront frappés d'un timbre de dix centimes et divisées en deux parties par un talon de souches portant le nom de la douane où se fait la vérification.

L'une des parties, la souche, contiendra la demande de vérification et le nom du navire, le port d'expédition, la date d'arrivée et l'espèce de colis avec leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros: le tout daté et signé par l'importateur ou son agent dûment autorisé.

L'autre partie, qui constituera le permis et que le Directeur de la douane visera, contiendra toutes les indications sommaires de la souche et les détails mentionnés à l'article 78.

ART. 75. Chaque demande de vérification inscrite sur le cahier aura un numéro qui sera répété sur le permis, et les vérifications se feront dans l'ordre de l'inscription de ces demandes.

ART. 76. Chaque vérification, à peine de nullité, sera faite par un contrôleur et le Directeur de la douane ou un employé désigné par lui. Mais ce fonctionnaire sera tenu d'y assister, au cas où une différence entre la facture et le contenu d'un colis aura été signalée sur le manifeste.

En tête du permis, la désignation sera inscrite aussi sur le talon. Le Directeur de la douane peut toujours procéder à la contre-vérification.

ART. 77. Les vérifications auront lieu dans les bâtiments de la douane et publiquement, afin que chacun puisse les contrôler.

ART. 78. Le permis de vérification mentionnera le nom du navire, celui de l'importateur, le numéro de son connaissement, les marques, contre-marques et numéros de chaque colis; l'espèce, la qualité et la largeur de la marchandise, le nombre de pièces, l'aunage de chacune d'elles, le poids si la marchandise paie au poids, et, en général, toutes les indications de nature à justifier la taxe qu'on aura appliquée.

ART. 79. La vérification sera inscrite sur le permis et le registre de vérification séance tenante, colis par colis, et à mesure que se poursuit l'opération, puis arrêtée et certifiée par les contrôleur et employé qui la signeront avec l'importateur. Chaque colis vérifié portera à l'encre et en caractères apparents le mot: Vérifié.

ART. 80. Les marchandises régulièrement déclarées et dont l'importateur n'aura pas demandé la vérification dix jours après la remise du manifeste seront vérifiées d'office et sur simple commandement, en présence de l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 81. La vérification des marchandises envoyées à l'exportation ne pourra avoir lieu qu'au préalable l'importateur ait remis à l'Administrateur des finances une déclaration appuyée des documents prévus en l'article 59. L'Administrateur fera enregistrer cette déclaration et désignera un de ses employés pour contrôler la vérification. Les quantités trouvées en plus seront frappées de double droit.

ART. 82. La marchandise envoyée à l'exportation sera frappée d'une amende de vingt pour cent prélevés sur le montant des droits fixes, sans préjudice des droits additionnels.

ART. 83. La marchandise à l'exportation et dont la vérification n'aura pas été demandée dans les vingt et un jours de son arrivée sera vérifiée d'office et tombera sous le coup des articles 82 et 84.

ART. 84. Les marchandises vérifiées d'office seront frappées d'une amende de cinquante gourdes, mannaie ayant cours.

ART. 85. Tous colis, tutailles, balles, etc., non déclarés, seront saisis, confisqués et vendus à l'encan. Tous articles trouvés en plus dans les colis, balles ou futailles seront frappés de double droit.

Il en sera de même des articles déclarés pour d'autres moins taxés.

Tous articles prohibés seront saisis et confisqués au profit de l'État.

La moitié des doubles droits et du net produit de la vente des marchandises saisies et confisquées sera distribuée aux employés de la douane ou autres personnes qui auront découvert ou dénoncé l'infraction.

TITRE XI.

DE LA RÉEXPORTATION.

ART. 86. Les marchandises destinées pour la réexportation seront déclarées comme il est prévu au Titre VIII. Elles seront inscrites au manifeste de l'interprète, ficelées, scellées et déposées dans une halle de la douane aux risques du destinataire.

Elles n'y pourront séjourner plus de six mois, et, avant leur embarquement, leur destinataire paiera une gourde par colis pour droit de dépôt, sans préjudice de droits de wharfage.

A l'expiration de ce délai, ces marchandises seront vérifiées d'office et vendues à l'encan, moyennant avis affichés à la principale porte de la douane, pendant quinze jours, et un commandement au destinataire publié au "Journal officiel."

Ce commandement sera fait à la requête de l'Administrateur.

Après la perception des droits et autres frais, l'excédent sera déposé au Trésor, aux ordres du destinataire, et sera acquis à la caisse publique, après délai de trois ans.

ART. 87. Le consignataire de la marchandise déclarée pour la réexportation, qui voudra la livrer à la consommation, en fera la demande à l'Administrateur des finances qui en ordonnera la vérification à l'exportation.

TITRE XII.

DES AVARIES.

ART. 88. Les avaries des marchandises seront déclarées par le consignataire vingt-quatre heures après leur débarquement, et ce au plus

tard, et constatées par le Directeur de la douane, le Commissaire du Gouvernement et trois négociants haïtiens patentés.

Procès-verbal sera dressé et expédié à l'Administrateur des finances qui ordonnera la vente. Cette vente sera faite à la criée publique et en présence de ce fonctionnaire, du Commissaire du gouvernement, du Directeur de la douane et d'un contrôleur.

Il sera prélevé sur le net produit de la vente la moitié des droits prévus aux tarifs annexés à la présente loi, sans préjudice des droits additionnels.

Art. 89. Les marchandises ou produits étrangers introduits dans un des ports ouverts de la République, par suite de naufrage, paieront les droits, s'ils doivent être livrés à la consommation. Dans ce cas, le réclamateur n'est astreint à remettre à l'interprète qu'une déclaration sommaire.

Ils paieront pour tout droit de dépôt une gourde par colis plus le droit de wharfage, si le propriétaire veut les réexporter.

Si, après six mois, ils ne sont pas réexportés, ou livrés à la consommation, ils seront vendus à la criée publique, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 86.

Art. 90. Au moment de l'embarquement des colis à réexporter, le Directeur et les propriétaires dresseront procès-verbal dont une copie sera envoyée au Ministre des finances et l'autre à la Chambre des comptes et les feront accompagner à bord par un employé et un officier du port, lesquels réclameront du capitaine un reçu indiquant les marques, contre-marques, numéros et l'espèce des colis.

Copie de ce procès-verbal sera expédié à l'Administrateur des finances.

TITRE XIII.

DE L'ASSIMILATION, DE LA PRÉEMPTION ET DU DROIT AD VALOREM.

Art. 91. La marchandise qui, par son espèce, sa qualité et son prix, pourra être assimilé à un article dénommé au tarif, paiera le même droit que cet article.

Quand l'assimilation pourra se faire avec plusieurs articles, la marchandise paiera le droit de celui le plus fortement imposé.

Art. 92. La marchandise, dont la qualité et les dimensions seront supérieures à la qualité et aux dimensions, paiera un droit proportionnel à celui fixé pour l'article similaire.

Ainsi, pour le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus des dimensions prévues, la marchandise paiera le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus.

Art. 93. Les marchandises qui ne présenteront aucun rapport d'identité avec celles spécifiées au tarif paieront vingt pour cent de leur prix de revient, sans préjudice des surtaxes.

Pour ces marchandises et toutes celles assujetties au droit ad valorem, ce prix de revient sera établi sur la valeur de l'article au lieu de pro-

duction, réduite en monnaie légale et majorée de dix pour cent pour tous frais.

ART. 94. Lorsque la douane jugera que le prix d'un article assujetti aux droits ad valorem est diminué, elle pourra le retenir au profit de l'État, moyennant le paiement immédiat du prix de revient majoré de dix pour cent, ou bien le faire expertiser.

Dans ce cas, il sera nommé trois experts: l'un par la douane, le second par l'importateur et le troisième par les deux premiers.

Les droits de douane seront perçus d'après leur évaluation.

ART. 95. Quand la douane usera du droit de préemption, elle dressera procès-verbal de cette décision et l'Administrateur des finances fera vendre la marchandise à la criée publique dans un délai de cinq jours.

TITRE XIV.

DU DROIT DE VISA.

ART. 96. Il sera prélevé par les douanes de la République un droit de visa comme suit: sur le montant des factures d'espèces monnayées un pour mille, sur le montant des factures de marchandises un pour cent.

Pour le manifeste de chaque port d'expédition 5 gourdes.

Pour la patente de santé de chaque navire 5 gourdes (cinq piastres) en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 97. Les bordereaux pour ces droits seront dressés contre les agents et consignataires des navires, les importateurs ou toutes autres personnes. En conséquence, les consuls et agents consulaires d'Haïti viseront gratuitement les documents ci-dessus mentionnés.

TITRE XV.

DES MARCHANDISES ET EFFETS DES PASSAGERS.

ART. 98. La déclaration, sous peine de renvoi à l'exportation, est obligatoire pour les marchandises transportées par les voyageurs ou contenues dans leurs malles.

Il ne sera exigé par l'interprète d'autres documents que cette déclaration.

ART. 99. Les effets à l'usage exclusif du voyageur, seront vérifiés immédiatement après leur débarquement, affranchis de tous droits de douane et remis à leur propriétaire.

Le Directeur de la douane, dans les vingt-quatre heures, fera dresser une liste des colis contenant les marchandises et l'enverra à l'interprète.

Aucune vérification de ces marchandises ne sera faite avant la remise du manifeste.

TITRE XVI.

DU PAIEMENT DES DROITS.

ART. 100. Le Directeur de la douane est tenu, dans les trente-six heures de toute vérification, de faire dresser le bordereau des droits. Ce bordereau, qui sera fait sur un timbre de soixante-dix centimes, comprendra toutes les marchandises entrées au nom de l'importateur, les taxes, surtaxes et l'amende qu'encourra cet importateur.

Le Directeur de la douane, après avoir contrôlé ce bordereau, le signera avec le contrôleur et l'employé qui ont procédé à la vérification et l'enverra, avec le permis de vérification, à l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 101. L'Administrateur des finances, dès la réception du bordereau, le fera contrôler et ordonnera immédiatement une contre vérification, si le contrôle révèle des irrégularités. Le bordereau sera ordonnancé, et le mandat d'encaissement correspondant sera envoyé au service de la Trésorerie.

ART. 102. Le service de la Trésorerie remettra à l'importateur un récépissé qui sera visé par l'Administrateur.

La douane, sur la présentation de ce récépissé, donnera quittance et délivrera les marchandises.

ART. 103. Toute omission ou erreur relevée dans une bordereau donnera lieu à un bordereau supplémentaire ou de restitution, et les fonctionnaires et employés qui l'auront dressé, contrôlé et signé seront passibles de suspension ou de révocation.

ART. 104. Les droits doivent être payés et les colis enlevés de la douane dans les quarante-huit heures de la vérification.

Aucune vérification ne sera faite pour ceux qui, après ce délai, n'auront pas payé les droits.

ART. 105. Les marchandises dont les droits n'auront pas été payés dans les quinze jours de leur vérification seront dénoncées par le Directeur de la douane à l'Administrateur des finances qui en ordonnera la vente à l'encan jusqu'à concurrence des droits dus et des autres frais et sans autre formalité qu'un commandement donné à l'importateur.

ART. 106. Tout paiement de droits fait en dehors des prescriptions du présent Titre sera répété contre l'importateur et entraînera la révocation des fonctionnaires qui l'auront ordonné.

TITRE XVII.

DE L'EXPÉDITION DES DENRÉES.

ART. 107. Tout expéditeur de denrées ou de produits doit faire en douane, sur un papier timbré du type de vingt centimes, la déclaration suivante:

Je, soussigné, déclare vouloir embarquer sur le ——— à destination ——— la quantité de ——— (marquées comme en marge).

Le Directeur de la douane visera cette déclaration, y apposera un numéro d'ordre et la fera enregistrer.

Le montant des droits sera, sur l'ordre de l'Administrateur des finances, versé au Trésor public, contre un reçu qui sera retourné à l'Administration pour être enregistré et visé.

Le Directeur de la douane enregistrera et visera ce récépissé, puis ordonnera le pesage des denrées.

ART. 108. Le peseur, sous peine de révocation, fera saisir et confisquer les denrées ou produits qui ne seront pas conformes à ceux déclarés.

ART. 109. La douane tiendra un cahier à souches, comme il est prescrit à l'article 74, affecté au pesage des denrées.

Le peseur transcrira sur la souche la déclaration d'embarquement et, sur la demi-feuille, il reproduira cette déclaration et inscrira les pesées partielles.

ART. 110. Après chaque opération, le peseur qui aura assisté au pesage, et sous peine de révocation, arrêtera le permis et le signera séance tenante avec l'exportateur et le contrôleur.

ART. 111. Le contrôleur, sous peine de révocation, prendra note de toutes les pesées sur un registre qui sera tenu sans ratures ni surcharges. Ce registre sera paraphé par l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 112. La tare pour les futailles contenant des denrées sera prélevée à raison de quinze pour cent et, pour les sacs, à une livre et demie chacun.

ART. 113. Lorsque tout ou partie des denrées ou produits ne pourront être embarqués sur le navire pour lequel elles ont été déclarées, l'exportateur en donnera avis immédiat au Directeur de la douane qui, assisté d'un contrôleur, dressera procès-verbal. Une expédition de ce procès-verbal sera envoyée à l'Administrateur des finances qui permettra l'embarquement de ces produits ou denrées sur un autre navire.

ART. 114. Le peseur enverra au Directeur de la douane, avec les déclarations et les permis, les états de pesage qui seront collationnés et annexés aux bordereaux des droits.

ART. 115. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de suspension, fera dresser et expédier à l'Administrateur des finances, vingt-quatre heures après la remise de ces documents, le bordereau de chaque exportateur.

ART. 116. Le Directeur de la douane refusera la déclaration de "vouloir embarquer" de tout exportateur qui ne lui aura pas présenté son récépissé définitif cinq jours après le départ du navire.

ART. 117. Les agents et consignataires du navire sont tenus, sous peine d'une amende de mille gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, de remettre, douze heures après le départ du navire, au Directeur de la douane, accompagné des connaissements, le manifeste de chargement avec les noms des exportateurs, les marques, contre-marques, quantité, espèce des denrées et leurs poids.

TITRE XVIII.

DE L'EXPÉDITION ET DES DROITS AFFECTANT LE CORPS DES NAVIRES.

ART. 118. Tout steamer peut reprendre la mer immédiatement après son déchargement ou son chargement. Tout voilier doit, avant de quitter le port, se munir d'une expédition délivrée par la douane.

Le capitaine, accompagné de son consignataire, se présentera en douane, exhibera ses connaissements quand il y a chargement et attestera sur la foi du serment que la quantité de denrées indiquée sur ces connaissements est conforme à celle chargée à son bord.

ART. 119. Cette expédition énoncera les noms du navire et du capitaine, les ports de départ et de destination, la quantité de denrées et produits, les marques, contre-marques et numéros des sac, colis ou futailles, ou indiquera si le navire est parti sur lest.

ART. 120. Le chef des mouvements du port, sur le vu de l'expédition, remettra au capitaine la carte de sortie.

ART. 121. Les agents et consignataires des navires sont responsables des droits de vigie, de pilotage, de visite sanitaire, de fontaine et de tonnage qui seront perçus conformément à la présente loi, ainsi que de ceux qui pourraient affecter le navire.

ART. 122. Le droit de tonnage est de une gourde, sans préjudice des droits additionnels, par tonneau de marchandises importées par steamer, et une gourde par tonneau brut pour les voiliers.

Les navires sur lest paieront le droit de tonnage.

Le tonneau par steamer sera déterminé au moyen des pesages ou mesurages qui auront servi à régler le frêt, celui par voilier, d'après le mode établi par la loi.

ART. 123. Le tonneau légal est de deux milliers pesants ou de quarante-deux pieds cubes, mesure française.

TITRE XIX.

DU TRANSIT.

ART. 124. Le transit est permis pour tous les ports ouverts au commerce étranger.

ART. 125. La demande de transit sera faite à la douane du lieu de réception sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes et avant la confection du manifeste par un négociant importateur.

Elle sera enregistrée et signée par l'importateur, le Directeur de la douane et un contrôleur.

ART. 126. L'autorisation de faire le transit ne sera pas accordée, si la demande n'est accompagnée des connaissements et factures des colis.

ART. 127. Le Directeur de la douane autorisera l'embarquement sur un navire caboteur et dressera sur timbre de soixante-dix centimes un procès-verbal qui énoncera le nom du navire, la marque, le numéro, les dimensions et le nombre des colis.

Trois copies de procès-verbal seront faites sur papier libre et expédiées au Ministre des finances, à l'Administrateur et à la Chambre des comptes.

ART. 128. Les colis en transit seront inscrits sur l'expédition du navire caboteur.

ART. 129. Les colis seront ficelés, scellés le jour de leur débarquement, et les scellés seront vérifiés au moment de leur embarquement, ce, sous la responsabilité du Directeur de la douane qui fera dresser un acquit à caution.

L'expéditeur, sous peine d'une amende de deux cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours, rapportera à la douane du port d'expédition, dans un délai de quinze jours, cet acquit à caution déchargé par celle du port de destination.

Le Directeur de la douane du port de destination expédiera à celui d'expédition cet acquit à caution déchargé.

ART. 130. Les marchandises en transit figureront pour mémoire sur le manifeste de l'interprète et sur le bordereau général du navire avec la mention "Expédiées en transit le (date, mois et année) par ——."

ART. 131. Les factures, connaissements et l'acquit à caution seront adressés au Directeur de la douane du port de destination sous pli cacheté et confié directement au capitaine.

ART. 132. Un délai de vingt-quatre heures, les dimanches et jours de fête exceptés, est accordé au capitaine pour remettre ce pli avant d'opérer son déchargement. Il lui en sera délivré reçu. Passé ce délai, il sera condamné à une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours, et les marchandises en transit seront saisies et confisquées.

ART. 133. Le destinataire de la marchandise arrivée en transit se conformera aux dispositions du Titre VIII.

TITRE XX.

DU CABOTAGE.

ART. 134. Le cabotage ne peut être fait que par les navires haïtiens.

ART. 135. Les marchandises expédiées d'un port ouvert à un autre port ouvert, par des maisons faisant le commerce d'importation, doivent être en balles et en caisses comme à leur arrivée de l'étranger, avec marque et numéros, et accompagnées de toutes les pièces, factures et connaissements indiquant le navire par lequel ces marchandises sont entrées dans le port; les bordereaux de douane afférents à ces marchandises et les récépissés de la banque attestant que les droits ont été acquittés.

ART. 136. Les marchandises, denrées ou produits expédiés par le cabotage doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration faite sur papier timbré de dix centimes qui énoncera les noms du navire, de l'expéditeur et du destinataire, les ports de départ et de destination, les marques,

contre-marques, poids, quantités, mesures, espèces de denrées, marchandises ou produits.

Elle sera visée et enregistrée, et une copie sur du papier-libre sera envoyée par le navire même à l'Administration du lieu de destination.

Art. 137. Les préposés, agents administratifs ou douaniers, avant l'embarquement des colis, constateront si leur nombre, leurs marques et contre-marques correspondent à la déclaration.

Tout navire caboteur qui ne partira pas le lendemain, au plus tard, de la dernière date portée sur une déclaration d'embarquement, sera tenu de faire viser de nouveau ses déclarations par les agents douaniers ou préposés d'administration, sous peine d'une amende de cinquante gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

Art. 138. Après le débarquement des colis, les agents de douane ou les préposés d'administration sont tenus de constater leur identité, et il leur est laissé la faculté de procéder à leur vérification.

Les marchandises ou denrées en plus ou dont l'espèce et la qualité ne seront pas conformes à celles mentionnées dans l'expédition, seront saisies, confisquées et vendues à la criée publique.

Il en sera de même de celles qui seront débarquées ou déposées ailleurs que sur les points où sont établis les bureaux de douane ou des préposés d'administration.

Art. 139. Tout expéditeur de denrées par cabotage est tenu, quinze jours après l'expédition, de remettre au préposé d'administration du port de départ une décharge sur papier libre, signée du Directeur de la douane du port d'arrivée et attestant que les denrées y ont été débarquées.

Le préposé donnera avis à l'Administrateur des finances si la décharge ne lui est présentée dans ce délai.

Dans ce cas, et à moins que le retard ne soit imputable à un accident de force majeure, l'expéditeur, le destinataire et le capitaine seront responsables solidairement des droits et passible d'une amende de dix gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, par sac de café, et cinq gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, par sac de cacao. Pour toutes autres denrées, il sera perçu une amende évaluée au triple des droits.

Art. 140. Les douaniers, agents administratifs et préposés d'administration, sous peine de révocation ne délivreront d'expédition pour le cabotage qu'aux capitaines haïtiens.

Le navire caboteur qui aura laissé un port haïtien sans expédition ni carte de sortie sera condamné à une amende de cinq cents dollars or.

Le navire pourra être saisi en garantie de l'amende.

Art. 141. Les préposés d'administration ou agents administratifs sont tenus, tous les huit jours, d'expedier à l'Administrateur des finances l'état des caboteurs qui sont entrés et qui en sont sortis, en y mentionnant les dates d'arrivée ou de départ, les noms du navire et du

capitaine, le lieu de destination, les denrées, marchandises ou produits composant la cargaison.

L'Administrateur fera vérifier et contrôler ces états et, à la fin du trimestre, il dressera un état général des mouvements du cabotage qu'il expédiera au Ministre des Finances et du Commerce.

ART. 142. Les navires faisant le cabotage sont affranchis de droits de tonnage et de port.

TITRE XXI.

DU SERVICE DE CONTRÔLE.

ART. 143. Il est établi dans les douanes de la République un service de contrôle.

ART. 144. Les inspecteurs et contrôleurs sont tenus, requis ou non, d'assister à toutes les opérations de la douane. Ils contrôleront spécialement le service de la comptabilité.

ART. 145. Ces fonctionnaires seront passibles de toutes les peines édictées par la loi, en cas qu'ils méconnaissent leurs devoirs et obligations.

TITRE XXII.

DE LA COMPTABILITÉ.

ART. 146. Le service de la comptabilité établi dans les douanes de la République est placé sous les ordres des chefs de bureau.

Sous peine de retenue de ses appointements, de suspension ou de révocation par chaque mois de retard, le chef de bureau est tenu de présenter au contrôle de la Direction la comptabilité d'un mois dans les quinze jours de son expiration. Ces peines sont aussi applicables aux employés placés sous les ordres du chef de bureau, s'il est démontré qu'ils sont cause du retard.

Cette comptabilité sera tenue en partie double.

Le Directeur de la douane fera établir tous les livres prévus dans la présente loi et tous autres reconnus indispensables.

ART. 147. Les livres de la douane seront cotés et paraphés par l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 148. Le service de la comptabilité est distinct de celui de la vérification. Aucun employé à ce service ne pourra être désigné pour une vérification.

ART. 149. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de révocation, expédiera la comptabilité de chaque mois, dans les quarante jours de son expiration, au Secrétaire d'État des Finances, à l'Administrateur et à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 150. La comptabilité de chaque mois comprendra tous les navires entrés pendant ce mois.

En cas d'infraction à cette règle, le chef de bureau encourra l'une des peines prévues en l'article 146.

TITRE XXIII.

COMMISSION D'EXPERTISE.

ART. 151. Il est institué, près du Ministère des Finances et du Commerce, une Commission composée de trois experts.

Elle connaîtra de toutes contestations sur l'espèce, la qualité, l'évaluation et la taxe des marchandises.

Ses décisions seront sans appel.

ART. 152. Les réclamations seront adressées à l'Administrateur des finances qui les fera parvenir à la Commission d'expertise.

La réclamation ne suspend ni l'application ni le paiement de la taxe.

Un bordereau de restitution sera immédiatement dressé en cas de décision favorable au réclamateur.

ART. 153. La Commission enverra à l'Administrateur des finances les types sur lesquels elle aura à statuer, et ses décisions seront insérées au "Journal officiel" et serviront de règles pour cas analogues.

TITRE XXIV.

DE LA NATURALISATION.

ART. 154. Aucun navire ne pourra être naturalisé haïtien, si la propriété n'en a été transmise à un haïtien par acte authentique, selon l'article 134 et autres, comme il est prévu en la présente loi.

ART. 155. Le navire dont la naturalisation est demandée doit être jaugé et acquittera les droits de tonnage, comme il est prévu à l'article 122.

ART. 156. Le propriétaire du navire présentera au Directeur de la douane la déclaration suivante:

"Je (nom, état, domicile) jure et affirme que (le nom du navire avec indication du port auquel il appartient) est un (espèce et description du navire suivant le certificat de la Commission du jaugeage) a été construit à l'étranger (énoncer la vente, sa date et le nom de l'officier qui l'a reçu; s'il a été pris, confisqué ou s'est perdu sur la côte, exprimer le lieu, la date des jugements); que je suis seul propriétaire du dit navire et conjointement avec (nom, profession et domicile des intéressés) et qu'aucune autre personne n'y a droit, titre, intérêt, portion ou propriété; que je suis haïtien, ainsi que les associés ci-dessus (s'il y en a)."

ART. 157. La demande de naturalisation, accompagnée du procès-verbal de la Commission du jaugeage, de la quittance des droits de tonnage et de la déclaration ci-dessus, sera adressée à la Secrétairie d'État des Finances et du Commerce avec toutes les pièces se rattachant au navire.

ART. 158. L'acte de naturalisation sera fait sur un papier timbré de quatre gourdes, fourni par le propriétaire du navire.

Il contiendra toutes les énonciations de la déclaration, la date et le numéro du récépissé, constatant le paiement des droits de naturalisation.

ART. 159. Les navires haïtiens doivent avoir les officiers et la moitié de l'équipage haïtiens.

ART. 160. Tout haïtien qui sera convaincu d'avoir prêté son nom à un étranger pour la naturalisation d'un navire sera contraint par corps et condamné par le Tribunal correctionnel au paiement d'une amende de deux mille gourdes, monnaie ayant cours; la nullité de la naturalisation sera prononcée par le même jugement, lequel sera publié sur le "Moniteur Officiel" de la République.

ART. 161. En cas de perte de l'acte de naturalisation, le propriétaire du navire se fera délivrer une expédition en payant les frais y afférents.

ART. 162. Sont maintenues, jusqu'à décision les surtaxes à l'importation de 50, 33⅓, et celle de 25 pour cent en or prévue par la loi du 20 septembre 1901,[a] ainsi que celles à l'exportation de 20 et 10 pour cent; le tout sous réserve des lois spéciales en vigueur relativement à certains produits.

DISPOSITIONS SPÉCIALES.

ART. 163. L'Administration supérieure se réserve le droit exclusif d'éditer la présente loi et les tarifs y annexés.

ART. 164. La présente loi abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires. Elle sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État, des Finances et du Commerce.

Donné à la Chambre des Représentants, le 31 août 1898, an 95e de l'Indépendance.

MONNAIES, POIDS ET MESURES.

Monnaies.—L'unité monétaire à Haïti est la gourde ou piastre qui se divise en 100 centièmes et vaut 5.33 francs.

Poids.—Tonneau=2,000 livres; quintal=100 livres; livre=500 grammes.

Mesures.—Aune=1.18 mètre; pied=0.32½ mètre; 0.02¾ mètre; gallon=3.75 litres; pinte=0.931 litres.

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation.*[b]

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
1	Abat-jour de toutes qualités.....douzaine..	0.50
2	Acides, borique, tannique et autres. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
3	Tartrique. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
4	Sulfurique. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
5	Acier.....100 livres..	1.00
6	Agendas.....douzaine..	.30
7	Agrafes de toutes qualités.....mille..	.12
8	Aigrettes.....pièce..	.25
9	Aiguilles fines, à coudre.....mille..	.10
10	A voiles.....id....	.25

[a] La loi du 20 septembre 1901, publiée dans le 8e supplément à la première édition du présent fascicule, fixe une surtaxe de 25 pour cent sur les droit réunis qui sera perçue en or américain.

[b] Pour ce qui concerne les surtaxes, voir, à la page 16, l'article 162 de la loi sur les douanes de la République.

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
11	Aiguillettes; en or fin	pièce..	1.00
12	En argent	id....	.75
13	En or et argent	id....	.50
14	En soie	id....	.10
15	En laine, fil ou coton	douzaine..	.50
16	Ail	100 livres..	2.00
17	Aissantes, de sap	mille..	.40
18	De cèdre, pitchpin, cèdre et autres bois	id....	1.00
19	Alambics, en cuivre complets	gallon..	.25
20	Sans serpentin ni chapiteau	id....	.12
21	En fer-blanc	pièce..	2.00
	Albums avec couverture en peau unie sans être agrémentée d'aucuns dessins:		
22	Pour timbres-poste et photographies	pièce..	.50
23	De luxe, pour photographies	id....	2.00
24	Alènes montées	douzaine..	.12
25	Non montées	mille..	.25
26	Allumettes	grosse de boîtes..	.20
27	Almanachs de toute qualité	cent..	1.00
28	Alphabets	id....	.25
29	Amandes douces ou amères. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)		
30	Anchois	12 pobans..	.30
31	Ancres de navire	100 livres..	.50
32	Animaux vivants		Exempts.
33	Anis vert et étoilé. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)		
34	Anneaux pour rideaux, tentes, elefs, etc	grosse..	.50
35	Appareils, chirurgicaux et médicaux	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
36	Loth à eau gazeuse	pièce..	.25
37	Appliques pour lampes, communes	douzaine..	.50
38	Fines	id....	2.00
39	Archets de violons	id....	1.00
40	Arçons de selles	pièce..	.25
41	Ardoises, pour écoliers	douzaine..	.06
42	Pour maisons	mille..	1.00
43	Argent faux, en feuilles	100 feuilles..	.50
44	Arrosoirs, en fer-blanc	pièce..	.25
45	En cuivre	id....	.50
46	En tôle	id....	.40
47	Arrow-root en poudre fécule de pomme de terre	livre..	.10
48	Articles de ferblanterie non dénommés	ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
49	Assiettes, en porcelaine, autres que les assiettes en boucauts ou paniers	douzaine..	.40
50	En faïence	id....	.12
51	En fer-blanc et en étain	id....	.50
52	Atlas, d'hydrographie ou de géographie, reliés en peau	pièce..	.05
53	Cartonnés	id....	.03
54	Brochés	id....	.02
55	Attaches parisiennes	mille..	.10
56	Avirons	pièce..	.06
57	Avoine	baril..	.30
58	Baguettes pour gants	douzaine..	.25
59	Baignoires en cuivre, grandes	pièce..	4.00
60	Moyennes	id....	2.00
61	Petites	id....	1.00
62	Baignoires en fer-blanc ou en bois, grandes	id....	1.00
63	Moyennes	id....	.75
64	Petites	id....	.40
65	Balais en crin et en paille	douzaine..	.50
66	Balances, pour pharmacies, grandes ou moyennes	pièce..	.75
67	Les mêmes, petites	id....	.50
68	A la romaine, à chaînes, etc., pouvant peser cinq mille livres et au-dessus	id....	4.00
69	Pouvant peser deux mille et au-dessous de cinq mille livres	id....	2.00
70	Pouvant peser au-dessous de deux mille livres	id....	1.00
71	Riches, en cuivre doré ou argenté, avec plateaux montes sur colonne	id....	3.00
72	Balances, ordinaires, de boutique, à plateau de métal	id....	.50
73	A plateaux de fer-blanc	douzaine..	2.50
74	Pèse-lettres	pièce..	.25
75	Balcons en fer	100 livres..	2.00
76	Balustrades, en fer	id....	2.00
77	En bois	cent balustres..	5.00
78	Baquets (petites bailles)	pièce..	.25
79	Barrates		Exemptes.
80	Barriques vides de 60 gallons, montées ou non	pièce..	.50
81	Barsac (pavés de), de toutes dimensions	id....	.10
82	Bas, de soie ou de fil, pour hommes et femmes	douzaine..	1.00
83	Les mêmes, pour fillettes et cadets	id....	.75
84	Les mêmes, pour enfants	id....	.50
85	De coton, pour femmes	id....	.50
86	De laine	id....	.75
87	Les mêmes, pour fillettes	id....	.40
88	De coton, pour fillettes	id....	.30
89	De laine et de coton, pour enfants	id....	.20
90	Élastiques	id....	3.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
91	Basanes	douzaine..	0.50
92	Basins, en cuivre	livre..	.06
93	En étain, faïence ou porcelaine	pièce..	.25
94	Bassines en cuivre	livre..	.06
95	Batteries de cuisine, en cuivre	100 livres..	3.00
96	En tôle ou en fer	id....	1.00
97	Baudriers, unis	douzaine..	2.00
98	Galonnés ou brodés	pièce..	4.00
99	Bénitiers, en métal	douzaine..	.50
100	En faïence et en porcelaine	pièce..	.03
101	Bérets, de toutes qualités	douzaine..	1.00
102	Betteraves	baril..	1.00
103	Beurre	100 livres..	2.00
104	Beurriers de toutes qualités	pièce..	.06
105	Biberons	douzaine..	.25
106	Bicyclettes	pièce..	2.00
107	Bidons en fer-blanc	douzaine..	2.00
108	Bijouterie, fine	ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
109	Fausse, non dénommée	id....	30 p. ct.
110	Billes, pour billard	pièce..	5.00
111	En marbre, pour enfants	mille..	.50
112	Bimbloterie (jouets et autres)	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
113	Biscuits	100 livres..	2.00
114	Sucrés	livre..	.06
115	Blagues à tabac de toutes sortes	douzaine..	.50
116	Blaireaux	id....	.50
117	Blanc de céruse et d'Espagne	baril..	.50
118	Bleu, d'outre-mer	livre..	.05
119	En boules pour blanchisseuses	id....	.05
120	De Prusse	id....	.10
121	Bocaux en verre, de toutes dimensions	pièce..	.03
122	Bœuf, salé	baril..	3.00
123	Fumé	100 livres..	1.50
124	Boîtes, d'instruments de mathématiques	pièce..	.50
125	De jeux de bête	id....	2.00
126	A sucre, thé, etc., en fer-blanc	id....	.25
127	En cuir, pour chapeaux	id....	.50
128	A rasoirs, avec peignes, glaces	id....	.50
129	Vides, pour pillules, pastilles, pains à cacheter	douzaine..	.05
130	De couleurs	id....	1.00
131	Trousses ou étuis pour chirurgiens et dentistes, garnis d'instruments	ad val..	20 p. ct.
132	Les mêmes, sans instruments	pièce..	.50
133	Bonbons en pâte, sucre cristallisé ou non, de toutes qualités	livre..	.06
134	Bonnets, de soie ou de soie et coton, pour hommes	douzaine..	2.00
135	De coton, pour femmes	id....	1.00
136	De dentelles, pour femmes	id....	4.00
137	De mousseline, pour femmes	id....	1.00
138	De dentelles, tulle ou autres étoffes riches, pour enfants	id....	3.00
139	De mousseline, nansouck, etc., pour enfants	id....	1.00
140	Boissons, absinthe	12 bouteilles..	3.00
141	Amer Picon	id....	1.50
142	Bière, en baril de 60 gallons	baril..	3.00
143	En bouteilles	douzaine..	.50
144	De gingembre	id....	.50
145	Bitter (en bouteilles)	id....	2.50
146	Cherry-cordial (en bouteilles)	id....	1.00
147	Cidre	barrique de 60 gallons..	3.00
148	En bouteilles	douzaine..	.50
149	Cognac (en bouteilles)	id....	3.00
150	En fûts	gallon..	1.50
151	Eau-de-vie de toutes qualités	12 bouteilles..	3.00
152	Genièvre, en futailles	gallon..	1.00
153	En potiches, flacons	douzaine..	3.00
154	Guignolet (en bouteilles)	id....	3.00
155	Kirsch (en bouteilles)	id....	3.00
156	Liqueurs de toutes qualités	id....	3.00
157	Muscat	id....	3.00
158	Sirop	id....	3.00
159	Vermouth	12 litres..	2.50
160	Vins	barrique de 60 gallons..	4.00
161	(En caisses de 12 bouteilles)	caisse..	.50
162	De Madère, de Malaga et autres de dessert en caisses de 12 bouteilles	id....	2.50
163	Les mêmes	gallon..	.50
164	De Champagne, Porto, Rhin (en caisses de 12 bouteilles)	caisse..	5.00
165	Wisky, en barriques	gallon..	1.50
166	En bouteilles ou potiches	caisse de 12 bouteilles..	3.00
167	Bouchons de liège	mille..	.25
168	Boucles en métal autre que l'or et l'argent	grosse..	.50
169	De sellerie, plaquées	id....	.50
170	Id., non plaquées	id....	.25
171	Bougeoirs	paire..	1.00
172	En nickel, cuivre, verre	id....	.50

TARIF No. 1—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
173	Bougies en blanc de baleine ..... livre..	0.10
174	Bouilloires, en cuivre ..... id....	.03
175	En potin ou fer-blanc ..... pièce..	.10
176	Boulons de toutes dimensions ..... 100 livres..	1.00
177	Bourre pour sellier ..... id....	.50
178	Bourses en collier, métal, cuir et étoffes communes ..... douzaine..	.50
179	En soie ..... id....	1.50
180	Boussoles pour navires ..... pièce..	.50
181	Autres ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
182	Bouteilles vides ..... cent..	.50
183	Boutons, en métal, gravés, pour officiers ..... grosse..	1.00
184	En métal, ou à balles, pour la troupe ..... id....	.25
185	En métal, unis, plats, fins ..... grosse..	.40
185bis	En os, en fer ou en bois, pour pantalons ..... paquet de 12 rangs..	.10
186	En nacre, agate, serge, soie ou bois, grands ..... grosse..	.20
187	Les mêmes, petits ..... id....	.15
188	En fil ou verre ..... id....	.10
189	Pour chemises, en verre, nacre, porcelaine ..... id....	.10
190	En argent et en or ..... douzaine de boutons..	1.00
191	En os, nacre, ivoire pour manchettes ..... 12 paires..	.25
192	En argent, or, pour manchettes ..... id....	2.00
193	Bouts pour malles, en fer-blanc ..... grosse..	.25
194	Bouvets ..... 12 paires..	1.00
195	Brai ..... baril..	1.00
196	Brancards pour voitures ..... pièce..	.50
197	Bretelles, fines, brodées de soie, avec boucles dorées ou argentées ..... 12 paires..	1.00
198	Communes, à boucles de métal et en étoffes diverses ..... id....	.75
199	Brides montées, avec mors plaqués ..... pièce..	1.50
200	Sans mors, de toutes qualités ..... douzaine..	6.00
201	Briques de toutes sortes ..... mille..	3.00
202	Bineuses	Exemptes.
203	Broches de cuisine ..... pièce..	1.00
204	Brosses, pour souliers ..... 12 paires..	.25
205	Pour chevaux ..... douzaine..	.25
206	A dents et à ongles ..... id....	.25
207	A tête, à habit ..... id....	.50
208	Pour parquets ..... id....	.25
209	Ramasse-miettes ..... id....	.50
210	Brouettes en bois ..... pièce..	.75
211	En fer et tôle ..... id....	1.00
212	Pour magasins ..... id....	1.00
213	Bustes, au-dessus de 24 pouces de hauteur ..... id....	.50
214	De 12 à 24 pouces de hauteur ..... id....	.25
215	Au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur ..... douzaine..	1.00
216	Câbles en chaînes de fer, pour navires ..... 100 livres..	1.50
217	Carbrouets, charrettes, breaks, tombereaux, grands ..... pièce..	5.00
218	Petits et moyens ..... id....	3.00
219	Cadenas, en cuivre, nickel ou acier, grands ..... douzaine..	2.00
220	En cuivre, petits ..... id....	.50
221	En fer, de toutes dimensions ..... id....	.50
222	Cafetières, en argent ..... livre....	2.00
223	En métal plaqué ..... pièce..	.50
224	En fer-blanc ..... douzaine..	3.00
225	En faïence ..... id....	.75
226	Cages assorties ..... id....	2.00
227	Cahiers méthodes ou livres de musique reliés ..... pièce..	.25
228	Les mêmes, cartonnés ou brochés ..... id....	.15
229	Cahiers réglés pour musique ..... douzaine..	.12
230	A souches, imprimés ..... id....	1.00
231	Pour écoliers, brochés ou cartonnés ..... mille..	.25
232	Caleçons, en toile ..... douzaine..	5.00
233	En laine et en flanelle ..... id....	3.00
234	En coton ..... id....	1.50
235	Calendriers ..... mille..	1.00
236	Calices, en argent ou plaqué ..... pièce..	.50
237	En or ..... id....	1.00
238	Camphre. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
239	Canevettes, garnies ou non ..... id....	1.00
240	Canifs ..... douzaine..	.50
241	Cannes, en jonc, garnies en or ou argent ..... pièce..	.50
242	A épée, de toutes qualités ..... douzaine..	5.00
243	En jonc, garnies en écaille ..... id....	3.00
244	En fer, jonc ou autres bois ..... id....	1.00
245	Cannelle ..... livre..	.04
246	Cannetilles, en or ou argent fins ..... once..	.20
247	En or ou argent faux ..... id....	.10
248	Capotes, pour femmes et fillettes, de toutes qualités ..... douzaine..	8.00
249	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités ..... id....	3.00
250	Câpres ..... 12 pobans..	.20
251	Capsules, à percussion	Prohibées.
252	Pour bocaux ..... douzaine..	.25
253	Pour bouteilles ..... mille..	.25

TARIF No. 1—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
254	Caractères d'imprimerie ..... livre..	0.01
255	Carafes, en cristal ..... paire..	.50
256	En verre fin ..... id....	.30
257	En verre commun ..... id....	.20
258	Carnassières ..... douzaine..	2.00
259	Carnets de poche, grands ..... id....	.30
260	Moyens et petits ..... id....	.15
261	A souches, imprimés, pour reçus et autres usages ..... id....	.50
262	Carreaux, à carreler, de toutes qualités ..... mille..	2.00
263	En marbre ..... id....	10.00
264	Carrelets pour chapeliers ..... douzaine..	.25
265	Cartes, à jouer (32 cartes par jeu) ..... grosse..	3.00
266	De marine ou de géographie ..... pièce..	.25
267	D'auteurs haïtiens	Exemptes.
268	De visite et autres imprimés ..... mille..	.50
269	Blanches, non imprimées, de toutes dimensions ..... id....	.25
270	Cartons, réglés pour musique ..... douzaine..	.06
271	Coupés, pour chapeaux ou modes ..... id....	.50
272	Pour chapeaux ..... id....	.75
273	En feuilles assorties ..... 100 feuilles..	.25
274	Casques, dorés ou argentés, pour officiers ..... pièce..	2.00
275	Pour la troupe ..... douzaine..	3.00
276	Casquettes, en étoffe, avec gallons ou tresses, pour hommes ..... id....	6.00
277	En étoffe ou cuir, unies, ordinaires, pour hommes ..... id....	1.50
278	Riches, de toutes qualités, pour enfants et cadets ..... id....	2.00
279	Ordinaires et communes, pour enfants et cadets ..... id....	1.00
280	Casseroles, en cuivre ..... livre..	.03
281	En fer étamé ou potin ..... pièce..	.08
282	Cassettes ..... douzaine..	1.00
283	Ceintures en cuir, pour femmes, fillettes et enfants ..... id....	.50
284	Ceinturons, d'officiers supérieurs, en gallons d'or ou d'argent ou brodés sur velours ..... pièce..	4.00
285	En buffle pour officiers ..... douzaine..	.75
286	Tressés en fil d'or ou d'argent ..... pièce..	3.00
287	En maroquin, pour officiers ..... douzaine..	4.00
288	En cuir estampillé ..... id....	3.50
289	En cuir, pour hommes ..... id....	2.50
290	Centimètres (mesures pour tailleurs) ..... id....	.50
291	Cercles, pour selles, en cuivre doré ou argenté ..... pied..	.02
292	Pour celles, en fer ..... id....	.01
293	Pour malles, en fer ..... 1,000 pieds..	.25
294	Cercueils de toutes qualités et toutes grandeurs ..... pièce..	10.00
295	Chabraques, galonnées d'or ..... id....	5.00
296	Galonnées d'argent ..... id....	3.00
297	En drap et autres étoffes riches, pour militaires ..... douzaine..	18.00
298	En drap commun et autres étoffes ..... id....	12.00
299	Châles, en soie, tulle, dentelles ..... pièce..	2.50
300	En coton et fils de coton ..... douzaine..	1.50
301	En laine, cachemire, avec franges de soie ..... id....	3.00
302	En laine et coton, laine cachemire ..... id....	2.00
303	Chaînes, pour arpenteurs ..... pièce..	.50
304	En fer, autres que les chaînes pour câbles ..... livre..	.02
305	En soie, pour montres ..... douzaine..	.50
306	Pour chevaux, chiens, etc ..... id....	.75
307	En acier, cuivre doré ou argenté, pour montres ..... id....	.75
308	En nickel, pour montres ..... id....	1.50
309	Chaînettes en cuivre ou fer ..... id....	.10
310	Chandeliers, en argent ..... livre..	3.00
311	A plusieurs branches, en cuivre doré ou argenté ..... paire..	1.00
312	Simples, en cuivre doré ou argenté ..... id....	.50
313	En cuivre ..... id....	.25
314	En cristal ..... id....	.50
315	En verre ..... id....	.30
316	En fer-blanc ..... douzaine..	1.50
317	Chapeaux, en paille de Maracaïbo, coiffés ..... id....	3.00
318	Les mêmes, non coiffés ..... id....	2.00
319	Retapés, avec bordure en or ou argent ..... pièce..	8.00
320	Retapés, en soie, garnis de plumes et de fioches, pour officiers supérieurs.. id....	4.00
321	Les mêmes, avec bordure en soie, garnis de fioches, pour officiers inférieurs ..... pièce..	2.00
322	A retaper (unis) ..... douzaine..	9.00
323	De soie (haute-forme), pour hommes ..... id....	5.00
324	De feutre ..... id....	3.00
325	En laine ou en coton, pour hommes ..... id....	2.00
326	Pour cadets, en feutre ..... id....	2.00
327	En laine, pour cadets et enfants ..... id....	1.00
328	Communs, en osier ou paille ..... id....	1.00
329	En paille de Panama ..... id....	3.00
330	En paille fine ou en osier, pour hommes ..... id....	2.00
331	En paille, pour cadets, de toutes qualités ..... id....	.75
332	Garnis de plumes, fleurs ou dentelles, pour femmes et fillettes, de toutes qualités ..... douzaine..	6.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
	Chapeaux, en paille de Maracaïbo, coiffés—Suite.		*Gourdes.*
333	Les mêmes, pour enfants et bébés	douzaine	3.00
334	En paille, non garnis, pour enfants, fillettes et femmes	id	.50
335	Chapelets, en bois, coco, verre, etc	grosse	.20
336	En or, argent et nacre	douzaine	1.00
337	Chapiteaux pour alambics	100 livres	3.00
338	Charbon, de terre	1,000 livres	1.00
339	Préparé pour éclairage électrique	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
340	Charnières, en cuivre	douzaine	.25
341	En fer	id	.12
342	Charpentes, de maisons en fer	1,000 livres	1.00
343	De maisons en bois et autres pièces non nommées	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
344	Charrues		Exemptes.
345	Chaudières, en cuivre	100 livres	3.00
346	En fer ou potin	id	.50
347	A sucre		Exemptes.
348	Chaussettes, en soie, fil ou laine, pour hommes	douzaine	.50
349	Les mêmes, pour cadets	id	.30
350	Les mêmes, pour enfants et bébés	id	.20
351	En coton, pour hommes	id	.25
352	Les mêmes, pour cadets	id	.15
353	Les mêmes, pour enfants	id	.10
354	Chaussures, bottes à l'écuyère	paire	3.00
355	Bottes et demi-bottes pour femmes, de toutes qualités	douzaine	3.00
356	Bottes pour fillettes	id	1.50
357	Bottines à élastiques, pour hommes, fines, communes	paire	.75
358	Bottines fines, à lacets, pour hommes	id	.75
359	A lacets, pour la troupe	id	.30
360	A lacets, pour cadets	id	.15
361	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités[a]	douzaine	1.00
362	Pantoufles, mules et autres, fines	id	2.50
363	En peau commune	id	1.50
364	En laine, coutil et autres tissus communs, de fantaisie, en casimir	id	1.00
365	Dites espadrilles	id	.75
366	En caoutchouc ou avec semelle en caoutchouc	id	.75
367	Souliers pour hommes, fins et communs	id	3.00
368	Les mêmes, pour femmes, de toutes qualités	id	2.50
369	Les mêmes, pour cadets	id	1.50
370	Les mêmes, pour fillettes	id	1.25
371	Chemises, pour femmes[b]	id	12.00
372	Pour hommes, en batiste ou toile fine	id	6.00
373	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés	id	6.00
374	Pour hommes, avec devant en toile	id	3.00
375	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés	id	3.00
376	Avec devant en toile, pour cadets	id	2.00
377	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés	id	2.00
378	En batiste ou toile fine, pour enfants	id	2.00
379	En laine ou coton, pour hommes	id	2.00
380	Pour hommes, en coton ou percale	id	1.50
381	Pour cadets, en coton ou percale	id	1.00
382	Pour enfants, en coton ou percale	id	.50
383	Cheveux (Touffes de)	id	.50
384	Chocolat	livre	.25
385	Choucroute	baril	.50
386	Ciboires	pièce	1.00
387	Cierges	livre	.10
388	Cigares	cent	2.00
389	Cigarettes	mille	3.00
390	Ciment	baril	.50
391	Cirage, pour cuirs, chaussures et harnais, en récipients de fer-blanc de ¼ de gallon	douzaine	.50
392	Liquide, en pobans	id	.10
393	En petites boîtes de fer-blanc	id	.10
394	Cire à cacheter	livre	.20
395	Ciseaux, pour maçon, calfats, menuisiers, tailleurs, etc., assortis	douzaine	.25
396	Pour couturières, fins	id	.50
397	Communs	id	.25
398	A découper la tôle, le fer-blanc, etc	pièce	1.00
399	Clefs, pour lits ou voitures	douzaine	.50
400	De montres	id	.12
401	Cloches, en cuivre	100 livres	5.00
402	En fonte	id	4.00
403	Clochettes	douzaine	.50
404	Clous assortis, en fer, de toutes qualités	100 livres	1.00
405	En cuivre, de toutes qualités	id	4.00
406	Dorés ou argentés	id	.20
407	Coaltar	baril	.75
408	Cocardes de toutes qualités	douzaine	.25
409	Coffres-forts, ayant jusqu'à 3 pieds de hauteur sur 1½ à 2 de largeur	pièce	5.00
410	Au-dessus des dimensions susindiquées	id	10.00

[a] Pointure: Le soulier d enfant part de 16 pour finir à 26: celui de fillette de 27 à 33; le soulier de cadet, de 27 à 36; le soulier d'homme, de 37 et au delà.

[b] Numéros: Jusqu'à 30 pour enfants, 31 à 36 pour cadets; 37 et au delà pour hommes.

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
411	Coiffes avec leurs cuirs, pour chapeaux	douzaine..	0.50
412	Colle forte	livre..	.04
413	Colle, liquide en petits flacons	douzaine..	.25
414	De poisson	livre..	.05
415	Collerettes en dentelle	douzaine..	3.00
416	Colliers, en corail	pièce..	.25
417	En verre, maldioe, rocaille, terre cuite	livre..	.10
418	Compas pour navire	pièce..	.50
419	En fer ou en cuivre pour charpentiers et cordonniers	douzaine..	.75
420	Compotiers en verre, porcelaine	paire..	.25
421	Confections, gilets galonnés d'or et d'argent	pièce..	2.00
422	Pour hommes, de toutes qualités	douzaine..	5.00
423	Gilets pour cadets, de toutes qualités	id....	4.00
424	Habits militaires, brodés d'or	pièce..	10.00
425	Brodés d'argent	id....	3.00
426	Brodés, dolmans	id....	10.00
427	Habits en drap noir, fins et ordinaires	id....	3.00
428	Jaquettes, en diagonale, drap, casimir, bombazin et toutes autres étoffes	id....	2.00
429	En drap, casimir et autres étoffes, pour cadets	id....	1.00
430	Pantalons, pour hommes, de toutes qualités	douzaine..	12.00
431	Pour cadets, de toutes qualités	id....	6.00
432	Redingotes, en drap, casimir, diagonale et autres étoffes de laine	pièce..	2.50
433	En bombazin, drill et autres étoffes légères	id....	1.50
434	En drap, diagonale, casimir et autres étoffes de laine, pour cadets	id....	1.00
435	En bombazin, drill et autres étoffes légères, pour cadets	id....	.75
436	Vestons, en diagonale, drap, casimir, bombazin, drill et tous autres tissus, pour hommes	pièce..	1.00
437	pour cadets, des mêmes étoffes	id....	.50
438	Vêtements complets, pour cadets, de toutes qualités[a]	id....	2.00
439	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités[b]	id....	1.00
440	Confitures	livre..	.50
441	Connaissements	mille..	3.00
442	Conserves alimentaires de toutes qualités	12 boîtes..	1.00
443	Les mêmes, en ½ ou ¼ de boîtes	douzaine..	.50
444	Copie de lettres	id....	1.50
445	Corbillards	pièce..	10.00
446	Cordages assortis	100 livres..	1.50
447	Cordes pour violons et violoncelles	douzaine..	.05
448	Cordons en soie, pour montres, lorgnons, etc	id....	.25
449	Cordonnets pour militaires, en or ou en argent fin	pièce..	2.00
450	Pour militaires, en soie, or ou argent faux	id....	1.00
451	En fil ou coton	douzaine..	1.00
452	En soie, pour robes	100 aunes..	.25
453	En coton, pour robes	id....	.10
454	En laine, pour shakos	id....	.15
455	Cornes pour chaussures	douzaine..	1.00
456	Cornets à dés	pièce..	.25
457	Cornichons	12 pobans..	.30
458	Corsets	douzaine..	2.00
459	Cosses pour voiles	cent..	1.00
460	Coupe-papier, en os ou bois commun	douzaine..	.50
461	En ivoire, métal, etc	id....	1.00
462	Couplets, en fer, de 2 à 6 pouces	12 paires..	.40
463	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces	id....	.75
464	Les mêmes, de 13 pouces et au-dessus	id....	1.00
465	En cuivre	id....	.50
466	Couronnes, pour distribution de prix	cent..	.25
467	Mortuaires	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
468	De mariées	douzaine..	2.00
469	De première communion	id....	1.00
470	Coussinets, pour porte-manteaux	douzaine..	2.00
471	Coussins en peau et en étoffe	pièce..	.50
472	Couteaux, de chasse	douzaine..	2.00
473	De table, à dessert, fins	id....	.75
474	Les mêmes, communs	id....	.30
475	A sarcler et à herbes	id....	.50
476	Au-dessus de 12 pouces et couteaux-poignards	id....	3.00
477	De tonneliers (planes)	id....	.75
478	Coutelas	id....	1.50
479	Couvercles de fil de laiton ou de composition	id....	.50
480	Couvertures, de coton mêlé de soie	pièce..	1.50
481	Piquées et ouvrées, fines	id....	1.00
482	Les mêmes, ordinaires	id....	.50
483	En laine ou en coton, communes	id....	.25
484	Pour fontes	paire..	.50
485	Craie en boîtes de 100 bâtons	boîte..	.01
486	Cravaches, en baleine	douzaine..	2.00
487	En bois	id....	1.00

[a] Le vêtement pour cadets va de 13 à 18 ans.
[b] Le vêtement pour enfants va de 5 á 12 ans.

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
488	Cravates, en soie ou satin, d'un pouce de largeur et au-dessous.....douzaine..	1.00
489	En coton, mousseline, batiste .....id....	.80
490	Autres, de toutes qualités, de plus d'un pouce de largeur.....id....	1.00
491	Crayons, à dessiner et pour bureaux .....grosse..	.25
492	D'ardoise.....mille..	.50
493	Pour charpentiers et menuisiers .....grosse..	.50
494	Creusets.....douzaine..	1.00
495	Cribles.....id....	1.00
496	Crics .....pièce..	.75
497	Crin .....livre..	.01
498	Crocs pour tentes .....cent..	.50
499	Crochets en cuivre, ayant jusqu'à 6 pouces de longueur.....douzaine..	.25
500	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces de longeur .....id....	.75
501	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions .....id....	1.50
502	En fer, ayant jusqu'à 6 pouces.....id....	.25
503	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces..... id....	.50
504	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions.....id....	.75
505	Croix ou crucifix, en cuivre, moyens et petits .....cent..	.25
506	Les mêmes, grands .....id....	.50
507	En os ou ivoire .....douzaine..	.25
508	En marbre, de toutes dimensions .....pièce..	.25
509	En bronze, fer .....livre..	.02
510	Croupières.....douzaine..	3.00
511	Cruches (Alcarazas) .....id....	1.00
512	Cuillers, plaquées .....id....	1.00
513	En argent.....livre..	2.00
514	Plaquées, à potage .....pièce..	.30
515	Les mêmes, à café.....douzaine..	.50
516	En étain .....id....	.10
517	Les mêmes, à potage .....pièce..	.06
518	Les mêmes, à café ....douzaine..	.03
519	En fer battu.....grosse..	.40
520	Les mêmes, à café .....id....	.30
521	Les mêmes, à potage .....pièce..	.03
522	Cuirs pour chapeaux.....douzaine..	.50
523	Tannés (de côtés) .....id....	2.00
524	D'éperons.....id....	.50
525	Cuisines en fer et en fonte .....100 livres..	2.50
526	Cuivre.....id....	1.00
527	Cure-dents.....mille..	1.00
528	Cuvettes et pots, en fer-blanc et en tôle.....douzaine..	6.00
529	En faïence ou porcelaine.....id....	1.50
530	Dalles pour maisons, en fer-blanc, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur.....pièce..	4.00
531	En tôle, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur .....id....	5.00
532	En bois, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur.....id....	5.00
533	Dames-jeannes vides, de 1 à 3 gallons .....id....	.04
534	Au-dessus de 3 gallons.....id....	.06
535	Damiers, plaqués en ivoire ou en ébène.....id....	2.00
536	En bois ordinaire .....id....	.25
537	Décamètres .....id....	.25
538	Déchet de coton pour machines.....100 livres..	.50
539	Décorations maçonniques.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
540	Dès, à coudre en os, cuivre, fer.....grosse..	.15
541	A jouer.....douzaine..	2.50
542	Pour voiliers et tailleurs.....id....	.06
543	Devants de chemises, en toile et batiste .....id....	1.50
544	En calicot.....id....	.75
545	Dominos (Jeux de) .....pièce..	.50
546	Douves ou mérins en pitchpin ou autres bois .....cent..	1.00
547	Dragées de toutes espèces.....livre..	.10
548	Dragonnes, en or ou argent, pour officiers supérieurs .....pièce..	.50
549	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers supérieurs.....id....	.40
550	En or ou argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs.....id....	.40
551	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs.....douzaine..	.20
552	En soie, pour officiers inférieurs.....id....	.80
553	En laine, fil ou coton .....id....	.20
554	Draps de lit, en calicots.....pièce..	.40
555	En toile.....id....	.75
556	En toile avec broderie ou festons.....id....	1.50
557	Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.....ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
558	Eaux minérales, médicinales. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
559	De table .....douzaine..	.30
560	Echarpes, pour officiers, en gros grains.....pièce..	1.50
561	Les mêmes, en petits grains .....id....	1.00
562	En soie.....id....	.75
563	En coton ou dentelle .....id....	.50
564	Echelles, jusqu'à 6 pieds de hauteur.....id....	1.00
565	Jusqu'à 7 pieds et au-dessus .....id....	1.50
566	Ecumoires, en cuivre.....douzaine..	.60
567	En fer, tôle, etc .....id....	.30
568	Egohines assorties .....id....	2.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
569	Elastiques, pour jarretières	aune.. 0.02
570	Pour chaussures	id.... .04
571	Embauchoirs de bottes	paire.. .50
572	Embouts de fonte, dorés ou argentés	id.... 1.00
573	Ordinaires et communs	id.... .03
574	Empeignes pour chaussures	12 paires.. 2.00
575	Encens	livre.. .05
576	Enclumes	100 livres.. .50
577	Encre, en potiches	douzaine.. 2.00
578	En potiches petites	id.... .50
579	De couleur en petits pobans	id.... .50
580	A marquer le linge	id.... 2.00
581	D'imprimerie	livre.. .05
582	Encriers, en métal, liège et autres pour écoliers	douzaine.. .25
583	De toutes sortes, autres que ceux ci-dessus	id.... 1.00
584	Enseignes de toutes qualités et dimensions	pièce.. 2.00
585	Entonnoirs, en cuivre	livre.. .15
586	En fer-blanc ou tôle	douzaine.. 1.50
587	Entrées de serrure, en cuivre, pour armoires	id.... .50
588	En fer, pour armoires	id.... .25
589	En os ou nacre, pour armoires	id.... .75
590	Enveloppes de lettres, de toutes dimensions	milles.. .50
591	Epaulettes, en or fin, pour officiers supérieurs	paire.. 5.00
592	En argent fin, pour officiers supérieurs	id.... 2.50
593	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers supérieurs	id.... 2.00
594	En or fin, pour officiers inférieurs	id.... 2.00
595	En argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs	id.... 1.50
596	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs	id.... 1.00
597	En fil, laine ou coton	12 paires.. 1.25
598	Epées montées, en argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuivre argenté ou en argent	pièce.. 3.00
599	En argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuir et embouts argentés	id.... 2.00
600	En cuivre doré ou argenté, avec fourreaux en cuir et embouts en cuivre doré ou argenté	pièce.. 1.25
601	Éperons, en cuivre doré ou argenté	douzaine.. 3.00
602	En fer ou en cuivre soufflé, plaqué, poli	12 paires.. .50
603	Eperviers	pièce.. .25
604	Epingles, diverses en paquets de 12 feuilles	paquet.. .12
605	En corne ou bois, pour coiffures	douzaine.. .25
606	En grenier	livre.. .10
607	Eponges, fines	id.... .50
608	Communes, pour chevaux	id.... .10
609	Equerres, en fer	pièce.. .05
610	En bois	id.... .10
611	D'arpenteurs	id.... .50
612	Escaliers, en fer	100 livres.. 1.50
613	En bois	ad valorem.. 40 p. ct.
614	Espagnolettes en fer, grandes	douzaine.. .75
615	Moyennes et petites	id.... .40
616	Esprit-de-vin	gallon.. .50
617	Esprit pour ébénisterie	id.... .25
618	Essence, de thérébentine	id.... .12
619	De girofle, vanille et autres de toutes espèces	bouteille.. .75
620	Essieux en fer (assimilés aux fers en barres).	
621	Essuie-pieds de toutes grandeurs et de toutes qualités	douzaine.. 1.00
622	Etain	100 livres.. 3.00
623	Etaux, grands et moyens	id.... .50
624	A mains, pour orfèvres, et étaux en bois	douzaine.. 1.00
625	Etiquettes diverses	mille.. 1.00
626	Etoupe	100 livres.. 1.00
627	Etriers, fins	paire.. .30
628	Ordinaires et communs	12 paires.. 1.00
629	Etrilles	douzaine.. .30
630	Etrivières	12 paires.. 2.00
631	Etuis, d'instruments	ad valorem.. 20 p. ct.
632	De couturières	id.... 20 p. ct.
633	Pour cigares et cigarettes	douzaine.. .25
634	Eventails, fins, en étoffe de soie ou ivoire	id.... 2.00
635	Ordinaires, en étoffes communes ou en papier supérieur	id.... 1.00
636	Communs, en papier peint	id.... .25
637	Extrait de viande, en pots ou boites de fer-blanc petits	id.... .50
638	Faïence, en paniers, caisses et fardeaux de 1 à 3 pieds de longueur sur 1 à 3 de largeur	pièce.. 3.00
639	En paniers, caisses et fardeaux de 3 à 5 pieds de longueur sur 1 à 3 de largeur	pièce.. 5.00
640	En boucauts ou tierçons	id.... 6.00
641	En pièces	douzaine.. .12
642	Faîtières	100 livres.. 1.00
643	Fanaux, grands	pièce.. .50
644	Moyens et petits	douzaine.. .50
645	Pour voitures	paire.. 1.00
646	Pour navires	id.... .75
647	Farine de toutes qualités	baril.. 1.50

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
648	Faux-cols ..... douzaine..	1.00
649	Faux-foulards de coton ..... id....	.30
650	Fenêtres, en bois ..... paire..	3.00
651	En fer et fonte ..... 100 livres..	2.00
652	Fer en barres, en saumons et en lames ..... id....	.60
653	Fers, à repasser ..... 12 paires..	1.00
654	A varloppes et à rabots ..... douzaine..	.25
655	A ferrer les chevaux ..... 12 paires..	1.00
656	Pour chapeliers ou tailleurs ..... id....	1.25
657	Fer-blanc en feuilles, de 24 pouces de long sur 20 de large ..... 100 feuilles..	1.00
658	Au-dessous des dimensions ci-dessus ..... id....	.50
659	Ferblanterie (articles de) non dénommés ..... ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
660	Feux d'artifice divers ..... id....	20 p. ct.
661	Feuillards, en fer ..... 100 livres..	.75
662	En bois ..... 100 pieds..	1.50
663	Ficelle ..... livre..	.03
664	Fichus et pélerines de toutes qualités, grands ..... douzaine..	6.00
665	Petits, et pélerines de soie ou autres étoffes riches, garnies ..... pièce..	2.00
666	Fil blanc et de couleur, de Rennes ..... livre..	.12
667	De coton de couleur, par tête ..... id....	.10
668	De coton blanc, à broder, en pelottes ..... id....	.02
669	En pelottes ..... id....	.05
670	A voile, à folle et à cordonnier ..... id....	.03
671	De laiton ou de fer ..... id....	.08
672	De soie ..... id....	.25
673	De coton, sur bobines ..... grosse..	.25
674	Sainte-Claire (fil de laine), à tapisserie ..... livre..	.05
675	Filets pour brides ..... pièce..	.10
676	Filières assorties ..... id....	.20
677	Fioles vides de toutes grandeurs ..... cent..	.50
678	Filtres ..... pièce..	.25
679	Flèches pour voitures ..... id....	1.00
680	Fleurs artificielles, en bouquets garnis, avec cache-pot ..... id....	2.00
681	En bouquets ou en guirlandes ..... douzaine..	3.00
682	Fleurets montés ou non ..... paire..	.25
683	Floches, pour officiers supérieurs ..... id....	.60
684	Pour officiers inférieurs ..... id....	.30
685	Foin ..... balle..	.30
686	Fontes et fourrages (article 91).	
687	Fontaines de toutes qualités ..... pièce..	1.00
688	Fontes de toutes qualités ..... paire..	3.50
689	Formes, en bois ou en fer pour chapeliers ..... douzaine..	2.00
690	De souliers ..... 12 paires..	3.00
691	Foudres pour garnitures d'habits ..... id....	.40
692	Fouets de voitures ..... douzaine..	4.00
693	Foulards, de soie ou de soie et coton ..... id....	2.00
694	De coton ..... id....	.50
695	Fourchettes, en argent ..... livre..	2.00
696	Plaquées ..... douzaine..	1.00
697	En étain ..... grosse..	1.00
698	En fer battu ..... id....	.50
699	Fromages de toutes qualités ..... livre..	.04
700	Fruits, secs ..... id....	.02
701	A l'eau-de-vie ..... 12 pobans..	1.00
702	Au sirop et au jus ..... id....	.75
703	Comfits au vinaigre ..... id....	.50
704	Galons, en or fin, de plus de 18 lignes ..... aune..	1.50
705	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes ..... id....	.80
706	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 lignes ..... id....	.40
707	En argent fin, de plus de 18 lignes ..... id....	.75
708	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes ..... id....	.40
709	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 lignes ..... id....	.20
710	En or et argent faux, de plus de 18 lignes ..... id....	1.00
711	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes ..... id....	.50
712	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 lignes ..... id....	.30
713	En soie, larges ..... id....	.10
714	Les mêmes, étroits ..... id....	.06
715	En laine, larges ..... id....	.05
716	Les mêmes, étroits ..... id....	.03
717	Gallons, en cuivre, mesures de toutes grandeurs ..... pièce..	.50
718	En fer-blanc, mesures de toutes grandeurs ..... id....	.25
719	Ganses en torsades et en gallons plats, en or fin ..... id....	.30
720	En argent fin ..... id....	.20
721	En or et en argent faux ..... id....	.25
722	Gants, de peau pour hommes et femmes ..... douzaine..	1.50
723	De peau, pour cadets, fillettes et enfants ..... id....	1.00
724	De laine, fil ou coton ..... id....	.40
725	Pour militaires et escrime ..... paire..	.25
726	De soie, pour hommes et femmes ..... douzaine..	1.00
727	De soie, pour cadets, fillettes et enfants ..... id....	.50

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
728	Garnitures, pour cercueils (poignées, croix, vis, plaques, etc.)	12 pièces	1.00
729	De grenades, en or et en argent fin	id.	.50
730	En or et en argent faux	id.	.40
731	Pour ciels de lit, en soie, avec brandebourgs	pièce	4.00
732	Gazogènes	id.	1.00
733	Gibecières	douzaine	3.00
734	Gibernes de toutes qualités	id.	2.00
735	Gilets, de flanelle ou de laine	id.	3.00
736	De coton	id.	1.50
737	Girofle	livre	.09
738	Glaces, avec ou sans dorure, encadrées ou non[a]	pouce carré	.01
739	Glands en or ou en argent, avec ou sans franges	paire	.50
740	Globes ou sphères géographiques	pièce	.50
741	Pour lampes	douzaine	1.00
742	Gomme, laque	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
743	Arabique	livre	.02
744	A effacer	douzaine	.05
745	Gonds et pentures, en cuivre	livre	.08
746	En fer, de 5 pouces et au-dessous	12 paires	.50
747	De 7 à 12 pouces	id.	.75
748	De 13 à 18 pouces	id.	1.00
749	De 19 pouces et au-dessus	id.	1.50
750	Goudron	baril	1.00
751	Gouges assorties, pour charpentiers	douzaine	.30
752	Gourmettes pour mors de brides	id.	.50
753	Graines pour serins	100 livres	1.00
754	De jardinage		Exempts.
755	De lin	100 livres	1.00
756	Graphomètres	pièce	1.00
757	Grattoirs, de bureau	douzaine	.50
758	Pour navires	id.	1.00
759	Gravures, moyennes et petites, communes, sans cadres	id.	.12
760	Grandes, sans cadres	id.	.25
761	Grelots en cuivre doré ou argenté	grosse	.40
762	Grils	douzaine	3.00
763	Grilles en fonte et en fer, pour clôtures	100 livres	2.00
764	Guêtres, en toile ou coton	douzaine	3.00
765	En drap, casimir et autres étoffes de laine	id.	5.00
766	Guimauve (fleurs de)	livre	.05
767	Haches de toutes qualités	douzaine	1.00
768	Hachettes	id.	.75
769	Hamacs en soie	pièce	3.00
770	En damassé	id.	1.00
771	Communs	id.	.25
772	Hameçons assortis	mille	.50
773	Harengs	baril	1.50
774	Saurs	caissette	.06
775	Harnais, ordinaires pour voitures	jeu	3.00
776	Riches pour voitures	id.	5.00
777	Pour cabrouets	id.	2.00
778	Haricots	baril	1.00
779	Hausse-cols	pièce	.25
780	Havre-sacs	douzaine	1.00
781	Horloges pour églises et édifices publics		Exemptes.
782	Houes	douzaine	.25
783	Houppes	id.	.25
784	Housses, galonnées d'or	pièce	5.00
785	Galonnées d'argent	id.	3.00
786	En soie et fil	id.	1.50
787	En coton	id.	.30
788	Pour pianos et sofas	id.	1.00
789	Pour chaises et fauteuils	douzaine	4.00
790	Huiles, d'olive en futailles	gallon	.20
791	La même en bouteilles	12 bouteilles	.50
792	La même en litres	12 litres	.75
793	De pétrole (kérosène) à 38° centigrades ou à 100° Fahrenheit	gallon	.05
794	La même au-dessous de ces degrés		Prohibée.
795	De naphte		Prohibée.
796	De lin	gallon	.12
797	D'amandes	id.	.12
798	De ricin, de poissons, etc	id.	.50
799	Pour harnais	id.	.15
800	De foie de morue, en flacons	12 flacons	.50
801	De porc et autres, pour graisser les machines	gallon	.10
802	Huîtres, en quart et demi-boîtes, en récipients de fer-blanc ou en pots	douzaine	.25
803	Images, assorties	cent	1.00
804	Petites et moyennes, encadrées	id.	1.00
805	Grandes, encadrées sous verre	douzaine	.50

[a] Quand la glace sera de forme ovale, elle sera calculée comme suit: Multiplier la moitié de la plus grande hauteur par la moitié de la plus grande largeur, multiplier ce produit par 22 et diviser par 7. Quand la glace sera de forme carrée, elle sera calculée comme ci-après: Multiplier la plus grande hauteur par la plus grande largeur et diviser par 100 le produit obtenu.

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
806	Imprimés (bordereaux, etc.) ..... cent..	1.00
807	Indigo ..... livre..	.10
808	Instruments médicaux et chirurgicaux ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
	Instruments de musique:	
809	Accordéons ..... pièce..	.25
810	Altos ..... id....	1.00
811	Barytons ..... id....	1.50
812	Basque (Tambours de) ..... id....	.25
813	Basses ..... id....	1.50
814	Bassons ..... id....	.50
815	Bugles ..... id....	1.50
816	Castagnettes ..... douzaine..	1.00
817	Clairons en cuivre ou en nickel ..... pièce..	.50
818	Clarinettes de toutes sortes ..... id....	2.75
819	Contrebasses ..... id....	1.50
820	Contre-altos ..... id....	1.00
821	Cors de chasse ..... id....	1.00
822	Cornets à pistons ..... id....	1.50
823	Cymbales ..... paire..	.50
824	Diapasons ..... pièce..	.10
825	Flageolets, en cuivre ..... id....	.50
826	En fer-blanc, pour enfants ..... douzaine..	.25
827	Fifres ..... pièce..	.25
828	Flûtes ..... pièce..	1.00
829	Grosses-caisses pour musiques ..... id....	3.00
830	Guitares ..... id....	1.00
831	Harmonicas ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
832	Harmoniums ..... id....	20 p. ct.
833	Harpes ..... pièce..	10.00
834	Pianos ..... id....	10.00
835	Saxophones ..... id....	2.00
836	Haut-bois ..... id....	1.00
837	Mandolines ..... id....	1.00
838	Ophicléides ..... id....	1.50
839	Orgues de Barbarie ..... id....	3.00
840	Tambours ..... id....	1.00
841	Triangles ..... id....	.25
842	Trombonnes ..... id....	1.50
843	Trompettes ..... id....	.75
844	Violons, violoncelles ..... id....	1.00
845	Boîtes à musique ..... id....	1.00
846	Jambettes ..... douzaine..	.50
847	Jambières ..... paire..	.25
848	Jambons ..... livre..	.02
849	Jalousies (persiennes) en bois de toutes qualités ..... paire..	2.00
850	Jarres, contenant des marchandises ..... pièce..	.25
851	Vides, de toutes qualités ..... id....	.50
852	Jouets de toutes sortes ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
853	Journaux en feuilles ou en volumes reliés, cartonnés ou brochés	Exempts.
854	Jumelles, de théâtre et autres de toutes qualités ..... pièce..	.25
855	De marine ..... id....	.50
856	Jupons en coton ou de laine sans broderies, avec broderies ou dentelles, en fil ou en soie ..... pièce..	1.50
857	Képis, pour officiers supérieurs ..... douzaine..	6.00
858	Pour officiers inférieurs ..... id....	3.00
859	Pour la troupe ..... id....	1.50
860	Lacets, en soie ..... id....	.08
861	En fil ou coton ..... id....	.06
862	Lait condensé, en $\frac{1}{2}$ et $\frac{1}{4}$ de boîtes ..... id....	.50
863	Lampes, complètes fines et lampes à trépied ..... pièce..	2.00
864	Id. ordinaire ..... id....	.75
865	Id. communes ..... douzaine..	2.00
866	Id. petites ..... id....	1.00
867	Id. à suspension, fines ..... pièce..	2.00
868	Id. à suspension, ordinaires ..... id....	1.00
869	Appliques fines, avec accessoires ..... id....	2.00
870	Id. ordinaires, avec accessoires ..... id....	1.00
871	Id. communes, avec accessoires ..... id....	.50
872	Langues, fumées ..... douzaine..	.50
873	De morue, en $\frac{1}{4}$ de boîtes ou en pots ..... pièce..	.12
874	En saumure ..... baril..	.75
875	Lanternes, grandes ..... pièce..	.20
876	Moyennes et petites ..... douzaine..	.96
877	Vénitiennes, de toutes grandeurs ..... cent..	1.00
878	Layettes ..... pièce..	1.00
879	Riches ..... id....	2.00
880	Lignes de pêche ..... livre..	.04
881	Limes ..... douzaine..	.30
882	Limonade gazeuse ..... id....	.50

TARIF No. 1—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
883	Livres, d'auteurs haïtiens	Exemptes.
884	De musique, reliés.....pièce	0.25
885	Les mêmes, cartonnés ou brochés.....id	.15
886	Reliés, de tous formats.....id	.02
887	De traites (carnets).....100 feuilles	1.00
888	Cartonnés de tous formats.....pièce	.02
889	Brochés.....id	.01
890	Longues-vues, de 2 pieds et au-dessus dans tout leur développement...douzaine	2.00
891	Au-dessous de 2 pieds.....id	1.25
892	Loquets.....id	.50
893	Lorgnettes et lorgnons, en or.....pièce	1.00
894	En argent, ivoire, écaille, buffle.....id	.50
895	En cuivre doré, argenté.....id	.40
896	Lotos.....jeu	.25
897	Louchets.....douzaine	.40
898	Loupes.....pièce	.25
899	Lunettes, montées en or.....id	1.00
900	Montées en argent.....id	.60
901	Montées en écaille.....id	.50
902	Montées en cuivre doré ou argenté.....douzaine	1.50
903	Montées en fer.....id	.50
904	Lustres.....ad valorem	20 p. ct.
905	Macaroni.....livre	.05
906	Machines, aratoires	Exemptes.
907	À coudre 1 fil.....pièce	.10
908	À coudre 2 fils.....id	.20
909	À coudre avec table.....id	.50
910	Maïs en grains.....baril	2.00
911	Malaguettes.....livre	.04
912	Malles, vides de toutes dimensions.....pièce	.75
913	Contenant des marchandises.....id	.25
914	Malettes en cuir et en bois.....douzaine	6.00
915	Manches, d'alènes.....grosse	.50
916	De hache, piquois, etc.....douzaine	.50
917	Manchettes (coutelas), à manches de corne ou de bois.....id	.30
918	Longues (sabres) avec fourreaux.....id	4.00
919	Manchettes de chemises, de toutes étoffes.....12 paires	1.00
920	Manège (Jeux de).....jeu	10.00
921	Mannequins.....pièce	1.00
922	Mantègue (saindoux).....100 livres	1.50
923	Mantilles de soie ou de dentelles, pour dames et fillettes.....pièce	2.00
924	Maquereaux.....baril	1.50
925	Marbres, pour commodes, buffets, tables et autres meubles.....pièce	1.00
926	Pour tombes, de 6 à 7 pieds de long, gravés.....id	3.00
927	Les mêmes, non gravés.....id	2.00
928	Pour tombes d'enfants, de 3 à 4 pieds de long, gravés.....id	1.00
929	Les mêmes, non gravés.....id	.50
930	Les mêmes, au-dessous des dimensions ci-dessus.....id	.25
931	Marmites, en fer on en fonte.....100 livres	1.00
932	En fer-blanc ou tôle.....douzaine	2.00
933	Marteaux.....id	.40
934	Masques, pour l'escrime.....paire	.20
935	De carnaval, en carton.....douzaine	1.00
936	Les mêmes, en toile cirée ou en fil de fer.....id	2.00
937	Masses.....id	1.50
938	Matelas, grands.....pièce	3.00
939	Petits.....id	1.00
940	Moyens.....id	1.50
941	Mats de navire, moyens et petits.....id	1.00
942	Grands.....id	2.00
943	Mèches, à vilbrequins.....douzaine	.25
944	Petites, dites brades.....id	.12
945	Pour lampes.....grosse	.25
946	Les mêmes, en pièces.....100 aunes	1.00
947	Médailles en cuivre pour chapelets.....cent	.25
948	Médicaments autres que ceux dénommés. (*Voir* Drogues et produits pharmaceutiques.)	
	Meubles:	
949	Armoires, en acajou, noyer, bambou, ou autres bois recherchés, avec glace, pièce	15.00
950	Les mêmes, sans glace.....pièce	10.00
951	En bois commun ou chêne.....id	5.00
952	Bancs de toutes qualités.....id	3.00
953	Berceaux, en osier.....id	.50
954	En fer, acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés.....id	1.00
955	En bois communs.....id	.50
956	Bibliothèques, en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés.....id	8.00
957	En bois communs.....id	4.00
958	Bidets garnis, fins.....id	4.00
959	Ordinaires.....id	1.00
960	Billards.....id	25.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
	Meubles—Suite.	*Gourdes.*
961	Buffets (sideboard), en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés ..... pièce..	10.00
962	En bois communs ..... id....	5.00
963	Bureaux, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés ..... id....	8.00
964	En chêne, ou en bois communs ..... id....	4.00
965	Cadres, pliants, à fonds bourrés et à ressort ..... id....	1.00
966	En fer ..... id....	.50
967	En fer, à fonds de toile ..... id....	.50
968	Canapés ou sofas en bois divers, couverts d'étoffes de crins, maroquin, ou soie ..... pièce..	5.00
969	A fonds en paille de rotin ..... id....	2.00
970	Causeuses, à fonds de paille ..... id....	2.00
971	A fonds bourrés ..... id....	3.00
972	Chaises, pour enfants, fines ..... douzaine..	3.00
973	Les mêmes, communes ..... id....	2.50
974	Américaines et celles dites "Marseille" à fonds de paille, de bois, de rotin, ordinaires et communes ..... douzaine..	2.00
975	Fines, en noyer, acajou ou autres bois recherchés ..... id....	4.00
976	Rembourrées ..... id....	8.00
977	Percées, en bois peint, pour enfants ..... id....	1.25
978	Longues ..... pièce..	.75
979	Berceuses (dodines) ..... id....	.50
980	Divans ..... id....	3.00
981	Encoignures en noyer, acajou et autres bois, ayant jusqu'à 2 pieds de hauteur, pièce	.50
982	Au-dessus de ces dimensions ..... pièce..	.75
983	Étagères en bois de toutes qualités ..... id....	.25
984	Fauteuils à fond de crin, maroquin, dorés ou non ..... id....	1.50
985	A fonds de paille, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés ..... id....	1.00
986	En bois ordinaires ..... id....	.75
987	Fins pour enfants ..... douzaine..	2.50
988	Communs pour enfants ..... id....	1.25
989	Pliants de toutes qualités ..... pièce..	.75
990	Garde-manger, en bois et en fils de fer, grands ..... id....	2.00
991	Moyens et petits ..... id....	1.00
992	Guéridons en bois riches, avec ou sans dessus en marbre, grands ..... id....	3.00
993	Petits ..... id....	1.50
994	Lavabos ..... id....	2.50
995	Lits, sculptés ou cunnelés avec corniches ..... id....	10.00
996	En acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés ..... id....	8.00
997	De chêne, unis ..... id....	6.00
998	De sapin ou pitchpin ..... id....	4.00
999	En fer, grands ..... id....	3.00
1000	En fer, moyens et petits ..... id....	1.50
1001	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités ..... id....	1.50
1002	De camp ..... id....	1.00
1003	Porte-manteaux ..... id....	.10
1004	Porte-serviettes ..... id....	.10
1005	Porte-chapeaux et porte-cannes avec ou sans glace ..... id....	1.00
1006	Prie-Dieu ..... id....	.30
1007	Pupitres pour écoliers ..... id....	1.00
1008	Tables, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois, à extension ou de toilette ..... id....	5.00
1009	Avec dessus de marbre, pour salons en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés ..... pièce..	3.00
1010	De sap, sans marbre, pour salons ..... id....	1.00
1011	A consoles, en noyer, acajou ou autres bois ..... id....	3.00
1012	De nuit ..... id....	1.50
1013	Tabourets pour pieds ..... douzaine..	1.50
1014	De pianos et de bureaux ..... pièces..	.50
1015	Vaisseliers ..... id....	2.00
1016	Meules à aiguiser, de dimensions assorties ..... id....	.25
1017	Miroirs, de 7 à 10 pouces sur 12 à 15 pouces de hauteur, encadré ou non, avec ou sans dorure ..... douzaine..	1.50
1018	De 2 pouces sur 3, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois ..... id....	.04
1019	De 3 à 4 pouces sur 5 à 7, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois ..... id....	.08
1020	De 4 à 7 pouces sur 7 à 12, montés sur carton ..... id....	.50
1021	Des mêmes dimensions, montés sur bois divers avec ou sans dorure ..... id....	.70
1022	Sur pivot, montés sur bois de 6 pouces de diamètre et au-dessus sur 10 à 15 de hauteur ..... douzaine..	2.50
1023	Les mêmes, au-dessus, de 6 pouces de diamètre sur 6 à 10 de hauteur .... id....	.25
1024	Mitaines pour fillettes et enfants, de toutes qualités ..... id....	.25
1025	Monuments funéraires en marbre, fer, fonte, bronze, etc ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1026	Mors, plaqués ..... douzaine..	3.00
1027	Ordinaires et communs ..... id....	2.50
1028	Mortiers, en marbre, avec ou sans pilons ..... id....	2.00
1029	En cuivre ..... livre..	.10
1030	En fer ..... id....	.04
1031	Morue ..... 100 livres..	1.40
1032	Mouchoirs, de madras, véritables ..... pièce de 8 mouchoirs..	1.00
1033	Façon madras (faux) ..... douzaine..	.50
1034	En fil, larges de ¾ et au-dessus ..... id....	.75
1035	En fil, fins, blancs, de ⅞ et au-dessus ..... id....	1.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
	Mouchoirs, de madras, véritables—Suite.		*Gourdes.*
1036	Communs, blancs, de $\frac{7}{8}$ et au-dessus	douzaine..	0.50
1037	Bleus, dits faux romal	id....	.15
1038	En organdi, blancs et de couleur	id....	.50
1039	En toile, pour la poche	id....	.60
1040	En coton, pour la poche	id....	.50
1041	En mousseline ou coton, ordinaires, étroits, blancs ou de couleur, pour la poche, dits à vignettes	douzaine..	.20
1042	En mousseline fine, pour la tête	id....	.50
1043	En mousseline commune, pour la tête	id....	.30
1044	En mousseline, brodés, pour la tête	id....	1.50
1045	En batiste, brodés, de $\frac{3}{4}$ et au-dessus	id....	5.00
1046	Imprimés ou festonnés	id....	3.00
1047	Imprimés, sans festons, pour la tête	id....	2.00
1048	Imprimés, pour la poche	id....	1.50
1049	En soie, au-dessus de $\frac{4}{4}$	id....	1.50
1050	De $\frac{4}{4}$ et au-dessous	id....	1.00
1051	Moules de toutes sortes	id....	1.00
1052	Moulins, pour canne à sucre		Exempts.
1053	A maïs	douzaine..	1.00
1054	A décortiquer le coton et le café		Exempts.
1055	A moudre le poivre et le café	douzaine..	1.00
1056	Moulures en bois de toutes sortes pour maisons	ad valorem..	50 p. ct.
1057	En tôle de toutes sortes pour maisons	id....	20 p. ct.
1058	Moustiquaires en guipure, dentelles, tulle et autres étoffes de mêmes espèces	pièce..	2.00
1059	Moutarde en pots et en pobans	douzaine....	1.00
1060	Moutardiers, en verre	id....	.20
1061	En cristal et en métal	id....	.50
1062	Muselières	id....	.50
1063	Mouscades	livre..	.08
1064	Nappes damassées, en fil, pour vingt-quatre couverts et au-dessus	pièce..	.75
1065	En fil, pour douze couverts et au-dessous	id....	.50
1066	En fil et coton, pour vingt-quatre couverts et au-dessus	id....	.50
1067	Les mêmes, pour douze couverts et au-dessous	id....	.30
1068	En coton, pour douze couverts et au-dessous	id....	.20
1069	Nattes en paille, en pièces larges de $\frac{4}{4}$ et au-dessus	aune..	.20
1070	Au-dessus de ces dimensions	id....	.15
1071	De 3 pieds sur 6 pieds	pièce..	.12
1072	Au-dessus de ces dimensions	id....	.25
1073	Nécessaires, garnis de leurs objets, pour couturières, grands	id....	1.00
1074	Les mêmes, petits et moyens	id....	.50
1075	Pour hommes, grands	id....	2.00
1076	Les mêmes, moyens et petits	id....	1.00
1077	Noir, de fumée	livre..	.01
1078	Animal	100 livres..	.75
1079	Noisettes	baril..	.75
1080	Nougat	livre..	.06
1081	Ocre jaune et rouge	100 livre..	1.00
1082	Œillets pour souliers	mille....	.12
1083	Oignons	100 livres..	1.00
1084	Oiseaux empaillés et ailes d'oiseaux pour chapeaux	douzaine..	.25
1085	Olives	12 pobans..	.20
1086	Ombrelles, de soie, pour fillettes et dames	pièce..	.60
1087	De soie, pour enfants	id....	.40
1088	D'alpaga et autres étoffes de laine, pour fillettes et dames	id....	.30
1089	D'alpaga, laine ou coton, pour enfants	id....	.10
1090	De coton	id....	.20
1091	Oreillers	id....	.50
1092	Or faux en feuilles	100 feuilles..	1.00
1093	Ornements d'église	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1094	Ouate	livre..	.02
1095	Préparée pour usage médical. (*Voir* Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)		
1096	Paille de rotin	livre..	.02
1097	Paillettes en or ou argent, fins	id....	.75
1098	Faux	id....	.50
1099	Pains à cacheter	id....	.12
1100	Palettes de peintres, en ivoire	douzaine..	.25
1101	En bois divers	id....	.12
1102	Paniers, vides, de toutes dimensions	id....	2.00
1103	Petits, à anses, assortis	id....	.50
1104	Panoramas	pièce..	.25
1105	Papier sablé	100 feuilles..	.20
1106	Pour dessin, plans, cartes	id....	1.00
1107	Ministre	rame..	1.00
1108	Commun, pour écoliers	id....	.15
1109	A lettres, grand format	id....	.60
1110	Moyen et petit	id....	.48
1111	D'emballage	id....	.12
1112	Pour impression de journaux, brochures, affiches, etc., de tous formats	id....	.25
1113	Pour factures et bordereaux, sans entêtes	id....	.40
1114	Avec entêtes, de toutes sortes	100 feuilles..	2.00
1115	Parchemin	12 feuilles..	.75

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
	Papier sablé—Suite.		*Gourdes.*
1116	Imperméable et papier buvard	100 feuilles	0.40
1117	A cigarettes, en petits cahiers	100 cahiers	.50
1118	De musique	main	.12
1119	Peint, riche, velouté, en rouleaux de 6 à 8 aunes	rouleau	.25
1120	Fin, de 6 à 8 aunes	id	.18
1121	Ordinaire, de 6 à 8 aunes	id	.06
1122	Commun, de 6 à 8 aunes	id	.03
1123	Parapluies et parasols, de soie, de toutes grandeurs	pièce	.60
1124	D'alpaga et autres étoffes de laine	id	.30
1125	De coton	id	.20
1126	Parfumerie, cosmétiques	douzaine	.25
1127	Eau de toilette, en ½ de flacons	id	.50
1128	Eau de quinine, en ½ de flacons	id	.40
1129	Eau de Cologne ou de lavande, en carafes ou litres	id	1.00
1130	En bouteilles	id	1.00
1131	En flacons ou pobans	id	.50
1132	Eau de Floride	12 demi-bouteilles	.25
1133	Essences et extraits divers, en petits flacons	douzaine	1.20
1134	Huiles diverses pour les cheveux et la barbe	id	.25
1135	Pommades diverses, en petits pots	id	.25
1136	En grands pots	id	.50
1137	Poudre de riz	livre	.02
1138	Poudre dentifrice	12 boîtes	.40
1139	Savons de toilette	douzaine	.55
1140	Passants ou passements en or ou argent, fins	paire	.10
1141	Passe-rasoirs	douzaine	.50
1142	Pâtes diverses	livre	.03
1143	Pastilles (bonbons)	id	.06
1144	Peaux, de vache	pièce	.64
1145	Vernies pour couvertures de fontes	douzaine	3.00
1146	De veau	id	2.00
1147	De chèvre	id	.50
1148	Maroquin	id	1.00
1149	De daim ou de chamois	pièce	.30
1150	De mouton, blanches, ou chamoisées	douzaine	.50
1151	De cochon ou de phoque	id	3.00
1152	Cirées, non dénommées	pièce	.30
1153	Peignes, en cuivre doré, avec pierres, à chignons	douzaine	7.00
1154	En ivoire ou écaille, à chignons	id	4.00
1155	Fins, en corne, buffle et imitation d'écaille, à décrasser et à démêler	id	1.00
1156	Petits, en imitation d'écaille, à chignons	id	.50
1157	Ordinaires, en corne, buffle et imitation d'écaille, à décrasser et à démêler	douzaine	.50
1158	Communs, en corne et imitation d'écaille, à décrasser et à démêler	id	.25
1159	Pour chevaux	id	.50
1160	Peintures de toutes couleurs	livre	.02
1161	En boules	id	.05
1162	Composées et préparées	gallon	.15
1163	Pèlerines en étoffes de toutes qualités, grandes	douzaine	3.00
1164	Moyennes et petites	id	1.50
1165	Pelles, en fer	id	.75
1166	En bois	id	.40
1167	Phosphore blanc et rouge	livre	.04
1168	Peluche, de soie, pour chapeaux	aune	.12
1169	De coton, pour chapeaux	id	.06
1170	Pendules, riches, en bronze, cuivre, marbre	pièce	8.00
1171	Ordinaires, des mêmes matières	id	2.00
1172	Communes, en bois, etc	id	1.00
1173	Petites, dites réveil-matin	douzaine	1.50
1174	Pentures, et gond, en cuivre	livre	.08
1175	En fer, de 6 pouces et au-dessous	12 paires	.50
1176	De 7 à 12 pouces	id	.75
1177	De 13 à 16 pouces	id	1.00
1178	De 19 pouces et au-dessus	id	1.50
1179	Perles fausses	masse	.50
1180	Perruques	pièce	1.00
1181	Persiennes en bois, pour fenêtres	paire	2.00
1182	Pour portes	id	3.00
1183	Pèse liqueurs	douzaine	.50
1184	Pétards de toutes qualités	grosse	.10
1185	Pièces à eau et à l'alcool, cerclées en bois	gallon	.01
1186	Cerclées en fer	id	.02
1187	Pieds de roi	douzaine	.25
1188	Pieds et oreilles de cochon	baril	1.50
1189	Pierres à affiler	pièce	.03
1190	A filtrer	id	.75
1191	Pierre de toutes sortes pour constructions, pavage ou carrelage	mille	3.00
1192	Pinceaux de grandeurs assorties	douzaine	.50
1193	Pinces d'orfèvres et de cordonniers	id	.40
1194	Pinces	id	1.00
1195	Pincettes à sucre	id	.50
1196	Pioches, piquois	id	1.00

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
1197	Pipes, en écume de mer et autres, riches	pièce..	0.25
1198	En faïence	grosse..	.25
1199	En bois ou en terre	id....	.50
1200	Pitons pour tentes	cent..	.50
1201	Plans de villes et autres, d'auteurs haïtiens		Exempts.
1202	Planches de toutes qualités	mille..	2.50
1203	Plateaux plaqués en argent et plateaux en argent	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1204	En métal pour carafes	douzaine..	1.50
1205	En fer-blanc ou papier-mâché, de 1 pied et au-dessus de diamètre	pièce..	1.00
1206	En fer-blanc ou papier mâché, au-dessous de cette dimension	douzaine..	.50
1207	Platines en fer (pour faire la cassave)	pièce..	.20
1208	Plâtre	baril..	.50
1209	Plumes, d'oie à écrire	mille..	.30
1210	En acier à écrire	grosse..	.30
1211	Pour chapeaux	douzaine..	.75
1212	Pour lits ou oreillers	100 livres..	1.00
1213	Plumeaux, grands et moyens	douzaine..	1.00
1214	Petits	id....	.50
1215	Plumets et panaches pour militaires	pièce..	.50
1216	Poëles et poëlons	douzaine..	1.50
1217	Poids, en cuivre	100 livres..	9.00
1218	En fer	id....	1.00
1219	Poivre de toutes espèces	livre..	.02
1220	Pommes, d'arbre	baril..	.50
1221	De terre	id....	1.00
1222	De terre en petits paniers et petites caisses	pièce..	.20
1223	Pommeaux de selles	douzaine..	.12
1224	Pommelles pour voiliers	grosse..	.40
1225	Pompes, pour navires	pièce..	2.00
1226	A incendie		Exemptes.
1227	Pour puits et jardins	pièce..	1.00
1228	En cuivre pour guildiveries	id....	1.50
1229	En fer-blanc pour guildiveries	id....	.50
1230	En bois pour guildiveries	id....	.25
1231	Pompons, en or ou en argent pour officiers	douzaine..	2.50
1232	En soie et en argent	id....	1.00
1233	En laine ou coton	id....	.25
1234	Ponceaux en fer ou en acier, avec accessoires	100 livres..	1.50
1235	Porc	baril..	2.50
1236	Porcelaine, opaque	boucaut..	6.00
1237	Fine et commune	pièce..	.03
1238	Porte-cigares (étuis), de toutes qualités	douzaine..	1.00
1239	(Coffrets ou vases)	id....	1.00
1240	De toutes autres qualités	id....	1.00
1241	Porte-cigarettes	id....	.50
1242	Porte-crayons, en or et en argent	pièce..	.25
1243	En cuivre ou en métal de composition, etc	douzaine..	.30
1244	Porte-épées	pièce..	.25
1245	Porte-feuilles, dits à Ministres	id....	.75
1246	De poche, de 6 pouces et au-delà	douzaine..	.40
1247	De poche, au-dessous de 6 pouces	id....	.20
1248	Porte-fusains, petits communs, pour écoliers	id....	.10
1249	Porte-huiliers en bois ou en fer-blanc peints, sans carafes	pièce..	.15
1250	Avec carafes	id....	.30
1251	Porte-liqueurs et porte-huiliers, finement plaqués, avec carafes en cristal	id....	2.00
1252	Avec carafes en verre	id....	1.00
1253	Porte-voix	id....	.25
1254	Porte-manteaux pour selles, de toutes qualités	id....	.25
1255	Porte-montres	douzaine..	1.00
1256	Porte-plumes, fins et de fantaisie	id....	.25
1257	Ordinaires et communs	cent..	.25
1258	Porte-couteaux, en verre	douzaine..	.25
1259	En métal et en cristal	id....	.50
1260	Porte-monnaie de tous genres	id....	.50
1261	Porte, en planches (volets et contre-vents)	paire..	2.00
1262	Fer ou fonte	100 livres..	2.00
1263	Portraits de famille		Exempts.
1264	Pots à glace, en ruoltz	pièce..	1.00
1265	A boire, en fer-blanc	douzaine..	.50
1266	Pour jardins, en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer, fonte, etc	paire..	.50
1267	Potasse	100 livres..	.75
1268	Poterie de toutes qualités	12 pièces..	.25
1269	Poudre, de litharge d'or ou d'argent	livre..	.08
1270	De fer	id....	.03
1271	De seidlitz et de soda water	12 boîtes..	.60
1272	De fermentation (dite d'élévation)	livre..	.01
1273	Poulies, simples en bois, de grandeurs assorties	pouce..	.01
1274	Doubles, en bois, de grandeurs assorties	id....	.02
1275	En cuivre	livre..	.10
1276	En fer	id....	.05
1277	Poupées de toutes grandeurs	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1278	Prélarts de toutes dimensions	pièce..	1.00

TARIF NO. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
1279	Presse-papier.....douzaine..	0.50
1280	Presses, hydrauliques.....	Exemptes.
1281	À imprimer, grandes, Marinoni.....pièce..	10.00
1282	À imprimer, moyennes, Marinoni.....id....	6.00
1283	À imprimer, petites, Marinoni.....id....	3.00
1284	À relier ou à timbrer.....id....	1.50
1285	À copier.....id....	1.00
1286	À coton.....	Exemptes.
1287	Produits chimiques.....ad valorem..	30 p. ct.
1288	Prunes et pruneaux.....livre..	.02
1289	Phosphore blanc et rouge.....id....	.04
1290	Queues de billard.....douzaine..	1.00
1291	Quilles (jeux de).....jeu..	1.00
1292	Rabots, avec fer.....douzaine..	.75
1293	Sans fer.....id....	.50
1294	Raisins secs.....livre..	.02
1295	Râpes.....douzaine..	.30
1296	Rapporteurs en cuivre, ivoire ou corne.....id....	.60
1297	Rasoirs.....paire..	.30
1298	Râteaux.....pièce..	.12
1299	Ratières.....douzaine..	.50
1300	Réchauds.....pièce..	.25
1301	(Dits foyers pour potagers).....jeu de 4..	1.00
1302	Registres, au-dessus de 24 pouces de largeur.....pièce..	1.50
1303	De 19 à 24 pouces de largeur.....id....	1.00
1304	De 13 à 18 pouces de largeur.....id....	.30
1305	De 7 à 12 pouces de largeur.....id....	.15
1306	De largeur moindre que les dimensions ci-dessus.....douzaine..	1.00
1307	Règles pour bureaux.....id....	.30
1308	Résine.....baril..	.50
1309	Ressorts, pour voitures.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1310	Pour montres.....id....	20 p. ct.
1311	Réverbères.....pièce..	.50
1312	Rideaux en soie, mousseline, guipure, dentelle, etc.....douzaine..	2.00
1313	Rigoises.....id....	.25
1314	Rivets.....100 livres..	1.50
1315	Riz.....id....	1.40
1316	Robes de soie en étoffe de toute sorte, pour femmes et fillettes.....pièce....	3.00
1317	Pour enfants.....id....	3.00
1318	Robinets, en cuivre pour service hydraulique.....livre..	.03
1319	En bois.....douzaine..	.25
1320	En cuivre pour grosses pièces, bassines, barriques.....livre..	.03
1321	En plomb ou en fer pour les mêmes.....id....	.02
1322	Ronds de serviettes, en bois, cuir, etc.....douzaine..	.25
1323	En métal.....id....	.50
1324	Ronces métalliques.....100 livres..	.25
1325	Rôtissoires.....pièce..	1.00
1326	Roues de voitures et cabrouets.....paire..	2.00
1327	Roulettes, en cuivre.....douzaine..	.40
1328	En fer.....id....	.25
1329	En bois.....id....	.05
1330	Rubans, de soie, satin, velours de soie, larges de 1½ pouce et au-dessous.....aune..	.01
1331	Les mêmes, au-dessus de cette dimension.....id....	.02
1332	En laine, fil, fil et coton, de 1 pouce et au-dessous.....id....	.01
1333	Russie, large de ⅔.....id....	.06
1334	Au-dessous de ⅔.....id....	.05
1335	Sabliers.....douzaine..	.50
1336	Sabres, fins pour officiers.....pièce..	1.50
1337	Ordinaires.....id....	1.00
1338	De cavalerie.....id....	.50
1339	D'infanterie.....id....	.25
1340	Sacs, de colette et autres toiles à charges.....cent..	2.50
1341	De voyage en moquette avec malette.....douzaine..	3.00
1342	De voyage.....id....	4.00
1343	Les mêmes, sans malette.....id....	1.50
1344	De voyage, en quatre fils.....id....	1.00
1345	Vides pour oreillers.....id....	1.00
1346	(Carnassières).....id....	.75
1347	Pour écoliers.....id....	.25
1348	Sachets en papier pour épiceries, de toutes dimensions.....mille..	.50
1349	Sacoches, pour selles.....paire..	2.00
1350	De voyage, de toutes dimensions.....douzaine..	1.00
1351	Salières, en verre.....id....	.25
1352	En métal.....paire..	.25
1353	Sangles.....pièce..	.25
1354	En pièces.....aune..	.03
1355	Sangsues.....	Exemptes.
1356	Sardines à l'huile.....boîte..	.10
1357	Les mêmes, en ½ et ¼ de boîte.....id....	.05
1358	Sauces.....12 pobans..	.12
1359	Saucissons.....livre..	.05

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		Gourdes.
1360	Saumon ..... baril..	1.50
1361	En seaux ..... seau..	.20
1362	Savon [a] ..... 100 livres..	1.00
1363	Scies assorties de grandeur ..... douzaine..	2.00
1364	Seaux (boquittes), en tôle, fer-blanc ..... id....	1.00
1365	En bois ..... id....	.75
1366	En cuir ..... pièce..	.12
1367	Sécateurs ..... douzaine..	.50
1368	Seines ..... pièce..	1.00
1369	Sel marin, en grains ..... baril..	1.00
1370	Pulvérisé ..... 100 livres..	.20
1371	Selles complètes ou non ..... pièce..	6.00
1372	Serpes ..... douzaine..	.50
1373	Serpentins (couleuvres), en cuivre ..... livre..	.03
1374	En étain ..... id....	.02
1375	Serpettes ..... douzaine..	.40
1376	Serrures, en cuivre, de plus de 6 pouces de largeur ..... pièce..	.15
1377	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 6 pouces ..... douzaine..	1.50
1378	En fer pour portes, ayant jusqu'à 4 pouces ..... id....	1.00
1379	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions ..... id....	1.50
1380	Pour malles, armoires et tiroirs ..... id....	.25
1381	Services à découper, plaqués et soufflés ..... service..	.50
1382	Serviettes, damassées, en fil ..... douzaine..	2.50
1383	En fil et coton, damassées ..... id....	1.00
1384	En coton, damassées ..... id....	.50
1385	Éponges [b] ..... id....	.50
1386	D'avocats ..... pièce..	.50
1387	D'écoliers ..... douzaine..	.25
1388	Sommiers pour lits ..... pièce..	.50
1389	Son ..... baril..	.30
1390	Sondes en fer-blanc ..... douzaine..	.50
1391	Sorbetières ..... pièce..	.25
1392	Soufflets, pour forgerons ou bouchers ..... id....	1.00
1393	Pour cuisine ..... douzaine..	1.00
1394	Souricières ..... id....	.25
1395	Sous-plats, en paille ..... id....	.12
1396	En métal ..... id....	.25
1397	Soutanes ..... pièce..	1.00
1398	Statues, en plâtre, de 2 pieds de hauteur et au-dessus ..... id....	.75
1399	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur ..... id....	.50
1400	En marbre ou bronze ..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1401	Statuettes de toutes qualités ..... id....	20 p. ct.
1402	Stores ..... pièce..	.50
1403	Sucre, candi, de pomme et d'orge ..... livre..	.08
1404	Raffiné ..... id....	.03
1405	Suif (chandelles de) ..... id....	.02
1406	Pour machines ..... id....	.01
1407	Tabacs en tous genres ..... id....	.08
1408	Tabatières, en or ..... pièce..	1.00
1409	En argent, écaille ..... id....	.50
1410	En cuir, bois, étain, plomb, corne ..... douzaine..	.25
1411	Tableaux peints à l'huile, gravés, coloriés ou non, avec sou sans cadre .ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1412	Taies d'oreillers de toutes qualités ..... douzaine..	3.00
1413	Tamis à farine ..... id....	1.00
1414	Tapis, de billard ..... pièce..	4.00
1415	(Descentes de lit), de 3 pieds au plus de largeur sur 6 de longueur ..... id....	1.00
1416	Au-dessous de ces dimensions ..... id....	.75
1417	De pieds, de 4 à 6 pieds sur 6 à 8 ..... id....	3.00
1418	Au-dessus de ces dimensions ..... id....	6.00
1419	En moquette ou autres tissus imprimés, pour tables ..... id....	1.25
1420	Cirés, de $\frac{3}{4}$ et au-dessous, pour tables ..... douzaine..	1.00
1421	En peau d'ours, buffle, tigre, lion et autres animaux ..... pièce..	1.50
1422	Tapioca ..... livre..	.03
1423	Targettes, en cuivre ..... douzaine..	1.00
1424	En fer ..... id....	.50
1425	Tarières assorties ..... id....	.25
1426	Télescopes ..... pièce..	3.00
1427	Tenailles ..... id....	.05
1428	Tentes ..... id....	1.00
1429	Terrailles ..... 12 pièces..	.12
1430	Têtes de cochon ..... baril..	1.50
1431	Têtières ..... pièce..	.25
1432	Thé de la Chine ..... livre..	.02
1433	Tiges de bottines ou de bottes ..... 12 paires..	1.00
1434	Tilles pour charpentiers ..... douzaine..	1.00
1435	Timbales en métal dit de composition ..... pièce..	.10

[a] En vertu d'une loi du 20 septembre 1898, la surtaxe de 25 pour cent prévue par la loi du 16 décembre 1897 ne sera point prélevée sur le savon.

[b] Suivent le même régime les serviettes de coton, à barres de couleur, étroites, petites et communes. (Circulaire no. 105 du 15 novembre 1904.)

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
1436	Timbres gravés, estampes ou sceaux, en cuivre ou en fer	piece..	0.25
1437	En caoutchouc ou en bois	id....	.10
1438	Tire-bottes	douzaine..	1.00
1439	Tire-bouchons de toutes qualités	id....	.50
	Tissus:		
1440	Alpaga de 30 pouces et au-dessous	aune..	.08
1441	Bandes, de mousseline, percale et organdi, brodées	id....	.06
1442	De batiste, brodées	id....	.08
1443	De mousseline, percale et organdi, brodés doubles	id....	.12
1444	De batiste, doubles	id....	.15
1445	Bazin mousseline, de $\frac{3}{4}$ et au-dessus de large	id....	.05
1446	Bazin piqué, croisé, fin, de 24 pouces et au-dessus	id....	.06
1447	Au-dessous	id....	.04
1448	Batiste, de fil, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.10
1449	De cotton (dit de nansouk batiste)	id....	.06
1450	Bombazin, de soie et de laine et autres étoffes de mêmes espèces, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	aune..	.08
1451	De laine ou de coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.06
1452	Brabant, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.03
1453	Bretagne, large de $\frac{3}{8}$, en fil ou en fil et coton	id....	.06
1454	Au-dessous de $\frac{3}{8}$, en fil et coton	id....	.05
1455	Cachemire, double de largeur	id....	.15
1456	Calicot, coton gris et blanc, au-dessous de 24 pouces	id....	.01
1457	De 14 à 30 pouces	id....	.01½
1458	De 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.02
1459	De 37 à 42 pouces	id....	.02½
1460	De 43 à 50 pouces	id....	.03
1461	De 51 à 60 pouces	id....	.03½
1462	Dit toile de coton fine, de 30 pouces et au-dessus	id....	.04
1463	Le même, au-dessous de 30 pouces	id....	.03
1464	Canevas de $\frac{7}{8}$ et au-dessous	id....	.02
1465	Casimir en laine, croisé, de $\frac{4}{4}$ et au-dessus	id....	.25
1466	Casimir en laine ou coton croisé, de $\frac{4}{4}$ et au-dessous	id....	.20
1467	Casinette de 30 pouces et au-dessus	id....	.10
1468	Check (ottis), de 22 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.01½
1469	De 23 à 26 pouces	id....	.02
1470	De 27 à 30 pouces	id....	.02½
1471	De 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.03
1472	De 37 à 42 pouces	id....	.03½
1473	Collette blanche, mi-blanche et grise, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.03
1474	Coton, couleur, de 26 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.03
1475	Le même, de 27 à 30 pouces	id....	.04
1476	A voile, pour cadres, hamacs, tentes, etc., de 22 à 30 pouces	id....	.02
1477	Coutil, de fil ou de fil et coton, de 4 à $\frac{6}{4}$	id....	.06
1478	De coton pur, large de 4 à $\frac{6}{4}$	id....	.05
1479	Crêpe, large	id....	.08
1480	Étroit	id....	.04
1481	Damas, de soie	id....	.10
1482	De laine et de laine et coton	id....	.07
1483	De coton	id....	.05
1484	Dentelles, de fil ou de soie, en étoffes, pour robes	id....	.25
1485	De coton	id....	.16
1486	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 4 pouces	id....	.08
1487	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 3 pouces jusqu'à 4 pouces	aune..	.05
1488	Entre-deux de rubans de coton, large de 1 à 3 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.02
1489	En or ou en argent fins, en galons assortis	id....	.40
1490	En or ou en argent faux, en galons assortis	id....	.08
1491	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, de 1 à 3 pouces	id....	.03
1492	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, au-dessous de 1 pouce	id....	.02
1493	Deuil de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.06
1494	Diablementfort de $\frac{3}{4}$ et au-dessus	id....	.05
1495	Diagonale de laine et coton de $\frac{4}{4}$ et au-dessous	id....	.20
1496	Drap de toutes qualités de $\frac{4}{4}$ et plus	id....	.60
1497	Drill fin et duck, de fil et de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.07
1498	Drill de coton	id....	.04
1499	Drill bleu, dit Denims, de 22 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.02
1500	De 23 à 30 pouces	id....	.02½
1501	De 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.03
1502	Drill militaire, de fil ou de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.04
1503	Estoupilles	id....	.06
1504	Étamine, large	id....	.04
1505	Étroite	id....	.02
1506	Étoffes, pour robes de laine, autres que celles dénommées, jusqu'à 30 pouces, aune		.08
1507	De laine et coton, dites satinettes, pour robes, de 30 pouces et au-dessous, aune		.05
1508	Pour pantalons, de coton ou de fil et coton, jusqu'à 30 pouces	aune..	.04
1509	De laine, au-dessus de $\frac{4}{4}$, autres que casimir et diagonale	id....	.25
1510	De laine et cotton, au-dessous de $\frac{4}{4}$	id....	.20
1511	Flanelle de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.08

TARIF No. 1—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
	Tissus—Suite.		*Gourdes.*
1512	Franges, en soie	aune..	0.06
1513	En coton	id....	.02
1514	En or ou argent fins	id....	.20
1515	En or ou argent faux	id....	.10
1516	Gaze, de soie et fil, pour robes	id....	.20
1517	De coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.06
1518	Ginga, au-dessous de 24 pouces	id....	.01½
1519	De 25 à 30 pouces	id....	.02
1520	De 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.02½
1521	De 37 à 42 pouces	id....	.03
1522	De 43 pouces et au-dessus	id....	.03½
1523	Indienne cretonne, percale, de 27 à 30 pouces	id....	.04
1524	De 26 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.03
1525	Jaconas, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.06
1526	Linon, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.15
1527	Lustrine, de laine et soie (doublure pour tailleurs)	id....	.05
1528	De coton	id....	.03
1529	Madras, réels, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.08
1530	Faux, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.04
1531	Mérinos, petite largeur	id....	.08
1532	Grande largeur	id....	.15
1533	Morlaix, de fil et de fil et coton, au-dessous de 26 pouces	id....	.03
1534	De fil et de fil et coton, au-dessus de 26 pouces	id....	.04
1535	De coton pur, au-dessous de 26 pouces	id....	.02
1536	De coton pur, de 26 à 32 pouces	id....	.02½
1537	Mousseline et mousselinette, de 26 pouces et au-dessus	id....	.05
1538	Nankinette, de 22 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.01½
1539	De 23 à 26 pouces	id....	.02
1540	De 27 à 30 pouces	id....	.02½
1541	De 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.03
1542	De 37 à 42 pouces	id....	.03½
1543	Nansouk, au-dessus de ¾ de large jusqu'à ⅞	id....	.06
1544	Au-dessous de ¾ de large	id....	.05
1545	Oxford, de 26 à 30 pouces	id....	.03
1546	Au-dessus de ces dimensions	id....	.04
1547	Percale, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.06
1548	Platille, blanche, fine, de fil ou de fil et coton, large de ⅞ et au-dessous	aune..	.06
1549	Blanche, ordinaire, commune, de fil ou de fil et coton, au-dessous de ⅞	id....	.05
1550	Grise, de toutes qualités, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.02
1551	Poupline, de 25 à 30 pouces	id....	.10
1552	Satin, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.20
1553	De laine, de ⅞ et au-dessus	id....	.40
1554	Serge, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.10
1555	Siam, croisé, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.02½
1556	De couleur, jusqu'à 22 pouces	id....	.01½
1557	De couleur, de 22 à 26 pouces	id....	.02½
1558	De couleur, de 27 à 30 pouces	id....	.03
1559	De couleur, de 31 à 36 pouces	id....	.03½
1560	De couleur, de 37 à 42 pouces	id....	.04
1561	Soie pour robes, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.15
1562	Soierie légère, pour robes, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.12
1563	Tarlatane, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.05
1564	Toile, fine, de fil ou de fil et coton à chemises, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.08
1565	Commune, comme ci-dessus, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.05
1566	Grise ou écrue, fine, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.05
1567	Grise commune, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.04
1568	A draps, jusqu'à ⅝	id....	.12
1569	A draps, de ⅝	id....	.20
1570	Damassée, de fil ou de fil et coton, large de ⅞ à ⅝	id....	.12
1571	Damassée, de fil ou de fil et coton, au-dessous de ⅞	id....	.08
1572	De coton, de ⅞	id....	.08
1573	A voile, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.04
1574	Tulle, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.06
1575	Velours, de soie	id....	.25
1576	De coton	id....	.08
1577	Vichy (toile de), jusqu'à 30 pouces	id....	.05
1578	Zéphir, de ¾ et au-dessous	id....	.05
1579	Toile, à sacs, de ¾ de large et au-dessous	id....	.02
1580	Cirée, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id....	.08
1581	Tôle	100 livres..	.75
1582	Tours de lits, en soie	pièce..	3.00
1583	En guipure, dentelle, tulle et autres tissus	id....	2.00
1584	Traversins	id....	.50
1585	Tresses, en or ou en argent fin pour gilets	aune..	.06
1586	En or ou en argent faux pour gilets	id....	.05
1587	En soie pour gilets	id....	.01½
1588	En laine, fil ou coton, pour souliers, matelas, etc	12 aunes..	.03
1589	Truelles	douzaine..	.50
1590	Tuiles	mille..	1.00
1591	Tuniques, en drap pour officiers	pièce..	2.50
1592	En toile, coton drill ou autres tissus de fil ou coton, pour l'armée	id....	.50

TARIF No. 1.—*Droits d'importation*—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.		Droits fixes.
			Gourdes.
1593	Tuyaux, en fer ou en fonte	100 livres..	1.00
1594	En caoutchouc ou toile	pied..	.01
1595	Varlopes, avec fers	douzaine..	1.50
1596	Sans fers	id....	1.00
1597	Vases en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer ou fonte pour jardins	paire..	.50
1598	Veilleuses	pièce..	.10
1599	Vélocipèdes	id....	.50
1600	Vermicelles	livre..	.03
1601	Vernis	bouteille..	.12
1602	Verres, fins à eau, à champagne	douzaine..	.50
1603	Fins à vin et à liqueurs	id....	.25
1604	Communs à eau, à vin et à liqueurs	id....	.20
1605	De lampes	id....	.25
1606	De montre	cent..	2.00
1607	De lunettes ou de lorgnons	id....	1.50
1608	Verrines	paire..	.25
1609	Verrous	douzaine..	.30
1610	Villebrequins, avec mèches	id....	1.00
1611	Sans mèches	id....	.50
1612	Vinaigre	gallon..	.02
1613	En bouteilles	douzaine..	.12
1614	Vis, en fer, jusqu'à 2 pouces de longueur	grosse..	.10
1615	En fer, au-dessus de cette dimension	id....	.40
1616	En cuivre, de dimensions assorties	id....	.50
1617	Vitres	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1618	Vitrines de toutes grandeurs	id....	20 p. ct.
1619	Voiles, de dentelles, de fil, de tulle ou de soie	pièce..	2.00
1620	De gaze ou de mousseline, coton	id....	.75
1621	Pour navires	ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1622	Voitures, à 4 places (landaus, victorias et autres de même espèce)	pièce..	25.00
1623	A 2 ou 4 places et plus (buss, buggys, chars à bancs, cabriolets, coupés, tilburys, phaëtons et autres de même espèce)	pièce..	10.00
1624	D'enfants, de toutes qualités	id....	1.00
1625	Vrilles	douzaine..	.25
1626	Zinc en feuilles	livre..	.02

TARIF No. 2.—*Droits de pesage à l'importation.*

Les droits de pesage à l'importation se prélèvent sur toutes les marchandises taxées au poids, n'importent leurs désignations, à raison de cinquante centimes par millier (G. 0.50).

TARIF No. 3.—*Droits de wharfage à l'importation.*

		Gourdes.
Acier	100 livres..	0.06
Ail	id....	.04
Aissantes de toutes qualités	mille..	.50
Alambics avec ou sans accessoires	pièce..	2.00
Ancres de navires	100 livres..	.06
Ardoises pour couvertures	mille..	.50
Avirons	douzaine..	.06
Armoires de toutes qualités	pièce..	1.00
Baignoires	id....	.50
Balances grandes et moyennes, avec chaînes et plateaux à la romaine	id....	1.00
Balcons en fer ou en fonte	100 livres..	.06
Balles de marchandises non dénommées en général	pièce..	.25
Balustrades en fer	100 livres..	.06
Balustres en fer	id....	.06
Bancs en bois	pièce..	.15
En fer	id....	.25
Barils pleins	id....	.12
Barriques pleines de 60 gallons	id....	.25
Vides	id....	.05
Barsacs et autres grosses pierres pour carrelage ou construction	cent..	2.00
Berceaux montés, en bois ou en osier	pièce..	.25
En fer, acajou ou bois recherché	id....	.50
Bibliothèques	id....	1.00
Billiards	id....	2.00
Bois équarris de toutes dimensions	mille..	.25

		Gourdes.
Boissons et liquides de toutes qualités, en caisse de 12 bouteilles, litres, flacons ou pobans	caisse..	0.06
Boucauts, non montés	pièce..	.06
Pleins	id....	.25
Brancards	id....	.05
Briques	mille..	.50
Brouettes de toutes qualités	pièce..	.10
Bureaux	id....	1.00
Buffets	id....	1.00
Cadres (lits)	douzaine..	.50
Caisses de marchandises, de 2-3 pieds de long	pièce..	.12
De plus de 3 pieds	id....	.25
Canapés divers	id....	.50
Carreaux, de marbre	mille..	2.00
Ordinaires à carreler	id....	.50
Cercueils	pièce...	2.00
Chaises diverses, montées	douzaine..	1.00
Non montées	id....	.25
Charpentes, en fer	100 livres..	.06
En bois	pièce..	5.00
Chaudières, à sucre	id....	.25
En cuivre, fer ou potin, de toutes dimensions	100 livres..	.12
Cloches en fonte ou en cuivre	id....	.06
Clous de toutes qualités	id....	.12
Coffres-forts, moyens et petits	pièce..	1.00
Grands	id....	2.00
Cordages divers	100 livres..	.12
Cuisines en fer ou fonte	id....	.12
Cuivre	id....	.06
Dames jeannes vides ou pleines de toutes grandeurs	pièce..	.02
Enclumes	id....	.25
Enseignes	id....	.50
Escaliers, en fer ou en fonte	100 livres..	.06
En bois	pièce..	2.00
Etaux	id....	.25
Faïence en boucauts, paniers, caisses ou fardeaux	id....	.50
Fauteuils divers, montés	douzaine..	1.00
Non montés	id....	.50
Flèches pour voitures	pièce..	.20
Foin	balle..	.25
Fromages de toutes qualités	100 livres..	.12
Fruits à l'eau-de-vie et autres, en pobans ou flacons	caisse..	.06
Garde-manger	pièce..	.25
Grilles pour clôtures	100 livres..	.06
Harengs saurs	caissette..	.01
Harmoniums	pièce..	.50
Horloges	id....	1.00
Jarres de toutes dimensions	id....	.12
Lavabos	id....	.50
Lits, en acajou, noyer, chêne et autres bois recherchés	pièce..	1.00
En fer	id....	.50
De camp	douzaine..	1.00
Machines á coudre, en fardeaux de 4 machines	pièce..	.12
Malles vides ou pleines	id....	.25
Marbres, pour tombes, de 6-7 pieds de long	id....	.50
Pour tombes d'enfants	id....	.25
Marchandises en général, non dénommées, taxées au poids	100 livres..	.12
En caisses, balles ou fardeaux	pièce..	.25
Matelas	id....	.25
Mâts de navires, de toutes dimensions	id....	1.00
Meules assorties	douzaine..	1.00
Monuments funéraires	caisse..	.25
Moulins, pour canne à sucre et leurs accessoires	pièce..	5.00
A vanner et à piler le café	id....	1.00
A passer et à peigner le coton	id....	1.00
A mais	douzaine..	.20

		Gourdes.
Orgues	pièce..	.50
Paniers en osier, vides, de toutes dimensions	douzaine..	.25
Pelles	id....	.15
Pianos	pièce..	2.00
Pièces à eau et à guildiveries	id....	.25
Planches de toutes qualités	mille..	.25
Pompes, à incendie	pièce..	2.00
Pour navires, puits, jardins, guildiveries	id....	.25
Persiennes	paire..	.50
Pierres pour constructions, pavages ou carrelage	cent..	2.00
Pommes de terres, en baril	baril..	.12
En paniers ou caissettes	pièce..	.03
Ponceaux en fer ou en acier	100 livres..	.06
Porcelaine	boucaut..	.50
Portes et fenêtres, en planches	paire..	.50
En fer ou en fonte	id....	1.00
Poterie	12 pièces..	.06
Prélarts	pièce..	.50
Presses hydrauliques	id....	1.00
A imprimer et à carton	id....	1.00
Pupitres	id....	.25
Réchauds en fer	douzaine..	.25
Roues de cabrouets et de voitures	paire..	.50
Secrétaires en acajou, noyer, chêne ou autres bois	pièce..	1.00
Soufflets de forge et de boucherie	id....	.25
Tables, à extension, de toilette, avec dessus en marbre, consoles pour salons	id....	.50
De sap	id....	.25
Terrailles, en boucauts ou paniers	id....	.50
En grenier	100 pièces..	.50
Tôles	100 livres..	.06
Tuiles	mille..	.50
Tuyaux en fer ou en fonte	100 livres..	.06
Vaisseliers	pièce..	.50
Vases pour jardin	paire..	.10
Voitures de toutes sortes	pièce..	2.00
Zinc	100 livres..	.06

Tariff No. 4.—*Droits d'exportation.*[a]

		Gourdes.
Acajou	1,000 pieds..	3.00
Anes	tête..	2.00
Argent en lingots ou en barres		Prohibé.
Bœufs	tête..	8.00
Bois de campêche	1,000 livres..	1.50
De cèdre	id....	1.00
De gaiac	id....	1.00
Jaune ou de fustet	id....	1.00
De teinture non dénommés	id....	1.00
Cabris	tête..	1.00
Cacao	100 livres..	1.75
Café	id....	3.00
Cafés triages	id....	2.00
Chevaux	tête..	5.00
Cire	100 livres..	.50
Cochons	tête..	4.00
Cuirs de bœuf	livre.	.02
Coton	100 livres..	[b].10

[a] Pour ce qui concerne les surtaxes applicables à l'exportation, voir à la page 16 l'article 162 de la loi sur douanes de la République.

Aux termes de l'article 3 de la loi budgétaire pour l'exercice 1904-5, tous les droits perçus au titre de l'exportation, à l'exception des droits d'échelle et de pilotage, seront payés en or américain. (*Voir* le "Moniteur" du 1er octobre 1904.)

En vertu de la loi du 4 mars 1904, est prohibée l'exportation des monnaies nationales d'argent, de bronze et de nickel.

[b] En vertu de la loi du 5 octobre 1881, le coton est exempt de tout droit à l'exportation, sauf un droit de statistique de 10 centimes par 100 livres.

		Gourdes.
Cuivre (vieux)	livre..	.02
Écaille	id....	.12
Fer (vieux)	1,000 livres..	1.00
Graines de coton		Exemptes.
Gomme de gaïac	100 livres..	.50
Moutons	tête..	3.00
Mulets	id....	5.00
Peaux, de bœuf	100 livres..	3.00
De chèvre	id....	3.00
De cabris, cochons, moutons, cheval	livre..	.01½
Or en lingots ou en barres		Prohibé.
Pite	1,000 livres..	3.00
Plomb	id....	2.00
Racines de campêche	id....	1.50
Sirop de miel	gallon..	.04
Sucre brut	100 livres..	.05

TARIF No. 5.—*Droits de wharfage à l'exportation.*[a]

		Gourdes.
Acajou	1,000 pieds..	0.50
Cacao	sac..	.01
Café	id....	.02
Coton	balle..	.05
Graines de coton	sac..	.02
Gomme de gaïac	caisse..	.02
Sirop de miel	baril..	.03
Toutes denrées autres que celles ci-dessus désignées	100 livres..	.05

TARIF No. 6.—*Articles affranchis de droits à l'importation.*

Animaux vivants.
Barattes.
Bineuses.
Cartes d'auteurs haïtiens.
Charrues.
Chaudières à sucre.
Graines de jardinage.
Horloges pour églises ou édifices publics.
Journaux en feuilles, volumes, brochés, reliés ou cartonnés.
Livres d'auteurs haïtiens.
Machines aratoires.
Meulins pour canne à sucre.
Moulins à décortiquer le coton et le café.
Pompes à incendie.
Portraits de famille.
Presses à coton.
Presses hydrauliques.
Plans de villes et autres d'auteurs haïtiens.
Sangsues.
Effets à l'usage des agents diplomatiques.
Articles exempts de taxes douanières par contrat revêtu de la sanction législative.[b]

TARIF No. 7.—*Articles prohibés à l'importation.*

Armes à feu, de tous genres.
Bouches à feu, de tous genres.
Capsules à percussion.
Cartouches de toutes sortes.
Huile de naphte.
Huile de kérosène au-dessous de 38 degrés centigrades ou de 110° Fahrenheit.
Livres, gravures, tableaux, estampes ou tous ouvrages obscènes et contraires à la morale publique.
Mélasse.
Munitions de toutes qualités.
Projectiles.
Rhum.
Sirop de canne.
Sucre brut ou terré.
Tafia.

[a] Les droits de wharfage à l'exportation doivent être acquittés en monnaie nationale sous préjudice des surtaxes de 20 et 10 pour cent. (Circ. du Secretariat d'Etat au Département des Finances et du Commerce, du 24 octobre 1904.)

[b] Par dérogation à l'article 16 de la loi, les articles exempts de droits en vertu d'un contrat sanctionné par une loi sont exonorés des droits de wharfage et de visa. (Circ. du 14 novembre 1904.)

HONDURAS.

LE COMMERCE AU HONDURAS.

Les renseignements suivants sont tirés d'un rapport du Consul anglais à Tegucigalpa:

Les progrès réguliers de la production des bananes sur la côte septentrionale du Honduras, une activité un peu plus grande dans les transactions sur le bétail et quelques autres influences naturelles ont provoqué une augmentation d'environ 92,000 livres sterling dans les exportations de ce pays pendant les douze mois finissant au 30 juin 1904, leur valeur totale étant de 443,568 livres sterling, contre 351,012 livres sterling l'année précédente. A l'exception des deux branches mentionnées plus haut, les variations sont de peu d'importance et n'attirent aucune remarque. Le commerce des bananes est celui qui présente l'aspect le plus encourageant dans le mouvement commercial de la contrée; il en est ainsi depuis plusieurs années, et c'est seulement sur ce point qu'il y a un progrès ininterrompu.

Comme d'habitude, les principaux produits vont aux Etats-Unis qui reçoivent environ les trois quarts des exportations totales du Honduras. Sur le montant global des exportations de l'année sur ce pays, c'est-à-dire sur 330,337 livres sterling, les bananes entrent pour 188,763 livres sterling; celles-ci vont nécessairement aux ports les plus proches et presque tous les fruits exportés ont probablement la même destination. Les exportations pour l'Europe consistent principalement en métaux et en peaux.

L'augmentation des importations a été supérieure à celle des exportations; de 287,401 livres sterling en 1903, elles se sont élevées à 444,827 livres sterling en 1904. Les importations d'Europe ont presque doublé dans l'année, tandis que celles des Etats-Unis ont augmenté de 50 pour cent; il y a également une augmentation très importante dans les expéditions des autres pays. L'augmentation s'est étendue à tous les ports, aussi bien à ceux de la côte septentrionale, où les affaires ont été animées, qu'à ceux de la côte du Pacifique, où les affaires ont semblé stagnantes. L'augmentation la plus forte ressort à La Ceiba, qui est relativement un port nouveau situé sur la côte septentrionale entre Puerto Cortes et Trujillo, à deux ou trois jours de voile de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Il y a dix ans, Trujillo était un port beaucoup plus important que La Ceiba; mais maintenant, ce dernier importe trois fois plus que le premier et ses exportations ont augmenté dans la même proportion. Les terrains qui entourent La Ceiba sont très appropriés à la culture de bananes et c'est au développement de ce commerce qu'est dû le progrès rapide de ce district, qui attire beaucoup d'immigrants des Etats-Unis.

En général, les marchandises importées au Honduras comprennent tout ce qui est bon marché et de première nécessité, sauf les produits alimentaires, et une certaine quantité d'articles de luxe et de fantaisie, qui vont indubitablement en plus grand nombre sur la côte, prospère du nord que dans les autres districts. Parmi les objets de première nécessité figurent les cotonnades les meilleur marché, qui, certainement, pour celles d'Europe, viennent principalement de Manchester.

Dans le tableau des importations qui figure ci-dessous, il y a probablement, comme toujours, quelque incertitude dans la distribution des marchandises d'origine européenne, par suite de l'expédition par les ports d'un pays de marchandises fabriquées dans un autre.

La plus grande partie des marchandises de provenance européenne sont principalement destinées aux villes qui sont desservies par le port du Pacifique Amapala, mais sur la côte septentrionale les Etats-Unis, en raison de leur proximité, ont prépondérance considérable.

Valeur des importations de marchandises, de juillet 1903 à juin 1904 avec pays d'origine, comparée à celle de l'année précédente.

[En livres sterling.]

	De juillet 1902 à juin 1903.			De juillet 1903 à juin 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Autriche-Hongrie				86	2	11
Iles de la Baie	345	3	9	4,575	8	7
Belgique	580	12	0	4,575	8	7
Belise	15,346	5	1	28,959	0	4
Chili				121	10	0
Chine				363	12	0
Colombie	84	7	7			
Costa Rica	26	13	2	18	10	0
Cuba				123	15	0
Danemark				77	10	0
Equateur				60	0	0
Espagne	4,364	8	4	3,800	15	9
Etats-Unis	202,076	0	2	303,723	9	2
France	7,203	7	1	10,140	4	0
Allemagne	22,686	4	9	42,843	7	9
Royaume-Uni	20,592	6	4	35,574	16	7
Guatémala	5,034	6	0	1,642	19	10
Pays-Bas				54	5	0
Indes	53	0	0			
Italie	1,075	10	1	985	17	6
Jamaïque	157	6	6			
Mexique	6	13	4	39	11	8
Nicaragua	7,449	7	5	9,132	15	4
Panama				698	4	7
Russie				24	0	0
Salvador	253	15	0	1,781	8	4
Pays divers	66	10	0			
Total	287,401	16	7	444,827	5	3

Le taux du change est généralement resté assez constant pendant l'année écoulée, avec des fluctuations occasionnelles qui n'ont pas causé de très sérieuses dépréciations. Le commerce des bananes cause une demande régulière de dollars-argent sur la côte septentrionale, où ils sont en usage, le prix payé pour ceux-ci a varié entre 41 et 45 centavos or, tandis qu'à l'intérieur du pays la prime payée sur l'or a varié de 130 à 140 pour cent, la moyenne ayant été d'environ 140 pour cent, ce qui équivaut à 1s. 8d., ou $12 pour 1 livre sterling.

Quoique les statistiques démontrent une reprise des affaires après quelques années de calme, les progrès n'ont pas été appréciables dans la plus grande partie du pays. La paix n'a pas été interrompue depuis la brève guerre civile de 1903 qui a amené au pouvoir le gouvernement actuel.

Un déficit important dans les récoltes a eu une influence nuisible sur le commerce dans ces derniers mois, et le maïs a été acheté au Nicaragua en quantités considérables.

Les prix élevés que la population a été obligée de payer pour subvenir à sa nourriture ont diminué la demande pour les autres articles et occasionné un certain préjudice aux affaires.

La difficulté des transports entrave le développement du Honduras et tant que des chemins de fer ou tout au moins des routes ne traverseront pas le pays sur une vaste étendue, il n'y aura aucune chance d'attirer, soit les capitaux, soit les immigrants nécessaires pour réaliser un progrès sensible.

Les parties les plus fertiles de la contrée, lorsque la chute des pluies est quelque peu ralentie, ne produisent pas suffisamment pour l'alimentation de la population. Sauf pour partie de la côte septentrionale, qui produit une quantité toujours croissante de bananes et un bon nombre de noix de coco, les districts agricoles n'augmentent que peu sensiblement leur production.

La culture du caoutchouc progresse lentement, mais il ne fait aucun doute qu'avec des terrains aussi appropriés, elle pourrait être plus importante.

La longueur de temps nécessaire entre la plantation et la récolte est un obstacle, mais le climat et le sol des régions qui ont comparativement un accès facile à la côte sont excellemment adaptés à cette branche de culture.

Il y aurait certainement plus de plantations de café si l'on ne rencontrait pas de difficulté pour s'assurer une main-d'œuvre suffisante. Les travailleurs ne quittent pas volontiers leur contrée pour une autre quand ils cherchent du travail, de telle sorte que pendant que dans un district la population se plaint du manque de travail, dans d'autres les agriculteurs ont dû abandonner, par suite de la rareté de la main-d'œuvre, la culture d'une plante qui a donné tant de preuves de succès au Honduras. Un pays voisin ayant la même étendue, la même population et les mêmes conditions naturelles et qui a le seul avantage sur le Honduras, d'avoir de bonnes communications par fer, produit trente fois plus de café.

La salsepareille est exportée en quantités qui augmentent très lentement. Le bois de construction est coupé et exporté en quantités variables mais peu souvent importantes; le reste des produits végétaux est insignifiant.

DÉCOUVERTE D'UNE MINE DE CUIVRE.

M. W. Alger, Consul d'Amérique, à Tegucigalpa, annonce la récente découverte d'un riche gisement de cuivre dans le département de Joro. Le minerai serait en abondance et très riche de 15 à 60 pour cent de cuivre. Les prospecteurs ont pu déterminer l'existence de 8 filons bien caractérisés et dont les affleurements se suivent sur 4 milles; deux de ces filons auraient 12 pieds de large, un 10 pieds et un autre, 14 pieds. La contrée est très boisée et à 40 kilomètres environ se trouve un gisement de charbon. Il faut parcourir 40 milles pour arriver à la rivière navigable Ulua, qui est reliée par des canaux à la baie de Puerto-Cortes.

MEXIQUE.

LA RÉFORME MONÉTAIRE.

Par décret en date du 25 mars 1905 a été promulguée la loi concernant la réforme monétaire au Mexique, qui est entrée en vigueur le 1er mai 1905.

En voici les principaux articles:

Article 1°. L'unité théorique du système monétaire des Etats-Unis mexicains est représentée par 75 centigrammes d'or pur et s'appelle "peso" (piastre).

Les monnaies légales seront–

Monnaies d'or: 10 piastres, 5 piastres, au titre de 900 millièmes d'or pur et 100 millièmes de cuivre, du poids de 8.333⅓ grammes et 4.166⅔ grammes.

Monnaies d'argent: (*a*) Une piastre, au titre de 902.7 millièmes d'argent pur et 97.3 millièmes de cuivre, du poids de 27.07⅜ grammes; (*b*) les pièces de 50 centavos (50 centièmes de piastre), de 20 centavos et de 10 centavos, au titre de 800 millièmes d'argent pur et 200 millièmes de cuivre, du poids (respectivement) de 12.5, 5, et 2½ grammes.

Monnaies de nickel: Pièce de 5 centavos, de nickel commercialement pur, du poids de 5 grammes.

Monnaies de bronze: Pièce de 1 et de 2 centavos, au titre de 95 pour cent cuivre, 4 pour cent étain, 1 pour cent zinc, du poids de 3 et 6 grammes.

Suivant l'article 9 "la frappe appartient exclusivement au Pouvoir exécutif, les particuliers cessant de jouir du droit d'introduire pour la frappe des métaux or et argent dans les hôtels de monnaies."

"Art. 21. Les monnaies d'or de toute valeur et les monnaies d'argent d'une piastre ont un pouvoir libératoire illimité."

Pour les monnaies divisionnaires, leur admission n'est obligatoire pour les monnaies d'argent que jusqu'à concurrence de $20 et pour celles de nickel et de bronze que jusqu'à $1, dans un même paiement.

"ART. 22. Les monnaies étrangères n'ont pas cours légal dans la République, sauf dans les cas où la loi détermine expressément le contraire."

Les obligations de paiement en monnaies étrangères contractées dans le pays ou au dehors pour être remplies dans la République, le seront par le versement de l'équivalent en monnaie nationale au type du change sur la place et au jour où le paiement devra être rendu effectif.

"ART. 27. Il est créé un fonds ayant pour but de faciliter l'adoption de la circulation monétaire, en ce qui concerne la quantité de monnaie, aux exigences de la stabilité du change sur l'extérieur."

Ce fonds sera formé d'une première dotation de $10,000,000, qui pourra être portée à $15,000,000 si cela est jugé à propos. Puis des différentes ressources provenant de cette même loi: bénéfices sur la frappe de monnaies divisionnaires, bénéfices pouvant résulter des opérations de change sur l'étranger, etc.

"ART. 32. Un décret spécial instituera la Commission des changes et monnaies. Cette Commission surveillera tout ce qui est relatif à la fabrication, à l'émission et au change des monnaies, et elle sera chargée de la manipulation du fonds régulateur (art. 37).

"Art. transitoire No. 2. Pendant qu'elles ont cours légal, les pièces d'or existantes d'une valeur nominale de $20 seront admises pour $39.48 argent, $10 seront admises pour $19.74 argent, $5 seront admises pour $9.87 argent, $2.50 seront admises pour $4.73 argent, $1 seront admises pour $1.97 argent.

En résumé, il y a la piastre argent, 27.073 grammes, au titre de 902.7 millièmes, avec une valeur légale et théorique de 75 centigrammes d'or pur. Cette taxation correspond à 2.58⅓ francs, soit à un rapport de 1 à 32.54½ entre l'or et l'argent.

Un droit prohibitif empêchera la rentrée au Mexique des piastres exportées.

La limitation de la frappe et de l'émission de piastres a été réservée à l'Etat. En outre, un fonds spécial (régulateur) de $10,000,000 à $15,000,000 servira à des opérations de trésorerie ayant pour objet d'enrayer, dans une certaine limite, tout au moins les conséquences d'une baisse éventuelle du métal argent et par suite de la hausse du change.

SERVICE DE MANDATS-POSTE ENTRE LE MEXIQUE ET L'ALLEMAGNE.

Par décret en date du 27 mai publié dans le "Diario Oficial" de même date, M. le Président de la République a ratifié une convention con-

clue avec l'Allemagne pour la création d'un service de mandats-poste entre les deux pays.

La valeur maxima de ces mandats sera de $100 pour ceux tirés du Mexique sur l'Allemagne et de 200 marcs pour ceux tirés d'Allemagne sur le Mexique.

EXPOSITION DES PRODUITS MEXICAINS.

On organise à la Nouvelle-Orléans une exposition complète de produits mexicains, sous la direction du consul de la République Mexicaine de cette ville.

Un vaste local a été préparé spécialement pour recevoir les produits animaux et végétaux des différentes zones mexicaines, qui seront placés dans d'élégantes vitrines.

Cette exposition aura un caractère permanent.

Les transactions que les commerçants y feront seront régies par un tarif spécial.

Parmi les produits exposés figurent les bois précieux, le caoutchouc brut, les résines et les gommes, la houille, le coaltar, la salsepareille, la pita de Oaxaca et différentes autres plantes textiles et matières premières.

IMPORTATIONS EN FRANCHISE DANS LE TERRITOIRE DE QUINTANA ROO.

Par décret publié dans le "Diario Oficial" du 30 mai, les marchandises étrangères importées dans le territoire de Quintana Roo et devant y être consommées sont exemptées de toutes sortes de droits d'importation et de port.

Cette exemption prendra effet le 1er juin et sera valable pour un an. Elle s'applique exclusivement aux marchandises devant être consommées dans le Quintana Roo.

LA DOUANE VERACRUZ.

Relevé des recettes perçues en mai par la douane de Veracruz:

Pour droits d'importation	$1, 222, 301. 65
Pour droits d'exportation	4, 469. 03
Pour droits additionnel y compris le 2 pour cent municipal et le 15 pour cent sur l'alcool	100, 600. 43
	1, 327, 371. 11

LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Le "Diario Oficial" a publié le décret ratifiant la loi qui autorise le gouvernement à faire, pendant l'année fiscale en cours, le service des intérêts, d'amortissement et dépenses de la dette de 4 pour cent or 1904.

LES EXPORTATIONS DE HENEQUEN EN 1904.

D'après le journal "Le Mexique," de Mexico, le stock de henequen à Progreso était de 41,516 balles au 31 décembre 1903. Pendant l'année 1904, 608,209 balles ont été reçues et 11,251 balles ont été détruites par le feu; 33,258 balles restaient en magasin au 31 décembre 1904.

Les expéditions de henequen à Progreso sont distribuées sur tous les mois de l'année. En juillet, le minimum a atteint 42,000 balles; en novembre, le maximum a atteint 71,000 balles. On peut dire qu'aucune plante au monde ne fournit de récolte pendant les quatre saisons avec une telle régularité: 627,000 balles ont été exportées en 1904, dont 313,000 Progreso. Les expéditions de Campêche n'ont été que de 22,484 balles.

Voici les principales destinations: New York, 167,524 balles; Boston, 160,001; Nouvelle-Orléans, 112,394; Mobile, 104,030; Galveston, 32,512; Texas City, 30,945; Pensacola, 8,231—total pour les Etats-Unis, 617,640 balles—Cuba, 8,010; Angleterre, 1,950; Allemagne, 100—total général, 627,700 balles.

UNE NOUVELLE PLANTE TEXTILE.

Les journaux du Yucatan parlent d'une nouvelle plante textile qui pourrait devenir aussi célèbre que le henequen. Comme lui, elle est spontanée au Yucatan. Elle ressemble au lis. Sa croissance est si rapide qu'en un an ses feuilles atteignent un mètre de longueur. Ses fleurs sont blanches; ses feuilles d'un vert foncé fournissent une fibre solide fine et longue, supérieure en qualité à celle du henequen. Mille feuilles donnent 5 kilos de fibres.

M. Lopez Pompeyo, de Mérida, a fait un champ d'essai, qui a parfaitement réussi. Les bulbes ont été plantées très près les unes des autres. Mille feuilles ont été coupées sur une aire de 7 mètres carrés. Un hectare produirait donc 890 kilos de fibre.

La "chirinilla" pousse au Yucatan en beaucoup de lieux incultes.

L'INDUSTRIE AU YUCATAN.

D'après un rapport publié dernièrement, il existe aujourd'hui dans l'Etat de Yucatan 120 fabriques diverses; 18,000 ouvriers y sont employés. La moyenne des salaires est de $1.50 à $3 par jour pour les hommes, de $0.50 à $1.50 pour les femmes.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE.

Voici, d'après une première statistique, les chiffres globaux de la production minière du Mexique en 1904:

Argent	$82,200,000
Or	32,500,000
Cuivre	19,700,000
Plomb	6,000,000
Total	140,400,000

LES PROCHAINES RÉCOLTES DE BLÉ.

Les rapports reçus des principaux Etats qui produisent cette céréale—Puebla, Michoacan, Queretaro, Guanajuato et Coahuila—permettent d'espérer que ces récoltes seront de 25 ou 30 pour cent supérieures à celles de l'année dernière. La qualité du grain promet d'être exceptionnelle.

On attribue ces résultats aux pluies de l'automne et de l'hiver qui ont été plus abondantes que d'habitude.

En général, c'est en mai que les premiers arrivages de blé sont reçus sur le marché de Mexico, mais l'état avancé des récoltes permet de croire qu'ils auront lieu cette année dans le courant d'avril.

Le cours moyen du blé, pendant ces trois derniers mois, a été de $17 à 17.50 la charge de 161 kilos. Les existences de l'année dernière sont suffisantes jusqu'au 1er mai. On s'attend à une baisse assez forte à partir de cette date.

NOUVELLE CONCESSION.

Une concession vient d'être accordée à M. W. Greene, président de la Cananea, pour employer les eaux de l'Arras, près de Guaynopa, sur 20 kilomètres de longueur, à raison de 10,000 litres par seconde. Les travaux devront être commencés avant six mois. Un inspecteur sera nommé aux appointements de $250 par mois, payables par le concessionnaire. Les terrains sont accordés pour tous les canaux qui seront nécessaires, avec six mètres de chaque côté du canal. Tous télégraphes ou téléphones nécessaires pourront être établis. Le matériel est exempt de droits d'importation. Le capital est exempt de tout impôt, sauf celui du timbre. Un dépôt de $5,000 en bons de la dette 3 pour cent a été fait par le concessionnaire à la Banque Nationale, en garantie d'exécution.

Le rio de Arras est le nom que porte le Yaqui dans la Sierra Madre qu'il traverse dans un cañon formidable.

M. Greene enverra la force électrique produite de Guaynopa à ses scieries, à sa mine de Mulatos et à la Cananea.

PARAGUAY.

SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE.

On sait que le Bulletin Mensuel avait reproduit le rapport du Ministère des Finances au sujet du système monétaire du Paraguay. Ce rapport disait que ce pays n'a pas de monnaie d'or ou d'argent, mais

que la piastre d'argent des autres Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud y circulait librement au même taux que celui fixé par les pays de son origine.

Le 20 mais 1905, le vice-Consul des Etats-Unis à Assomption écrit qu'il est bien vrai que le Paraguay n'a pas de monnaie d'or ou d'argent, mais il ajoute qu'aucune piastre d'argent étrangère ne circule dans le pays. Le papier-monnaie émis par le Gouvernement est la seule monnaie ayant cours au Paraguay.

L'étalon d'or nominal est la piastre or argentine, d'une valeur de 96½ cents, en monnaie des Etats-Unis. Par conséquent le dollar américain vaut $1.036 en or argentin et à Buenos Ayres il est accepté à ce cours. Mais au Paraguay par une anomalie curieuse le dollar américain ne vaut que $1.02 or argentin. Ceci devrait être changé et le sera sans doute par suite de l'augmentation des relations commerciales entre le Paraguay et les Etats-Unis.

La piastre or argentine vaut environ $10 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay. Des variations légères ont lieu fréquemment, les plus notoires s'étant produites pendant la révolution de 1904. Au commencement de l'année 1904, le taux du change de l'or était de 875, c'est-à-dire que $100 or argentin valaient $875 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay ou $1 d'or argentin valait $8.75 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay. Ce taux a été maintenu artificiellement jusqu'au commencement du mois de mars. A cette époque le cours de l'or était de 900. A la fin du mois de juin et au commencement du mois d'août il était coté au même taux. Ces taux sont les taux officiels publiés par la Chambre de Commerce d'Assomption, mais ils indiquent seulement d'une manière générale et un peu vague le taux véritable. Réellement l'or se vendait à 20, 50 et même 100 points au-dessus des cours de la Chambre de Commerce.

Au mois d'août la révolution a éclaté et on a proclamé un état de siège. La valeur de l'or a monté rapidement, et à la fin d'août le cours était dé 1.200. En septembre il montait à 1.230, en octobre, à 1.245, et au 1er novembre à 1.250.

Jusqu'au 17 novembre l'or a monté constamment, atteignant à cette date le point le plus élevé pendant la période entière. Mais, comme je l'ai déjà dit, ces cotes sont optimistiques. Dans ces jours-là le cours de l'or a atteint le chiffre de 1.540, et dans un certain cas il a même monté jusqu'à 1.580. À cette époque la prépondérance du parti révolutionnaire paraissait assurée, et alors le cours de l'or continua à baisser lentement, atteignant 1.300 le 30 novembre et 1.200 le 10 décembre, deux jours avant la déclaration de la paix. Deux jours après la ratification de la paix l'or descendait à 1.040, et à la fin de décembre 1904 le taux était de 1.020. À la date du 20 mars 1905 le taux était de 1.060.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Le "Bulletin du Musée Commercial de Bruxelles" publie, dans son numéro du 13 mai, la note suivante, émanant de la Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres et relative à l'exercice de la profession de voyageur de commerce dans la République du Paraguay.

Les commissionnaires de l'étranger, vendeurs ou représentants de maisons étrangères, doivent se munir à la municipalité de l'Assomption, au commencement de chaque semestre, d'une patente industrielle de 1,200, 800 ou 550 piastres-papier, selon la catégorie dans laquelle ils sont rangés par la loi actuellement en vigueur.

Les patentes des voyageurs de commerce arrivant après le 31 janvier ou le 31 juillet jouissent d'une réduction proportionnelle au temps écoulé depuis le commencement du semestre.

Cette patente est valable seulement pour la ville de l'Assomption. Les autres municipalités peuvent en établir également, mais généralement elles n'usent pas de ce droit.

Les patentes doivent être présentées, sur réquisition, aux employés de la municipalité ou de la police.

Les échantillons sans valeur ne sont pas sujets à des droits d'entrée.

La douane autorise généralement l'entrée des échantillons qu'elle considère come ayant de la valeur, moyennant la garantie des droits dont ils sont passibles; en cas de réexportation dans la limite du terme fixé, circuler librement d'un port à l'autre, comme toute autre marchandise nationalisée.

Le montant des patentes est fixé par la loi d'impôts, qui n'est pas revisée régulièrement chaque année.

PÉROU.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE.

L'argent se trouve au Pérou assez répandu à l'état d'argent vierge. Les localités comme Cerro de Pasco, Yauli, Caylloma, Hualgayoe, etc., sont connues depuis longtemps par leurs gisements. La production du cuivre est présentement très importante, particulièrement à Cerro de Pasco et à Yauli. À Cerro de Pasco, par exemple, un syndicat d'Américains du Nord produit annuellement 30,000 tonnes de cuivre. Il est bon de citer aussi les exploitations à Carabay où se trouve la mine célèbre de Santo Domingo, qui est exploitée pareillement par un syndicat américain. On trouve aussi au Pérou de grands gisements,

de sel, de houille, de tourbe, de pétrole, des eaux minérales, du borax, entre autres.

L'après le code du 6 juillet 1900, chacun, sans distinction de nationalité, peut être acquéreur d'une concession minière.

SALVADOR.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

À l'occasion de l'ouverture de la session législative ordinaire, le Président P. José Escalón a adressé à l'Assemblée Nationale un message dans lequel l éminent chef de l'Exécutif rend compte aux mandataires de la nation des principaux actes de son administration pendant l'année 1904

En voici un bref résumé:

Le Président exprime tout d'abord sa haute satisfaction de la situation actuelle du Salvador, qui continue à jouir de la paix la plus complète à l'abri de ses institutions libérales, aujourd'hui respectées par tous, grâce à la tranquillité publique et soigneusement maintenue; et, libéré d'autre part de tout souci en ce qui concerne les éventualités extérieures, le Gouvernement, au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, a pu consacrer tous ses efforts au développement de la richesse publique et au bon fonctionnement des services nationaux et municipaux. C'est ainsi que l'Administration de l'Intérieur a pu prendre à sa charge diverses dépenses incombant aux municipalités, ce que ces dernières n'auraient pu faire, faute de ressources suffisantes. De la sorte, tous les services concernant la sécurité et le bien-être des citoyens ont été, en grande partie, assurés par le Trésor National. En outre, le Département de Fomento, au moyen d'un fonds de réserve légué par l'exercice antérieur, a fait d'importants travaux de canalisation et d'adduction d'eau potable en faveur de plusieurs centres de population et a payé également de ses deniers la construction et l'entretien d'un grand nombre de chemins vicinaux.

Suivant la voie tracée par l'administration précédente, qui a créé des comités agricoles dotés de ressources propres, le Gouvernement actuel, par décret en date du 4 mai dernier, a concentré lesdites ressources dans les mains d'une commission centrale et ordonné la construction d'un institut agronomique, placé sous le contrôle de cette commission. De plus, une commission spéciale a été chargée de la rédaction d'un projet de code d'agriculture plus en harmonie avec les nécessités actuelles de cette importante branche de l'activité nationale.

Le message parle ensuite de l'Exposition nationale qui a eu lieu à San-Salvador dans le courant de l'année dernière et rappelle les résul-

tats favorables qu'elle a donnés. Encouragé par cet heureux précédent, le Gouvernement se propose d'organiser dans un avenir prochain de nouvelles fêtes du travail et fait appel au patriotisme de l'Assemblée pour lui en fournir les moyens. Le Président expose plus loin un projet de grande importance et dont l'exécution intéresse au premier chef l'agriculture, l'industrie et le commerce du pays. Il s'agit du prolongement du chemin de fer de la Union jusqu'à San-Miguel. À cet effet un contrat est, dit il, sur le point d'intervenir avec un syndicat de capitalistes de la métropole orientale. La reconstruction du Palais national, détruit par un incendie mémorable, est également à l'ordre du jour. Cette réédification est dans les vœux de la nation, et le Président, qui l'avait inscrite dans son programme gouvernemental, a pris à cœur de la réaliser au cours de sa période constitutionnelle.

Dans le domaine des affaires extérieures le message constate que les relations avec les autres Etats centro-américains se sont conservées inaltérables, grâce à une bonne volonté réciproque. En vue de cimenter davantage encore cette harmonie et de dissiper tout nuage qui pourrait venir le troubler, une conférence, à laquelle assistèrent en personne les Présidents du Honduras, du Nicaragua et du Salvador, ainsi qu'un délégué du Président de Guatémala, a été tenue l'année dernière au port de Corinto. Les heureux résultats de cette entrevue se manifestent aujourd'hui d'une façon évidente par la cordialité sans réserve qui préside à leurs rapports.

Comme suite à la constitution de l'ancien Département de Panama en Etat indépendant, le Salvador y a nommé un représentant consulaire chargé de veiller aux intérêts commerciaux salvadoriens dans l'Isthme.

Pour tout ce qui touche aux rapports du Salvador avec les autres nations le message fait ressortir leur caractère amical.

L'instruction publique a particulièrement sollicité l'attention du Gouvernement, qui n'a rien négligé pour favoriser son développement, convaincu qu'il est que c'est surtout par l'instruction que les peuples peuvent s'élever à la compréhension de leurs devoirs. L'École normale centrale, instituée à Santa-Tecla, fonctionne régulièrement, ainsi que les établissements d'enseignements secondaire et professionnel.

Le message présidentiel, parlant des Administrations des Postes et Télégraphes, de la Justice et de la Guerre, expose longuement les améliorations réalisées dans ces départements. Il mentionne, à propos de la Justice, la mise en service de la nouvelle codification et l'organisation au Pénitencier central et à celui de Santa-Anna d'ateliers d'arts et métiers. Quant à l'armée, elle est, déclare le Président, à la hauteur de la mission qui lui est dévolue et la République peut compter en toute ci constance sur son dévouement aux institutions et son abnégation patriotique.

Le Président aborde ensuite la situation financière du pays, l'état de la dette publique et les ressources dont dispose le Gouvernement pour faire face aux dépenses des différentes branches de l'administration. On sait que le Salvador n'a d'autre dette extérieure que celle résultant de la réclamation BURRELL, en paiement de laquelle furent émis les bons dits d'indemnité nationale. Le montant de cette dette est de $363,145.59 en principal et de $99,889.72 pour intérêts reconnus. Le 8 mai dernier le Salvador, par l'entremise de son Consul à San-Francisco de Californie, a fait à l'Union National Bank de Oakland, fidéicommissaire, un premier versement de $56,503.29 or américain.

La dette extérieure convertie en bons du Salvador s'élevait au 31 décembre 1904 à $4,946,665.65 en diminution de $936,598.25 par rapport au montant figurant à la date correspondante de l'exercice précédent. Le montant des divers autres bons émis par le Trésor National était au 31 décembre 1904 de $3,763,549.08 en diminution de $858,779.96 sur le montant de la circulation au 31 décembre 1903.

Les revenus se sont élevés en 1904 à $9,141,026.28 et les dépenses à $8,810,021.06. En les comparant aux chiffres correspondants de l'exercice précédent, on obtient une différence de $1,268,643.36 en faveur des recettes de l'année 1904.

Par les chiffres qui précèdent, on voit que la situation financière actuelle du Salvador est assez satisfaisante, l'examen détaillé du budget faisant ressortir une augmentation de tous les revenus de l'Etat. Cette situation accuse un notable accroissement de la vitalité du pays, qui paraît être sur le point de sortir de la crise aiguë qu'il traverse depuis plus de huit ans. Plus que tout autre, le Président JOSÉ ESCALÓN, digne continuateur du général T. REGALADO, aura contribué par sa prudence et par sa fermeté à dissiper le malaise qui pesait sur la nation salvadorienne et à donner à celle-ci l'essor qui doit la conduire au plein épanouissement de ses forces.

URUGUAY.

IMPORTATION DU BÉTAIL.

Un décret en date du 10 avril 1905 contient les dispositions suivantes:

"Comme il ressort des informations statistiques dont est chargé le Directeur de l'Institut Expérimental d'Hygiène que l'état sanitaire de certaines régions d'élevage de France et d'Allemagne, en relations commerciales avec nos éleveurs, n'offre aucun danger de contamination pour notre troupeau si on observe rigoureusement au sujet de l'admission des animaux, surtout en ce qui concerne la race ovine, les mesures de précaution établies par le décret du 29 janvier 1903, et

"Considérant que l'article 3 du décret dont il s'agit porte que la désignation du pays dont les importations de bétail sont interdites sera maintenue jusqu'au jour où le Pouvoir Exécutif estimera que cette interdiction pourra être levée sans qu'il existe aucun danger d'introduire dans le pays les maladies qui ont justifié la prohibition, le Président de la République décrète:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. Il est dérogé aux dispositions de l'article 3 du décret du 29 janvier 1903, interdisant les importations de bétail de France et d'Allemagne.

"ART. 2. Le commerce d'importation de bétail avec ces pays sera reglémenté par les dispositions prohibitives ou permissives du décret susvisé, étant entendu que les déclarations auxquelles fait allusion l'article 4 au numéro 2 des paragraphes C D et E concernant la région et non le pays."

L'INDUSTRIE MINIÈRE.

Le domaine minier, aujourd'hui en exploitation, comprend quatre groupes de mines reliées aux usines de traitement par un transporteur aérien de 11 kilomètres et complètement équipées. Les usines de traitement, du type le plus moderne, comportent 60 pilons d'une puissance de broyage de 100 tonnes par jour. Elles ont déjà plus de 500 kilos d'or, représentant 1,500,000 francs environ. De récentes prospections ont mis à nu un filon énorme dont l'épaisseur varie de 4 à 12 mètres et plus de 80,000 tonnes de minerai, représentant environ 3,000,000 de francs, sont prêtes à être abattues. C'est à la mise en exploitation de ce nouveau gite que sera affectée la majeure partie du montant des obligations émises.

Le domaine territorial a une superficie de plus de 2,000 hectares. Il comporte de nombreux bâtiments d'exploitation, des villages et un chemin de fer de 4½ kilomètres.

Nous verrons si les nouveaux capitaux appelés permettront de mettre cette mine en état de donner les résultats positifs qu'on attend depuis longtemps.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

RÉCOLTE DU CACAO ET SITUATION DU MARCHÉ DE PUERTO CABELLO À LA MI-MARS 1905.

On lit dans un récent journal de commerce que la récolte du cacao, appelée récolte de la Saint-Jean, en juin 1904, a été abondante; par contre, celle appelée récolte de la Noël, en décembre dernier, a été exceptionnellement faible.

La prochaine récolte de juin, d'après l'avis des cultivateurs, promet d'être bonne, on est cependant d'avis qu'elle se fera plus tard qu'à l'ordinaire.

Les prix payés actuellement pour les différentes qualités, par fanega de 110 livres espagnoles=46 kilogrammes, sont les suivants:

	Ocumare.	Canoaba.	San Felipe.
	Bolivars.	*Bolivars.*	*Bolivars.*
Première qualité	76 à 78	84	92
Deuxième qualité	52	60	60
Troisième qualité	40	44	44

Les bonnes qualités de premier choix ont atteint comme prix jusqu'à 160 bolivars la fanega.

L'exportation s'est élevée en 1904 à 15,867 sacs d'un poids de 879,159 kilogrammes d'une valeur de 1,206,700 bolivars.

Il faut remarquer que la récolte de 1903, qui avait été satisfaisante, est comprise dans ces chiffres.

PORT FRANC DE PAMPATAR.

Un décret en date du 5 avril 1905 dispose notamment:

ARTICLE. 1er. Dans l'île de Margarite, est déclaré seul port ouvert à l'importation et à l'exportation celui de Pampatar; il y sera établi une douane avec un personnel et un poste de surveillance semblables à ceux de la douane de Porlamar; cette dernière douane sera fermée dès que l'autre aura été inaugurée. En conséquence, les ports de Juan Griego et de Porlamar ne feront à l'avenir que le commerce de cabotage.

ART. 2. La douane de Pampatar, à raison de l'importation faite par elle pour le consommation de l'île percevra seule, sur les produits frappés de droits de douane, 10 pour cent sur le montant de ceux-ci; en ce qui concerne l'exportation de ses produits et le cabotage fait avec les autres ports de la République, elle demeurera en tout soumise aux dispositions du code des finances en vigueur sur le régime douanier.

ART. 3. Il sera établi á la douane de Pampatar, un entrepôt général de marchandises de toute provenances; lorsqu'elles seront importées avec les formalités requises par la direction des douanes, elles pourront séjourner dans l'entrepôt pendant six mois, délai suffisant pour permettre aux importateurs d'en effectuer le retrait, moyennant le paiement d'un droit de magasinage de 30 pour cent *ad valorem*, avant le retrait.

* * * * * * *

ART. 10. A l'expiration du délai de six mois d'entrepôt dès marchandises, si l'importateur n'en opère pas le retrait, il sera perçu, en

outre, des 3 pour cent indiqués comme droits de magasinage, 1 pour cent chaque mois pendant la durée du dépôt.

ENTRÉE EN FRANCHISE D'APPAREILS À ALCOOL.

En vertu d'un décret en date du 27 mar 1905, les lampes à alcool et leurs accessoires, les appareils de chauffage et les moteurs à alcool sont déclarés exempts de droits à l'entrée au Vénézuéla pendant un délai de deux années à partir de la date du décret précité, c'est-à-dire, jusqu'au 27 mars 1907.

O